The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1880—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Notwithstanding the recent advance in Linen Goods, fully 30 per cent, we shall offer to-day, Feb. 14,

50 Thousand Dollars WORTH

Linens, Damasks, Towels, Napkins, Quilts, and other Housekeeping Goods, AT

OLD TIME PRICES.

This opportunity no housewife should neglect to avail herself of, as we intend to inaugurate the largest sale of the kind ever had in this city.

TOWELS.

500 DOZ.

Bleached Damask Towels, superior quality, extra size, 24x45, $3.00 a doz.

Extra Heavy Unbleached Damask Towels, 24x42, $2.40 a doz.

1,000 DOZ.

Heavy Bleached Barnsley Huck Towels, 19x38, $1.50 a doz.

Knotted Fringe Towels, Heavy Damask, $3.00 a doz.

DAMASK.

Bleached Table Damask, 50 cents, 65 cents, 75 cents, and 85 cents a yard.

Bleached Double Damask, new pattern, 64 inches wide, at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, and $1.75 a yard.

NAPKINS.

5,000 DOZ.

5-8 Napkins at $1.25, $1.50, and $1.75. 3-4 Napkins at $2.00, $2.50, and $3.00 a doz.

QUILTS.

10 cases full size Marseilles Bed Spreads, fast back, $1.50 and $2.

Extra Size and Extra Quality Marseilles Red Spreads, new design, $3.00, $3.50, and $4.00.

MANDEL BROTHERS,

121 & 123 State-st.

Branch, Michigan-av. and 22d st.

COAL.

J. L. HATHAWAY.

COAL.

38 MARKET-ST.
68 KINGSBURY-ST.
267 ARCHER-AV.

Coal delivered in all parts of the city or on cars, promptly and in good order.

ORDERS RECEIVED BY MAIL OR EITHER TELEPHONE.

VALENTINES.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO. 118 & 120 Monroe

Retail Stationers and Engravers,

Have just received a very beautiful assortment of

PRANG'S VALENTINE CARDS,

Very artistic both in design and execution.

Also some new Designs in Menus, and Dinner and Tea Cards.

Illustrated Correspondence and Regret Cards, Marcus Ward & Co.'s Irish Linen Papers.

Steel and Copper Plate Engraving, Stamping and Illuminating.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7, 1880.

Special meeting of stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Ill., on the 25th day of February, 1880, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of considering and acting upon a contract to consolidate with it, in a form to be agreed upon, the railroad, stock, property, and franchises of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska, and also to consider and act upon a resolution of the Board to increase under the provisions of your Charter the capital stock of the Company to the extent thought necessary for the purpose of such consolidation and for the transaction of any other business incidental thereto. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. M. FORBES, President.

PIANOS.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC.

A. REED & SONS, Proprietors. ESTABLISHED 1842. 191 & 193 State-st., CHICAGO.

Our Senior Partner, Mr. Alanson Reed, has spent the last two months in a close and critical examination of the Piano markets of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, purchasing for cash the best and largest assortment of Pianos ever brought to Chicago. Special attention was given to obtaining all the latest improvements in UPRIGHT Pianos, a style of instrument rapidly coming into favor.

In every respect these are exceedingly desirable, as they occupy less space and their form admits of much greater variety and elegance in case.

Those who are unaware of the recent great progress made in the construction of UPRIGHT Pianos will be both surprised and delighted if they examine the instruments now in our warerooms.

The application of the Full Iron Frame (used before only in Grands and Squares) and a critical study of the defects of the OLD STYLE Uprights has resulted in the production of a NEW STYLE Upright that stands in tune as long and is as DURABLE as the best Square.

Our Senior Partner purchased TWO HUNDRED Upright, Grand, and Square Pianos of WM. KNABE & CO., whose reputation is known the world over. Their Upright Pianos are splendid specimens of Modern Pianobuilding, containing everything of value to the latest date.

For a sweet, rich, sympathetic QUALITY of TONE, for VOLUME of tone, and for LIGHTNESS of action under the fingers, they have no equal.

They are finished in the richest of Rosewood, Walnut, and Ebony, and are of the most thorough workmanship inside and out.

WE MAY SURELY PRONOUNCE THEM THE MOST DESIRABLE PIANOS EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.

Another purchase made was ONE HUNDRED Upright Pianos of JAMES & HOLSTROM, New York, a firm whose reputation as manufacturers of fine instruments is rapidly rising into national fame. These UPRIGHTS are of three sizes, from the smallest to the largest, and supply a demand for a RELIABLE Piano at a moderate price.

Another purchase was of ONE HUNDRED UPRIGHTS of CHURCH, GUILD & CO., Boston. These are all of the largest size, of fine workmanship, containing many new and valuable improvements.

Still another purchase was ONE HUNDRED UPRIGHT Pianos of YOSE & SONS, Boston, a firm established in 1851, and whose Pianos have given uniform satisfaction under years of use.

These Uprights are all Rosewood Cases, three strings overstrung bass, ivory keys, and RELIABLE in all respects.

They are very moderate in price, ranging from $250 upward. For use in families, schools, education of children, in fact wherever a GOOD instrument for a very small amount of money is desired, these New Scale Uprights are invaluable. They must not be confounded with the cheap, poor Pianos with which the West has been flooded in the last few years.

The above FIVE HUNDRED Pianos are selected in person by our Senior Partner, who has spent his life in this business, and we can safely say that his selections are the very best Pianos brought to Chicago.

Shipments are now arriving almost daily, and all are invited to call and examine for themselves. We buy for CASH and sell for CASH, or very short time, and therefore sell at the very lowest prices.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

WILSON BROS.,

113 & 115 STATE-ST.

We invite inspection of our stock of

Underwear, 1-2 Hose, Silk and Linen Hdkfs. Neckwear, Gloves, White & Fancy Shirts Linen Collars & Cuffs, French Scarf Rings, Pins & Sleeve Buttons, Silk Umbrellas, &c.,

Which is the LARGEST in the city, and offered at Reasonable prices.

Retail--First Floor. Wholesale--Upper Floors.

CHEWING TOBACCO.

5 REASONS WHY THE MAHOGANY

CUT PLUG IS THE Best Chewing Tobacco.

1st--It is made from Best Leaf.
2d--It is Entirely New.
3d--It is Sweet and Pleasant.
4th--It is more lasting than any other kind of Chewing Tobacco.
5th--It is the Cheapest and Best.

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Is prepared to loan money on improved productive property in the City of Chicago, and on improved property in Cook County, at lowest current rates of interest, in sums of $1,000 and upwards, free from commissions. Applications for such loans are invited and may be made to the Company at its office in Milwaukee, or to the undersigned, who are provided with blanks for that purpose, and who will furnish all needful information.

Office, cor. Randolph & Dearborn-sts., DEAN & PAYNE, General Agents.

Redmond Prindiville, Special Agent. Chicago, Jan. 23, 1880.

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Special attention given to the care and management of Real Estate.

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Interests of non-residents carefully looked after.

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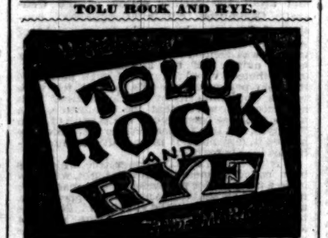
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We sell at retail is fully equal to the very best flour manufactured in this country, and is sold delivered in any part of the city at much less than equal grades can be bought for elsewhere. We manufacture all we sell, and guarantee satisfaction. We make a specialty of choice grades of Graham, Oatmeal, Buckwheat, &c., which we sell below the price of the ordinary grades usually kept by grocers. Prompt delivery. Order by mail or Am. Dist. Telephone.

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SURE CURE FOR

Coughs, Colds, Consumption,

And all Diseases of Throat and Lungs.

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Sole Agents U. S. and Canada, Importers Wines, Liquors, and Segars.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

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FOR SALE.

A valuable manfacturing property in Beloit, Wis., on which is located a fine three-story and basement stone building, 100x35 feet, built in the most substantial manner, capable of running the heaviest machinery. Ample water power and railroad facilities. For terms apply or address Wm. B. Walker, No. 170 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

C. F. Rau, Jr., Beloit, will show the property, and give information in regard to it.

Hardware Business for Sale,

Located in the country seat of one of the best counties in Central Kansas. Population of town about 4,000. Stock clean, and will invoice $15,000 to $20,000. Sold over $80,000 last year. Good reasons given for selling. Address A 44, Tribune office.

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Patents procured, and Patent Litigation conducted. Charges reasonable.

Correspondence invited. (Take Elevator.)

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BLANK BOOKS,

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Large Stock. Good Work. Low Prices.

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1880 Spring Styles Gents' Dress Silk Hats on hand and made to measure, at BARNES' Hat Store, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building.)

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A. J. NUTTING & CO.'S SPRING Overcoats, AND SPRING Ulsterettes,

Are the "NE PLUS ULTRA" of Clothing Art and Skill. We already have a Large, New, Unrivaled Stock on our counters. It will give us pleasure to show them to all interested parties.



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SCHLESINGER AND MAYER

COMBINATION 1880. SALE 1880.

ENDS NEXT WEDNESDAY.

In the interval, we shall offer in our

SILK DEP'T

"VALUES"

That CANNOT be DUPLICATED at the OPENING of the SEASON'S TRADE.

"COMMENDABLE"

For their CHEAPNESS and MERIT are

GUINET BLACK SILKS

At $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, and $2.

COLORED SATINS,

100 DIFFERENT SHADES,

$1.00.

And the Best Dollar Black Satin in the market.

☞ The request for SAMPLES will be cheerfully complied with.

LEADERS OF POPULAR PRICES.

Madison and Peoria-sts.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

ELY & CO. TAILORS.

Our IMPORTATIONS of Select Fabrics, suited to the season, are now daily arriving, including the Choicest Novelties of the Old World.

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Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, etc.

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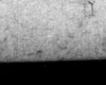
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Artificial Limbs of all kinds, LOW PRICES. Write to W. G. LE ROY, Chicago, Ill.

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RUBBER or CELLULOID, $5.00. Our manner. Gas, chloroform, or other fear for painless extracting. Office open Sunday forenoon. Also, the new style teeth, 50 plate.

WASHINGTON.

No Action Yet Taken on Mr. Fort's Paper-Duty Measure.

What Various Congressmen Have to Say Concerning the Important Bill.

Business Interests Prompt Some to Oppose This Praiseworthy Purpose.

Mr. Acklen's Nicaragua Report Liable to Get Him into Trouble;

Some of the Committee Investigating It Favoring Expulsion.

Henderson's Compromise for Reagan's Inter-State Commerce Bill Adopted in Committee.

It Retains the Features of the Original Measure, Except the Pooling Provisos.

The New Refunding Proposition Discussed at the Cabinet Meeting Yesterday.

Conflicting Interoceanic Canal Interests Represented at the National Capital.

Naval Vessels to Be Stationed at the Isthmus to Watch De Lesseps.

PAPER DUTY.

HOW FORT'S BILL STANDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—There has been no action taken with respect to the Fort bill reducing the tariff on paper. Mr. Fort said to-day that he had recently received a number of letters from persons interested in the manufacture of paper, most of them protesting against his bill. He has received marked newspaper articles severely criticising his bill, but these are merely from high-tariff localities. Some of the papers, however, have been undergoing a change of heart on the question since its agitation was begun. Mr. Fort disavows any intention to be set up as an apostle of free trade, but in order to maintain a tariff for revenue only,—and for the greatest amount of revenue,—he says some of the monstrosities of the present law must be lopped off. If any article ought to be free, he thinks it should be paper. His reason for this view is that in the present condition of the country a tax upon education is not needed. The road ought to be as free and as open as possible for the youth of the land and to the poor to buy books and newspapers, which are our chief engines of education.

THE IMMENSE INCREASE

in the price of paper has almost put it beyond the power of poor people to get schoolbooks for their children. Any tax on the materials which enter into the production of books, pamphlets, and newspapers is a tax on intelligence, and should be abolished. Articles of luxury might bear the tax, and nobody be injured, Mr. Fort has talked with several members of the Ways and Means Committee, who look with favor on his bill. Others oppose it because they regard it as an attempt to tinker with the tariff, and, no matter how much the measure commends itself to their judgment, will not support it. This class is afraid to see the question opened. They are tariff men, and out of a spirit of self-protection protect their neighbors who have a snug monopoly. It is likely, however, that the Committee will report the bill favorably to the House, after which its fate will, of course, be uncertain. If the Committee does not report it to the House, Mr. Fort will offer it under a suspension of the rules, if he can get the floor for that purpose, and force a vote on it.

MR. FORT HAS HAD SOME COMMUNICATION

with paper-men, who claim they have put up the price because of the heavy duty on the material, such as soda-ash, entering into its manufacture. Still this duty is no higher than it was when they were selling paper much lower than now. There is no duty on rags and some other ingredients of paper, and that on soda-ash is what it has been for years. Mr. Fort argues that, if the duty on soda-ash makes the cost of paper high, then to take off that duty will help the paper-men and enable them to make it more cheaply. Mr. Fort says the duty left on paper by his bill will afford a handsome profit to the manufacturers. The cost of transportation of foreign paper to this country, he thinks, would be ample protection to the manufacturers here. Indeed, if the duty were entirely removed, the paper men would make a comfortable profit. The bill does not touch any of the fancy papers, and only affects that needed for books and newspapers.

There are two Congressmen who are interested in paper,—Russell, of Massachusetts, and Miller, of New York,—but they do not intend to appear before the Committee. A son of ex-Congressman Averill, of Minnesota, is also engaged in a paper business, and he may be able to bring pressure to bear upon the Committee. The principal opposition to the bill will come from agents who have not yet arrived here, and who are preparing arguments. Mr. Miller, of New York, who is a large manufacturer of paper, says he will in a few days be able to furnish data to show that the rise in paper is not because of the present duty, but

BY REASON OF AN ANOMALOUS CONDITION

in the markets of the world. A large constituent of paper is rags. Rags are imported free of duty from Europe. All the chemicals used, except bleaching-powder, pay a duty. It is only half what it is on the other protected articles. There has been no profit in paper-making, he says, for three years past. The price of rags in this country went down until it became unprofitable for people to save them up. The price, from one and a half cents a pound last year, has suddenly bounded up to three and one-fourth cents.

BUT AS NO RAGS

have been saved in this country, paper-men must import from abroad. This they are now doing,—going into the Mediterranean ports and Egypt. The European paper-men have seen this and are competing in the market for the best rags. It is this in large part that puts the prices of paper up. In general Mr. Miller said all the materials entering into the manufacturing of paper have advanced in price 100 per cent, while paper has advanced only 50 per cent. When the flurry is over and prices become regulated these things will arrange themselves.

Mr. Kelley was not ready to talk about the paper question,—probably the best-informed man in the House on protective tariff questions. He does not wish to speak until the subject comes before the Ways and Means Committee, of which he is a member. When asked if he did not think the glass-men of Pennsylvania would support the bill, because it takes the duty off soda-ash, he replied that he thought not, as they would not be so inconsistent as to ask for free trade which could only result injuriously to themselves. To take off the duty would be to make the supply an uncertain one, and uncertainty is the bane of trade. However, he preferred not to talk about the subject until it came before the Committee. Mr. A. Herr Smith, of Pennsylvania, was equally noncommittal. Russell Errett, of Pittsburg, a tariff man, is a newspaper editor, and it is said that he will favor the bill.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

A COMPROMISE FOR REAGAN'S BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—Gen. Henderson, of Illinois, whose bill on Inter-State commerce adopted by the House Commerce Committee this morning is a substitute for the Reagan Inter-State Commerce bill, said, in reference to it, that the question is of such great importance, and is so complicated, that it was difficult for the Committee to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion. "My own opinion has been that there should be a Commission, with full authority to investigate the whole subject, that should have the right to call upon the railroads for information and reports, and should be able to collect intelligent information, and at the same time submit some general proposition that, while being just to the people, should not be unjust to the railroads. The Commission ought to have authority to prevent unjust discrimination, and to provide that corporations shall give the same rates under the same circumstances to all persons alike, and that the rates shall be reasonable. The majority of the Committee hopes that if this is not accomplished by this bill, at least an important step has been taken toward the accomplishment of such purpose. The strong point of

OPPOSITION TO THE REAGAN BILL

in the Forty-fifth Congress and now on my part," said Gen. Henderson, "was directed to the fourth section, which would have the effect to increase the tariff on freights from the West, rather than to diminish them,—a fact which Reagan himself was forced to acknowledge. Chicago is particularly well located to derive advantages from competing routes of rail and water transportation. Mr. Reagan sought, in portions of his bill, by law, to create in regions of country east of Chicago the natural condition which existed at Chicago, and he could not do it." Every substantial feature of the Reagan bill has been retained in the bill adopted to-day, except the provision relative to pooling. There seemed to be a great difference of opinion on that subject. There were strong arguments on both sides. The argument of Mr. Adams was that, if we prevent any such combinations among railroad companies, and turn them loose upon each other, we deliver the railroad companies over to the doctrine of the "survival of the fittest." The vote on the compromise bill was 9 to 6, as follows:

Yeas—Bliss, Ross, McLane, O'Neil, Deuster, Russell, Waite, Townsend, and Henderson—9.

Nays—Reagan, Acklen, Kenna, Turner, Beale, and Clardy—6.

Mr. Deuster is one of those whom

MR. REAGAN CHARGED WITH HAVING

deserted him on the test vote, but Mr. Deuster explains that he was converted by the argument made before the Committee against the Reagan bill. Since the vote was taken on that bill, on Tuesday, Mr. Deuster has received numerous letters congratulating him upon his vote. The bill adopted to-day was the Charles Francis Adams bill. Deuster and Adams are old friends, and the former was convinced that such a bill from such a source must be sound at the bottom. Mr. Deuster also says that the statement made, apparently on Mr. Reagan's authority, that members of the Committee were influenced by railroad men, is utterly absurd. In commenting on the adoption of the Commission bill, Mr. Deuster, of Wisconsin, said: "The objection Western men had to the Reagan bill was its fourth section, which in effect would have discriminated against the West to an extent almost sufficient to make trade impossible. The location of Chicago and Milwaukee are such that the water competition brings through rates on railroads down to what is a reasonable charge. Make this through traffic pay the high local rates, which the Reagan bill would make necessary, and the water-transportation alone could be resorted to by those large cities, and inland towns would be destroyed." The bill he looks upon as a compromise measure, and tolerably safe to both interests involved.

THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT

in sending vessels to the Bay of Chiriqui may perhaps be interpreted by the friends of the De Lesseps scheme as a threatening move. It has probably been forgotten that in Buchanan's time an American citizen, a Mr. Ambrose Thompson, obtained from the Government of New Grenada the concession for a period of sixty years from 1854 to a strip of territory in the Province of Chiriqui, of New Grenada, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific, and including coal-mines, and lands, and harbors within that strip. The attorneys of Thompson have been here within the last few weeks in confidential communication with the Secretary of the Navy and with persons interested in the interoceanic canal scheme, and, it is understood, have expressed the willingness of Mr. Thompson to cede his rights as an American citizen in this strip of territory. At all events Mr. Thompson will make it very easy for the United States Government to acquire the real estate and water-rights necessary for naval and coaling stations in the Bay of Chiriqui, as he, until the year 1914, has absolute control of that section of the territory. The question of Thompson's

TITLE TO THE POSSESSIONS,

rights, and privileges claimed by him is said to have been settled by the highest legal authority. The Attorney-General of the United States once pronounced the title sound in Mr. Thompson. United States officers who years ago examined the harbor report that every part of the Chiriqui Lagoon affords secure anchorage and contains harbors within harbors which will admit ships of the heaviest burden, and where, in many instances, they might be concealed by the side of the shore. This harbor is said to be one of the best on the whole Atlantic Coast, in North or South America, and is spacious enough to float the navies of the world.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—The Inter-State Commerce Committee to-day adopted Representative Henderson's bill as a substitute for Reagan's bill.

Henderson's bill was amended in several particulars before it was accepted as a substitute. It provides for a Board of Commissioners with powers and duties similar to those proposed by the McCord bill and "the Charles Francis Adams plan." One of the amendments extends the jurisdiction of the Commissioners over the transportation of all property by railroad from one State or Territory into or through one or more other States or Territories, or to or from any foreign country, whether such property be carried by one railroad or by several railroads running in connection with each other, and whether such commerce be carried on roads lying wholly within one State or more. Another amendment, adopted on motion of Mr. Bliss, requires the Commission to inquire into that method of railroad management known as "pooling," and to state the result of its inquiry in its first annual report, and whether, in the judgment of the Commission, any, and if so, what, legislation is expedient in relation thereto. By the bill discriminations and rebates are forbidden. The bill was ordered to be reported to the House, with the request that an early day be assigned for its consideration. The last section of the bill appropriates $25,000 for carrying into effect its provisions from the date of enactment to June 30, 1881, and provides that no pending litigation between railroad companies shall in any way be affected by the provisions of the act.

THE COMMITTEES.

MR. ACKLEN IN A CORNER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—The Foreign Affairs Committee met to take final action in the case of Acklen, but postponed a decision until Tuesday next. The reason assigned for the postponement is that the testimony is so voluminous that the Committee could not act intelligently upon it, and a subcommittee—consisting of Rice, of Massachusetts, Herndon, of Alabama, and Bicknell, of Indiana—was appointed to consider the testimony and report to the whole Committee. Meanwhile, the strictest secrecy is attempted, both as to the deliberations of the Committee and as to the probable conclusions that will be reached. From various expressions dropped by different members of the Committee, however, it is very evident that the Committee unitedly believe that Acklen's explanations of his resolution of investigation have only served to involve him in greater difficulty; that the further he has gone the worse he has made his own case; and that there will be an unanimous report from the Committee that the charges originally published in the newspapers were substantially true. The converse of any such finding would, of course, be that the denials and explanations of Acklen are emphatically not true, for the newspapers told the truth, that Acklen did not.

THERE WERE RUMORS TO-DAY

that the Committee would probably report a resolution recommending the expulsion of Acklen, but there is no reason to think that the Committee will not go further than to report that the newspaper publication is true. The Committee really has no further jurisdiction, as it is only charged to investigate the truth or falsity of these publications and to report its finding. The Committee will probably avail itself of the language of the resolution, giving it jurisdiction not to report a resolution even of severe censure, although the language of the winding may clearly convey a censure. The resolution under which the Committee is acting was drafted by Acklen himself. It was apparently designed to restrict the investigation. Of course the Committee has not completed its report, but the indications are that Acklen, by the verdict of a committee, the majority of which is composed of members of his own party, will stand convicted of having attempted to impose a false report upon the House. It will remain for the majority of the House to determine, after such a report, whether the dignity of that body requires that anything more is to be done than declare that

THE NEWSPAPERS TOLD THE TRUTH

Mr. Cox, of New York, the Chairman of the Committee, referring to-day to the peculiar phraseology of the resolution, said that while the Committee were precluded from making any recommendation with their report, yet the scope of the investigation, as marked out by the order of the House, had been ample to elicit all the facts of the case. The report, therefore, will be confined to a plain statement of what the Committee has found to be the truth with Acklen's proceeding, leaving the House to determine what action in respect of the offender is demanded by a proper appreciation of its own dignity. The Republicans will take no initiative in the matter, but will leave it to the majority to determine what course to pursue. Mr. Acklen appeared very much depressed to-day, and spent the greater part of the afternoon in the room of the Foreign Affairs Committee in examining a mass of manuscript containing the evidence taken. Many members declare that if the facts are as generally believed to be they will unhesitatingly insist upon Mr. Acklen's expulsion.

WASHBURN AND DONNELLY.

The Sub-Committee having in charge the Donnelly-Washburn contested election have held a meeting to-night and decided to report to the full Committee to-morrow. The majority report will favor the seating of Donnelly.

THE EXODUS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—The session of the Senate Exodus Committee to-day was long, but nearly all the evidence adduced was cumulative, both as regards the statement of facts connected with the condition of the emigrants in Indiana, their condition in North Carolina previous to leaving there, and individual opinions of witnesses as to the responsibility of Republican politicians in Indiana and elsewhere for the inauguration and continuation of the exodus.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The Committee on the District of Columbia adopted a bill appropriating $607,000 for the completion of the unfinished shaft of the Washington monument. It will be reported Monday.

INGALLS' CASE.

The Senate Committee will vote upon Ingalls' case on Monday next.

THE PONCAS.

At the Senate investigation to-day into the removal of the Cheyennes and Poncas, the attention of Bright-Eyes was called to a paper, purporting to be signed by the heads of nearly all the Ponca families, requesting the President to remove the tribe to a new reservation in the Indian Territory. Bright-Eyes exclaimed: "Why, White-Eagle has told me a dozen times that he never signed any such a paper. Why, that is monstrous!" Standing-Bear was then shown the paper. He read it over, smiled incredulously, made several gestures of disgust accompanied by expressive "Ughs," and finally said: "That's white man's way. They write one thing and tell us another." He then explained the circumstances attending the signing by the Council of Chiefs of a paper supposed by them to be a refusal to leave their reservation.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Senate Sub-Committee reported to the full Committee to-day a measure providing for the organization of a Territorial form of Government in the Indian Territory.

INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

A DIVERSITY OF INTEREST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—There seems to be a great diversity of interest here, all working, however, to the same end, in the interoceanic canal matter. First, there are the friends of the Nicaragua route; then those who want nothing but a new examination of questions that have already been examined; and, last, Capt. Eads, with ex-Congressmen Cochrane and Maish of Pennsylvania, who want to promote the great ship-railway scheme. Maish is here constantly, and Cochrane off and on; while Capt. Eads and his secretary, Representative Conger's son, have taken their abode here. Just at present all interests seem to be united on a plan for creating an impression that De Lesseps is the Government of France, and that that European Republic is seeking a foothold on American territory.

WHILE PROMINENT MEMBERS

of the Administration decline to give details, none of them deny that orders have been issued by the Secretary of the Navy which will result in the occupation of stations on the Bay of Chiriqui, on the isthmus above Panama, and of a station on the Pacific side, opposite on the Gulf of Dulce. These are to be held by ships of the United States, ostensibly as coaling stations, and under color of authority from an American citizen who claims to have owned, for some eighteen years past, a strip of territory reaching across the isthmus between these two points. While the move is made as if it involved nothing more than a matter of convenient coaling stations, it is well understood to be a step in the direction of preparing to uphold that construction of the Monroe doctrine by which it is held to be the right and duty of the United States to see that no foreign Power extends its influence upon this continent. There is great diversity of sentiment in regard to the matter here, and neither party is united in regard to it. The greatest support for it, so far as can be discovered, is among Southern Democrats.

REFUNDING.

SHERMAN'S VIEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—A Sub-Committee of the Ways and Means Committee waited on the Secretary of the Treasury this evening to receive his suggestions as to the form in which the new Refunding bill should be cast. It appears that Mr. Sherman does not indorse that part of the Committee's bill which relates to the issue of $260,000,000 in

Treasury-notes. It will be remembered that the proposition, as agreed to by the Committee, was that $200,000,000 of the 5 and 6 per cents should be refunded in Treasury-notes bearing 4 per cent, and payable in one, two, three, four, and five years, in equal installments of $40,000,000 each. The Secretary is of opinion that these Treasury notes should all be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, at the expiration of two years from the date of their issue, and payable ten years from their date, but that not more than $40,000,000 of them should be paid in any one year after they are redeemable; the particular bonds to be paid to be ascertained by lot. It is understood that Mr. Sherman even went so far as to incorporate

THIS CHANGE OF PROGRAM

in the bill which he has prepared for the Committee, and which is so different from Mr. Frye's proposition, for which it is substituted, that, if adopted, it would virtually destroy the bill and make a 3½ per cent bond impossible, since a 4 per cent Treasury note running ten years would to all intents and purposes be a 4 per cent bond, and would always be a better investment than a 3½ per cent bond. It is said that Mr. August Belmont was at Mr. Sherman's yesterday, and it is believed in some quarters that his hand can be seen in the change which Mr. Sherman has made in the bill. Of course the Secretary has

NO RIGHT TO CHANGE A BILL

agreed upon in the Committee of Ways and Means; but it is likely that the attempt in the form of a very strong suggestion will excite some spicy debate. Mr. Garfield a few days ago submitted to the Treasury Department a plan for refunding the National debt, of which Mr. Carlisle is the author, and which has already been published in these columns, except that he substituted 4 for 3½ per cent. The Treasury experts have given it an examination, and say that it has an advantage over the Kelley plan of precisely $66,000,000. This would make Carlisle's plan about $100,000,000 better than Kelley's, which was the figure claimed by that gentleman.

THE REFUNDING BILL.
To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—At a meeting of the Cabinet to-day there was a general discussion regarding the character of the 3½ per cent refunding bill agreed upon by the Ways and Means Committee yesterday. The only apprehension felt was as to whether the bonds would sell at par. Some members, however, thought the credit of the country was so well established as to insure a ready sale of a 3½ per cent bond. It was agreed to do the best that could be done with the measure in the event of its passage by Congress.

THE INDIANS.

INVESTIGATING THE BUREAU.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—The Committee appointed by the Board of Indian Commissioners to examine into the administration of the Indian Bureau are hard at work in the performance of that duty. It is reported that they have already found some faults, and there is no doubt that these will be promptly corrected. It appears that the Committee have discovered that the prejudices of the late Commissioner were so strong that many persons who had business with the office were treated with great harshness and injustice. Such persons could not get their bills approved or their accounts adjusted. Within the last day or two several claims which have been pigeon-holed for a year or two, for no apparent reason except that Mr. Hayt did not like the claimant, have been taken up and adjusted.

Mr. Trowbridge, of Michigan, is being urged by one member of the Board of Indian Commissioners for the vacant Commissionership. The other members of the Board, and others who are familiar with the subject, think no harm will be done by delaying the appointment for some time.

THE PONCAS.

When Bright-Eyes was being examined by the Senate Committee to-day, a paper, signed by fifty-seven Ponca Chiefs and heads of families, addressed to the "Great Father," and asking in a formal manner to be removed to the Indian Territory, was shown to her. The first signature was that of White-Eagle. "Why," said she, "this is remarkable. He never signed any paper of the kind; never in any way signified his wish or willingness to be removed."

Standing-Bear was questioned in regard to the paper. A smile of surprised incredulity stole over his face as the document was read to him, and some brief but emphatic opinions were expressed by him in his own dialect. When it was concluded, his words were translated: "That's the way the white men always do; they say one thing and write another." He was anxious to explain his understanding of the document he did sign. He said the Agent returned from Washington, and proposed to them to remove to the Indian Territory. They said: "No; if we move at all we will go to the Omaha reservation." The Agent kept urging, and at last they had a council, and talked the whole matter over. They decided that they would

NOT MOVE AT ALL,

and they told the Agent so. The Agent thereupon made a paper containing, as they supposed, their refusal to remove, and they signed.

Mr. Tibballs was examined. He was asked what, in his opinion, was the real motive for the removal. "To get the appropriation of $40,000," said Mr. Tibballs; "I can see no other motive. The Poncas supplied their own transportation and rations for the journey," he continued, "and I can't see how it cost the Government a cent."

Acting Commissioner Brooks then asked to have a letter from Agent Kimball put in evidence, on which the writer says that $5,000 was paid out for transportation, and $250 for wood and forage while on the journey, all accounted for upon certified vouchers. Bright Eyes thereupon asked Standing Bear how often wood was issued during the trip. "Only once," was the reply; "the rest of the time we picked up sticks on the roadside."

"How often did they issue forage?"

"Not once," answered the Chief, promptly.

It is expected that Kimball, the Agent who secured the removal of the tribe, will be examined to-morrow.

THE UTE PROBLEM

took up a good share of the time at the Cabinet meeting to-day. The President submitted the proposition made by the Colorado delegation that the settlers in Ouray and other towns lying in the San Juan country, Colorado, are suffering from lack of provisions, and also are in apprehension of an attack by the malcontent Utes, who are in a starving condition. The President favored granting substantial help immediately; but the question to be solved is, How can soldiers and provisions be got through the mountains at this season of the year? Mr. Schurz is very much opposed to any plan which will interfere with his own program. He counseled delay at least until he can hear from Gen. Adams. He thinks that will not be later than Monday or Tuesday next. While there was no formal discussion, it was practically agreed to leave the question as to the possibility of sending relief to the settlers of Ouray to Gen. Sherman. There was some fear expressed that the presence of soldiers in the Indian Reservation, through which they must march to reach the whites, would be almost certain to provoke an outbreak. Ouray, the Ute Chief here, was quoted as saying that he did not believe his people would go on the war-path. Ouray is held here as a hostage for moral effect.

The Sub-Committee of the Senate Indian Affairs Committee is in favor of opening the Indian Territory to white settlement, and so reported to the full Committee to-day.

NOTES AND NEWS.

INVIOLABILITY OF MAILS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—The Cabinet devoted some time this afternoon to the discussion of the question of inviolability of the mails. A letter was written in Belgium, and was sent, registered, to a Mr. Collins, of Brooklyn. Before it reached New York, the Consul-General of Belgium and the Consul-General of Russia joined in a request to the Post-Office Department for permission to receive and open the letter, upon the ground that it contained 80,000 marks stolen from a Russian nobleman. The Post-Office Department decided there was no law authorizing such a step. The letter was from a private individual to a private individual, was registered in due form, and could not be tampered with; whereupon the Attorney-General of New York wrote to Attorney-General Devens, asking his opinion of the case. Mr. Devens brought the question before the Cabinet to-day, and expressed the opinion that the Government had no right to interfere with it. It was the general belief of the members of the Cabinet that the question in some degree was one affecting comity between two nations, and it would not be proper to withhold the letter. The remedy the aggrieved party has is to watch the office and arrest the person who calls for the letter, which, up to this time, still lies in the Brooklyn office unclaimed.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

Fitz-John Porter has made elaborate preparation for the arguments upon the bill to restore him to the army. He has prepared a large map showing the entire battle-field, the intent of which is to demonstrate that he was not a traitor. Sparks, of Illinois, is assigned the duty of acting as instructor for the House in explaining this map. It was said of Spakrs, during the Speakership campaign in the last Congress, that his occupation during the War consisted in standing on the street corners denouncing the Union cause. He probably knows enough, however, about the War to defend Fitz John Porter.

THE TWO PACIFIC ROADS.

The Northern Pacific and the Texas Pacific Railroad corporations are each asking Congress to extend the time in which their respective roads are to be completed. They ask no subsidies, but the extension applies to land grants which will otherwise expire before the roads can be completed. If the friends of the two corporations join their forces they may be able to carry both bills through Congress at the present session.

TRADE-MARKS.

A Trade-Mark law is regarded as very desirable, but the recent decisions of the Supreme Court, which pronounced the existing Trade-Mark law as unconstitutional, makes it doubtful whether there can be valid legislation for the protection for the owners of such devices. Some of the best lawyers in the country think that the only way to secure legal enactments for the protection of trade-marks is to secure the passage of a constitutional amendment making special provisions for such legislation.

A BANKRUPT LAW.

The representatives of Eastern Boards of Trade who have been here in the interests of a new Bankrupt law imagine that they can have a new Bankrupt act placed on the statute-book at the present session. There is not much doubt that the last Bankrupt act might have been amended and preserved if the merchants of the country had taken sufficient interest in the subject to have made their wants thoroughly know to Congress, but they in some cases even advocated a repeal of the law. It seems scarcely probable that a new Bankrupt act can be enacted at this session. John Stetson, the representative of the Boston Board of Trade, however, who has canvassed the subject here, thinks that such a law can be enacted, and advises all business men throughout the country to unite in writing their Congressmen and assure them of the interest felt in the matter in their particular sections.

DENIES IT.
To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—Speaker Randall, when his attention was called this morning to the statement that he had promised to give Mr. Finley the floor on Monday next to move to suspend the rules and pass the bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers and sailors who served in the late War, denied positively that any such promise was made by him, or that he had given any encouragement that he would recognize an individual member to move a suspension of the rules in preference to a committee seeking recognition for such purpose.

THE RECORD.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—On motion of Mr. Torrey, the Senate amendments to the Military Academy Appropriation bill were non-concurred in.

Mr. Wells, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back a bill making an appropriation of $125,000 for the support of certain Indian tribes during the present fiscal year, and it passed.

Mr. Frye, from the Committee on the Interoceanic Canal, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for all information and correspondence touching the international canal now in possession of his Department, and not heretofore published. Adopted.

Committees' reports of a private nature were then called.

The bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter being the regular order, Mr. Bright raised a question of consideration against the bill, and the House refused—ayes, 41; noes not counted—to consider the bill.

Mr. Johnston, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill removing the disabilities of Sergt. P. P. Powell, and authorizing his appointment as an officer of the United States Army.

Mr. Price offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to whether any railroad company other than the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company has made application for the right to use the Government bridge over the Mississippi River at Rock Island, etc. Adopted.

The House then went into Committee on the Private Calendar.

The bill coming over from last Friday for the relief of certain citizens of Lynchburg, Va., and refunding to them taxes improperly collected from them on manufactured tobacco was passed,—yeas, 151; nays, 39.

Adjourned, the session to-morrow for debate only.

THE HEATHEN CHINEE.

Bill Passed by the California Legislature to Bar Him Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 13.—The Workingmen met again to-day, and visited the offices of some minor manufacturing corporations, and were promised replies to-morrow. President Stanford, of the Central Pacific, to-day addressed a letter to the Committee, stating, in substance, that there were only seven Chinamen in the employ of the Company in the city; that the Company was retaining on duty many white men whose services were not really required, because they did not think it wise to discharge old employés; that the Company would respect the laws as construed by the Courts, and in the management of its business would be governed under the laws entirely by the consideration of what it deems the wisest policy.

An answer was also received from the President of the Selby Smelting-Works, who bluntly said that he considered the law unconstitutional, and would not obey it until the United States bade him submit.

The Assembly to-day passed the bill to enforce the clause of the Constitution at issue by a vote of 73 to 2, and the Governor promptly signed it.

A dispatch announcing the Governor's action was read at the Sand-Lot during the meeting, and greeted with prolonged cheers for the bill and for the Governor.

The Workingmen will again parade to-morrow. Many members of the Legislature voted for the bill merely for the purpose of bringing about some settlement of the matter, as it will doubtless come before the Courts at an early day.

BUFFALO CRUSADERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 13.—A delegation of ladies commonly known as "crusaders," and who are interested in obtaining the enforcement of the Sunday Liquor law, called upon Mayor Brush this afternoon and presented a huge petition, with 5,000 names attached, asking that the saloons of this city be kept closed on Sunday. Mrs. Ella Higginson, a noted temperance advocate of New England, headed the ladies, and addressed the Mayor upon the terrible influence of liquor, and prominent among the evils effected by this great curse was that of allowing its sale on Sundays. She asked in the name of 20,000 mothers and sisters that the saloons be closed. Mayor Brush replied that the object of their visit should receive early and careful consideration. This move by the temperance people was not unexpected by the liquor men, and they claim to have known that such steps would be taken. Mayor Brush is said to be a strong exponent of the Sunday Liquor law. This throwing down of the glove by the temperance people means the commencement of a war between the two opponents which promises to surpass their fight in this city of 1878. Both sides claim to have lots of money and pluck, and considerable fun is expected to result.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Blaine Proposes to Set His Squadrons in the Field at Once.

He Makes a Trip to New York to Ascertain Grant's Strength.

The Outlook for the Delegations to Be Selected in Missouri.

Effect of the Columbus Meeting on Sherman's Ohio Friends.

Gen. Grant's Name Not to Be Presented at the Chicago Convention,

Provided It Appears He Can't Be Nominated on the First Ballot.

Indications of the People's Presidential Preferences in Various Western Cities.

BLAINE.

ORGANIZING HIS FORCES.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—The Blaine movement is to soon be actively begun. A Blaine club will be organized here in a day or two for the purpose of forming the nucleus for the campaign. Mr. Blaine himself has gone to New York, and it is not improbable that his visit there will have the effect to prevent the fulfillment of Conkling's prediction made a day or two ago, that out of the 126 counties in that State 100 would instruct for Grant. At all events Blaine's friends here understand that the object of his visit to New York is to ascertain how formidable the Grant movement is, and whether it would be practicable to undertake to interfere with the workings of the Conkling machine. A prominent New Yorker said to-day that notwithstanding the Hayes Administration has been in power three years, the machine is

THE SAME CONKLING MACHINE

that it was. There are only two cogs out, one at the New York Custom-House and one at Albany. With that exception the Federal officeholders throughout the State are almost all of them original Grant and Conkling appointees, and are actively organizing to do Conkling's will. The opposition, he thought, would not result in anything more than a possible row in the Convention. It would not interfere with the accomplishment of Conkling's purpose. As to Illinois, however, each day discloses new facts which make it seem more certain that Illinois is to be considered the pivotal State in the Blaine campaign. The first open demonstration for Blaine in Illinois is expected to be made at the meeting of the State Central Committee called

TO ASSEMBLE IN CHICAGO

Feb. 25. A large number of invitations have been sent out by the Campaign Committee. A gentleman very familiar with the workings of the Committee expects that fully 1,000 Blaine men will be in Chicago at that time. It is now the purpose of Blaine's friends to have some skilled speakers there who will advocate Blaine's cause. It is said that letters have already been received here from Hawk's district, from Sherwin's district, and even from the Cairo district, taking strong ground for Blaine. It is said to be the purpose of the Illinois Republicans not to attempt to instruct the delegates.

MR. BLAINE NOT A CANDIDATE FOR THE SECOND PLACE—HIS POSITION ON THE THIRD-TERM QUESTION.
Dispatch to New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The report that Mr. Blaine would, under some circumstances, take the second place on the ticket with the ex-President is laughed at as ridiculous by the Senator's friends, who say that he is undoubtedly the most popular man for the first place, and does not want the second place under any circumstances. It may be added that Mr. Blaine is known to be opposed to the third-term movement, not merely because he is himself a candidate for the nomination, but on the much broader ground, that to renominate the ex-President would be to violate an important tradition and safeguard of the Republic, and be a dangerous example and precedent for the future. Nor does he believe that the party can afford to take the risk of offending the prejudices or alarming the fears of the country at this time by an act which would be needlessly offensive and would probably alienate many voters. He desires the continued success of the Republican party regardless of his own candidacy, and he does not think the third-term movement one conducive to success. All reports that he would under any circumstances accept the second place on the ticket with the ex-President, or that he favors the third-term movement in any shape, are therefore false.

GRANT.

WHAT CAMERON SAYS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—Senator Cameron has, within a few days, talked very plainly to his friends in regard to the matter of Gen. Grant's nomination. He says that his own purpose is to support that candidate, whoever he may be, whose chances of election seem best. As to Gen. Grant, unless those now managing his case become convinced before the Convention proceeds to business that he can be nominated on the first ballot, his name will not be brought before the Convention at all. Further than this, unless his friends still feel sure when the Convention meets that he can be elected if nominated, his name will not be presented. As to the Harrisburg Convention, he says that the indorsement of Grant would not have been attempted, in view of the shape things took immediately preceding the Convention, if it had not been necessary in order to prevent his (Cameron's) defeat. To avert this he had the help of quite a number of prominent Blaine men among the delegates, whose loyalty to himself in State affairs they placed before their support of any Presidential candidate. As to the nomination of Blaine, he did not consider it an expedient thing to do.

HIS WISCONSIN FRIENDS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 13.—A Grant Club was started here to-day, with 100 members, as a starter.

SHERMAN.

A WET BLANKET IN OHIO.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 13.—Secretary Sherman's friends in this city are disappointed at the outcome of last night's meeting at Columbus. The smallness of the number in attendance, the utter absence of enthusiasm, and the failure to do anything, have had a depressing effect on the Sherman movement throughout the State. This was the first public demonstration for Sherman, and much depended on its success. Frequent complaint is heard from Sherman's friends of the lack of organization in his interest in Ohio. The Blaine machinery is getting to work in nearly every county, but Sherman is neglected. If this goes on they say it cannot fail to result in a divided delegation and the ruin of Sherman's chances. Gov. Foster, when asked if he did not believe Blaine's popularity in Ohio would not have the effect at least of sending a

DIVIDED DELEGATION TO CHICAGO, SAID:

"In my judgment it will. You see Blaine is getting all the Grant men in Ohio, the Grant movement having sort of 'petered' out here. Then Sherman is not working here at all. There is no management of his affairs here to speak of. If I wanted to go to the man or men having Sherman's candidacy in charge here in Ohio, I wouldn't know where to go to. Moulton, of course, is here, and seems to be in some measure working for Sherman, but that is all. I am surprised at this. Sherman is an adroit, skillful man, and why he should neglect his campaign here in this way is unaccountable to me."

THE COLUMBUS MEETING.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 13.—The call for the Blaine meeting, at Columbus, next Thursday night, is signed by 1,209 local Republicans, and every effort will be made to completely outdo the Sherman demonstration.

BEECHER.

FOR GRANT ALL THE TIME.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Beecher's boom for Grant at the Lincoln birthday celebration last evening is the best thus far in this section. The friends of the Secretary of the Treasury do not see that there was any need for Mr. Beecher saying that "Mr. Sherman is one of those who will adorn private life eminently." This is the way Beecher spoke of Grant: "If I had the whole vote to give myself, I should most certainly elect Gen. Grant. I think Gen. Grant is perhaps the most remarkable man that our age has produced in America. A man that is very little understood; he never cackles, and they think he never lays an egg. A man who never says anything which he enwraps in vapor or rainbow hue; who never allows fancy to interfere with fact; a man who says what he says, and says it directly, and nothing else, and neither turns for pride, nor for love of praise, nor for interest, to the right or left. He is a four-square, simple-minded, honest man that means business every time, and nothing else, and such a man is the appropriate chief officer of a great practical Nation like our own."

THE DEMOCRACY.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—The people of Washington are making great efforts to secure the Democratic National Convention for this city, and they seem likely to succeed. The Committee, as appointed last night, has been busy to-day visiting hotels and railroad offices, getting their terms. It is understood that the responses were favorable. Should the Convention be held here, it will probably be held in the new National Museum or the Hall of the House of Representatives.

STRAWS.

ROCHELLE, ILL.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCHELLE, Ill., Feb. 13.—A canvass having been taken among the business men of this place for Presidential preferences, out of a total of sixty-six the result was as follows: Blaine, 34; Grant, 14; Sherman, 7; Washburne, 7; Hayes, 1; anybody but Grant, 3.

ILLINOIS STRAWS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 13.—A canvass among 200 of the leading Republicans in this city reveals the fact that James G. Blaine will be the first choice for President, subject, however, to the decision of the National Republican Convention. Of these 200 expressions of choice, Blaine received 110; Grant, 65; and Washburne, 25. While many dislike the third-term candidate, they would have Grant as first choice and Blaine as second rather than see the defeat of the glorious ends of the great Republican party.

The County Central Committee, consisting of James Ferguson as Chairman, Irvin French, George E. King, Giles C. Hurd, and George H. Hollister, are doubtless all quite strongly in favor of Blaine, although, perhaps, one of them might prefer Grant, but those of the Committee who have expressed themselves at all have done so in favor of the former.

MISSOURI.

THE DELEGATION TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.
Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—Interest in the character of the Missouri delegation to the approaching Republican National Convention at Chicago is intensifying daily here, and the issues between adherents of the various Presidential candidates have already become sharply defined. In Missouri, until within the past two or three weeks, the fight has seemed to be between the Grant and Sherman men alone, and, even yet, though Blaine and Washburne appear coming to the front, only Grant and Sherman men abuse each other. At the present time, so far as the machinery of politics goes, the Grant wing is in much the best working order. At its head is Chauncy I. Filley, late Postmaster of St. Louis and a man of extraordinary executive ability. He made by far the best Postmaster this city ever had, and in political management he manifests the same shrewdness and enterprise which gave him an enviable record in his official capacity. He bears a striking resemblance personally to the Presidential candidate whose cause he leads here, and he has also much of Grant's persistency of purpose. His record is unimpeachable, but he has gained a reputation so purely that of a political "boss" that his every move is likely to be considered as dictated by self-interest. His adherents and friends include the Republican wheel-horses, but

NOT MUCH OF THE INDEPENDENT ELEMENT

in the party, always excepting a portion of the Germans, with whom Filley undeniably has considerable influence. As a member of the National Republican Committee he has prestige, and, by insisting on Civil-Service reform, since ostensibly in its interest his own official decapitation took place, he has made himself a thorn in the side of the Administration. His influence is chiefly in St. Louis, but St. Louis is the Republican stronghold of the State,—Ingersoll called it "the diamond pin in a dirty shirt,"—and from St. Louis will come the complexion of the Chicago delegation. The Grant force here, then, consists of the professional Republican politicians chiefly and of a portion of the Germans, all following an exceptionally adroit leader. Clubs have been formed among them, and meetings are held frequently in the Grant cause. The plan at least has been laid for "setting up" the delegation.

SHERMAN'S MISSOURI INTERESTS

are in the hands of Gen. John B. Henderson, the native American Schurz, honest and of marked ability, and generally at odds with his party. Since the time of the Whisky Ring trials, when his assault on Grant was made in his speech in the Babcock case, he has been the open enemy of the great Captain, and a hard worker where Grant's chances could be hurt. How Henderson came to be for Sherman as well as against Grant is a question which can be answered by him only, or by his talented wife, who is said to incite his ambition whenever he becomes apathetic as to politics and satisfied with an existence on his great law practice. Henderson, unfortunately for Sherman, is not a man for the details of political management, and has no popular following whatever, though, just now, an adventitious circumstance makes him strong. The law partner of Henderson is the Hon. George H. Shields, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and also a Sherman man. Here is machinery which can be used in forming the Chicago delegation, and which affords a fair offset to the local power of Filley. The popular belief that the German element is favorable to Sherman is founded upon the tone of the *Westliche Post*, the organ of Carl Schurz, but is largely a mistake. The *Westliche Post* has by no means the influence among the Germans attributed to it abroad, and Schurz in St. Louis is by no means potent. The allusions to his "breeches pocket" have stung, and his lofty ways have gained him many bitter opponents among his own countrymen. There is a Sherman element among the Germans, and no insignificant one; but no local Republican politician pretends to say that it is more than a minority. This minority is, of course, with Henderson, and, with the different forces thus accidentally in his hands, he will make a sharp fight. Oddly enough, he cannot count much upon the Government appointees here. Even those connected with the Treasury Department happen to be, as a rule, for some other man than Sherman.

BLAINE AND WASHBURNE

have until lately constituted the field here in the entries for the race, but, as late developments go, they may soon become the favorites in place of Grant and Sherman, deposed. Four years ago, Blaine was the demigod of the *Globe-Democrat*, and had thousands of friends in Missouri. This feeling for the plumed Knight has not died away, and Blaine men are numerous both among Republican officials and the voters who are not officials. Hays, Filley's successor in the Post-Office, is understood to be a Blaine man, and a few other men of prominence have declared their intentions similarly, but they have not organized in the interest of their candidate. Here, as in Pennsylvania, it appears very likely that Blaine will get a great deal of applause and some one else most of the votes. The tendency is in his favor, though, and the odds against him lessen daily.

Washburne is undoubtedly the one candidate who can be counted upon to command a full German vote here, should he become the Presidential candidate. The familiarity of the Germans with his record during the siege of Paris is somewhat astonishing, and their appreciation of his tact and sense there equally so. He is referred to constantly at the German meetings, and, though no public meetings are yet held in his interest, there is known to be an active element at work here, including some of the old army officers, to effect something like unity of purpose and action when the proper time comes. A leading Government official who is for Washburne, and whose strength is chiefly among Irish Republicans, said, a day or two since, in conversation, that the Blaine and Washburne men would rain interests in the selection of a delegation, and if this happens it is practically assured that the Missouri delegation will come to the Chicago Convention uninstructed. With the Grant and Sherman forces now so equally balanced, the outsiders have an advantage which they are confident can be utilized.

MISSOURI DEMOCRACY

shows less life now than does Republicanism. Missouri Democracy, in fact, is engaged in wearing crape for Tilden slaughtered, and awaiting apathetically the advent of a new Democratic favorit. Bayard and Hendricks seem to be about equally blessed with friends in Missouri, but there is no enthusiasm over either of them. Even the movement to secure the National Democratic Convention for St. Louis does not awaken much earnestness, and though meetings have been held to advance the project and a delegation will soon go to Washington to labor with the National Committee, some St. Louis Democrats openly express their preference for Cincinnati, as the place where the Convention should be held. They are hopeless of awakening much Democratic spirit in Illinois, but profess a belief that the Convention held in Cincinnati might give a prestige in that State to its candidate sufficient to save him. These, of course, are few, patriots who place party before home interests. The complexion of the Democratic delegation to the National Convention is, in short, as undetermined as that of the Republican delegation to Chicago.

WASHBURNE.

WHAT THE NEWSPAPERS ARE SAYING ABOUT HIM.

Boston Herald.

The name of Elihu B. Washburne is received with a good deal of favor in various quarters. Though Mr. Washburne cannot come immediately to the front in his own State, the Logan crowd being in the way, there is reason to believe that he would command the whole strength of the Illinois delegation after Gen. Grant's retirement. As we believe that Gen. Grant will not be a contestant, we think that Mr. Washburne stands as good a chance as any candidate named; and that he would be a strong candidate is generally conceded. The attitude held by Mr. Washburne at the present juncture is eminently judicious.

Rock Island (Ill.) Union.

Both Washburne and Logan are naturally leaders, and neither one would follow the other. That's about all the hitch there was. And, as there was no special feud, so is there no alliance. The followers of Mr. Logan will not support Mr. Washburne for Governor, because Mr. Washburne is not a candidate and will not consent to be; and, as to the Illinois delegation to the National Convention supporting Logan for President if Grant is out of the way, and then giving Washburne a boost if his chances are better, this is almost too ridiculous to mention. The Illinois delegates to the National Convention will have souls and convictions of their own, and will not be available for trading purposes.

Knoxville (Tenn.) Chronicle.

The *Chronicle* will give the nominee of the Chicago Convention a hearty support, whoever he may be. But, in our opinion, no man in the Republican party deserves better of the country, and no one who might be mentioned at Chicago could be more acceptable to the American people, than the Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois. His long service in the House of Representatives, where he earned the sobriquet of "the Watchdog of the Treasury," stands out conspicuously before the country for its statesmanship. His record is absolutely without a stain; and no charge casting even a shadow over his integrity, as a private or a public man, could be made for a single moment, without carrying the lie on its face, with every intelligent person. His conduct while representing the United States at Paris, during the Franco-Prussian war, was such as to endear him to all Germans, of whatever political party. He is deservedly the most popular man in the Union with the German element of our population. If nominated, no power on earth could prevent his election, and when elected he would make a capital President.

Wabash (Ind.) Plaindealer.

Washburne, of Illinois, will undoubtedly be the "dark horse" for President in the Republican National Convention. He is a statesman of acknowledged ability, a man of spotless character, and, if nominated, would receive the German vote of Indiana solid, and thus carry, almost without a struggle, the State for the Republican ticket.

Auburn (Ind.) Republican.

We hear it asserted by Republicans generally, in this vicinity, that if their first choice, which is either Blaine, Grant, or Sherman, cannot receive the nomination, then their next choice is Washburne. The "dark horse" is certainly Washburne, and, as the Wabash *Plaindealer* asserts, he would carry Indiana without a struggle.

Kendallville (Ind.) Standard.

There is no chance for a controversy in regard to the ability or fitness of Washburne as a Presidential candidate. He would poll as large if not a larger vote than any other man that could be nominated, and the tide of public sentiment is rapidly drifting in his direction. The Republican Convention could not make a mistake in nominating Washburne for the Presidency.

Bourbon (Ind.) Mirror.

The "dark horse" for President in the Republican National Convention, the Wabash *Plaindealer* confidently predicts, will be Washburne, of Illinois, who, that print says, "is a statesman of acknowledged ability, a man of spotless character, and, if nominated, would receive the German vote of Indiana solid, thus carry, almost without a struggle, the State for the Republican ticket." The *Mirror* rather leans, as a matter of policy, to the nomination of Washburne, though it can and will cheerfully support either Sherman or Blaine, if nominated.

PROPOSED WASHBURNE CLUB.

The *Ogle County Reporter* says: "The people of Carroll County intend holding a meeting next Saturday at Mount Carroll, to consider the propriety of organizing a Washburne club. We understand the object is to use all honorable means to bring about the nomination of "the old watch-dog" for the Presidency. There is nothing astonishing in the esteem with which Mr. Washburne is held by the people, and in the eyes of many he is the most available man to-day, leaving all questions of location, etc., out of consideration. His public life in the various prominent stations be was occupied, is unsullied by an impure act. As a statesman he has been equal to every emergency. His strength is confined to no particular locality. He commands the respect and admiration of all sections of the country. The German vote would be for him to a unit. Verily, the old Fifth Congressional District is justly proud of its former Congressman, the late Minister to France."

NEW YORK.

THE SMYTH CLIQUE AT ALBANY REPENTANT—THE DELEGATES TO UTICA CHOSEN AT SMYTH'S PRIMARIES RESIGN—A MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE CALLED.
Dispatch to New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—The Smyth clique has at last been forced by public opinion to recall its tricky and foolish action of last week, by which it sought to deprive the mass of Republicans in Albany of any voice in the selection of delegates to the Utica Convention. The *Evening Journal*, which has hitherto maintained a craven silence with regard to the outrage, publishes to-night a card signed by Charles E. Smith, its leading editor; Henry R. Pierson, James W. Bentley, Charles P. Easton, Robert K. Oliver, and James H. Kelly, who together constitute a majority of the bogus delegates from this county elected by the trick of Friday last, in which they resign their trust as delegates and await the further action of the General Committee. This Committee consists of fifty members, only twenty-eight of whom were present on Thursday evening last, when it was decided to hold the primaries on six hours' notice. Of the twenty-eight present, only nineteen voted in favor of such action, so that the persons responsible for the trick were only a small minority of the Committee. It is understood, however, that the Committee, as a whole, is or has been, under the control of John F. Smyth, but the foolish blunder into which he has led it, may make it more cautious in following his lead hereafter.

It is presumed that the Committee, which has been called to meet to-morrow night, will now issue a new call for primaries, with a reasonable notice, and present to the public the appearance, at least, of fairness in the election of delegates to the Convention. But this alone will not suffice to allay the indignation of Republicans at the outrage perpetrated by the Smyth gang last week, and it is expected that the public meeting called for to-morrow evening to express this indignation will still be held, notwithstanding the tardy repentance of the tricksters. The signers of the call for the meeting comprise all the leading reputable Republicans in the city. They will demand that the next primary meetings shall be fairly conducted, and that they shall be permitted to have watchers at the polls to prevent cheating on the part of Smyth's Inspectors. The resignation of Smyth's delegates will have the effect to modify somewhat the proceedings of the mass-meeting to-morrow evening, but not to change its real purpose, which is to put an end to the further rule of John F. Smyth in the politics of Albany, if not to drive him out of the political field altogether. It is said that Gov. Cornell expresses his entire disapproval of Smyth's last achievement in machine politics, and he may yet muster up courage enough to nominate another man for Superintendent of the Insurance Department. At all events, the chances of Smyth ever getting confirmed again are getting "small by degrees and beautifully less."

THE OUTLOOK.
Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 8.—The Grant "boom" in New York State is discernible only in the larger cities, and unquestionably comes from the machine order of politicians,—or, in other words, the officeholders. It is true that these gentlemen are a power when taken as a unit; but it is also true that within the past four months the source from whence this power springs has been quietly investigating motives and results, and a change has been decided upon, though action may not be taken until after the next Presidential election. Harmony is a good thing, and, above all things at this time, a bolt is undesirable. To prevent a bolt the manipulators of the machine should be willing to concede that the people have rights, and hasten to place themselves in a position where they may not seem to control the party from whence they derived their standing and honors.

It may perhaps seem out of place to forecast the result of the State Convention which is to assemble at the Butterfield House in this city on the 25th of the present month. It is undoubtedly predetermined that the delegates will be Conkling men, who, if that gentleman should intimate by wink or nod that he was a candidate, would stand by him from first to last. It is also true that, to a certain extent, the delegates appointed will be instructed; and from the well-known friendly relations existing between the Senator and the ex-President, they no doubt out of courtesy and fealty will perform his will in relation to Grant. But, if the latter should eventually decline to become a candidate, it does not lay within the province of political prophecy to foretell the direction in which New York would fall, provided Conkling still retained the delegates within his grasp. Many years ago there was a breach in the friendship existing between Blaine and Conkling, if stately, freezing courtesy on the part of the latter may be called friendship, which, though reported to have been healed a few years since, no doubt still rankles in the memory of

THE FIERY-HEADED SENATOR

of the Empire State. If this is so, and he should happen to remember it just at the right moment, the vote of New York might be used as a weapon to gratify pitiless spite. This, however, is only a suggestion of the imagination, and candor compels your correspondent to confess that a much higher estimate of Conkling's magnanimity prevails. He is too confident of his power to act a mean or unmanly part.

As to Conkling himself, he is almost inapproachable to the ordinary reporter. His face bears the hard, unreadable lines of the fabled Sphinx, while he is dumb as an oyster. So, save the vaporings of a half-dozen feeble Grant organs, and the bluster of the very small army of followers which train under the third-term banner, we know little of what is to be the result of our State Convention, unless, indeed, the actions of the Albany County factions are repeated pretty

GENERALLY THROUGHOUT THE STATE,

when the tallest kind of a faction battle will be witnessed in Utica. It is reported that the Albany County Committee, which is a creation of Roscoe Conkling and John F. Smyth, called a convention for the nomination of delegates, only giving about eight hours' notice. This exceedingly unfair action was protested against by the Chairman of the Committee, the Hon. Albert C. Judson, who, upon being overruled, immediately resigned his position. The action receives the unqualified disapprobation of the Hon. Hamilton Harris, for a number of years representing Albany Senatorial District in the State Senate, George W. Dawson, long the able editor of the Albany *Evening Journal*, and many others of the most prominent Republicans of that city, whose reputations are well known throughout the State and Nation. These gentlemen have called a Convention of Republicans to meet in Albany on Wednesday, Feb. 11, to protest against the "snap game" of the machine, and to devise means whereby they may be heard at the Utica Convention.

The course pursued has created intense feeling among the staid citizens of Albany, which has communicated itself to the members of the Legislature now in session, and will unquestionably extend among their constituencies.

THE DEMOCRATIC PROGRAM.

AS MARKED OUT BY SOME LEADING CONGRESSMEN—AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW—GRANT'S NOMINATION TO BE FORCED.
Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—I had a talk to-day with one of the leading Democratic members of the House of Representatives. I said: "Has your party lost its grit, and don't you propose any more to show your teeth?"

"Don't mistake yourself, sir. We have as much grit as we ever had, and some of these days we propose to show it. But when we do so we will do it in a judicious manner."

"Why is it that your party in the House is so long silent and apparently so stupid upon political questions, when it is well known that you entertain the same opinions that you so radically promulgated in the extra session?"

"Well, we have been doing nothing, to see what the Republicans were going to do; but, as we find they are going to do nothing, we have about resolved to take the initiative and will make an aggressive struggle."

"When is the row going to begin?"

"I do not know, but as soon as the rules are disposed of. It will not be long, I think, until you see political powder flashing in the air. The Republicans have always won by an aggressive campaign, while we have always lost by running on a defensive one. We will turn the tables this time and see how its works."

"What are you going to begin the fight about?"

"Substantially upon the issues which we advocated last session, with some general modifications, yet their salient points will be about the same."

"Then by so doing you think you will be more liable to win?"

"In the first place it is a matter of principle with us, and in the second place it is a matter of policy. As a matter of principle and right, we believe that the Constitution should be strictly enforced, and that local self-government must be left free from Federal interference and domination. This we will maintain and fight for. As a matter of policy, we will do so because by so doing it will arouse the ultra-radical elements of the country and announce the campaign to be fought upon that issue. It is the weakest issue that the enemy can handle and the strongest issue we can use. Then, again, we are fixed in the belief that, by a revival of this issue and bringing it again before the people, the Republicans will be induced to nominate Grant as their standard-bearer; and, if that is the case, we can win by a hundred Electoral votes."

"Then you want Grant nominated?"

"I do. I want him nominated, and likewise a majority of the members of my party in the House do; for, if Grant is the Republican nominee, we can carry every Southern State, and Ohio, New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Indiana, Oregon, and Wisconsin, in the North."

"Then I see that your principal object is to force sectional and political issues in order to strengthen Grant's candidacy for the Republican nomination?"

"No, I do not want to put it in that way; for, as I said a moment ago, it is first a principle with us; but if, by fighting on a deep-rooted principle, we can also bring policy to play in the game, then so much the better for us."

"Are you giving your individual opinion, or are you giving that of a large number of your Southern members?"

"I am not speaking for myself by any means. However, I am, of course, not speaking by authority of my party; but yet I know that the views I have just expressed are entertained by a large majority of my party colleagues."

"Can you name some of the more prominent who favor this plan?"

"It may seem a little indelicate to do so, but, as they have spoken of it frequently and forcibly, I think it would be well enough for their names to be known, so that they can go on record."

"Well, who are they?"

"Frank Hurd, Joe Blackburn, Gov. Carlisle Tucker, Gens. Warner and Ewing, Sam Cox, Fernando Wood, and a great many others, whom it is not necessary to mention; but you can see that all the chief men of our party favor this course."

"Is that a part of the caucus program?"

"Not at all. It is only a program arranged by private consultation and general party talk."

"And you think it will be carried out?"

"I do; and I think the battle will begin before the 1st of April. We want to begin it in time, so that it can have full effect upon the Republican party before the Chicago Convention meets."

PRESIDENTIAL TALK.

OPINIONS OF "NESTOR" SHAW—THINKS GRANT HAS THE INSIDE TRACK.
Correspondence Cleveland Leader.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—The canvass for the Presidency in Washington, as elsewhere, is the important subject of the day. In Congress both parties are playing for a favorable position from which to conduct their respective campaigns. I heard Shaw, the oldest newspaper correspondent in Washington, analyzing the problem yesterday. Shaw is surnamed by the newspaper fraternity here as "Nestor." He has been on the row twenty-five years, during that time he has attended every National Convention of either party, and is personally acquainted with nearly all the great politicians of the day. His sagacity on things and men political amounts almost to an instinct. Hence Senator Blaine is moved to call him "the Prophet." He says that never in his experience has the Presidential situation looked so puzzling to him. Up to the time of the Pennsylvania Convention, he thought Grant to be deader than a herring; yet Cameron had carried the Convention for him in spite of all the opposition of the press and the magnificent enthusiasm that developed for Blaine. Suppose New York and Illinois follow, as there is every reason to think they will, what then? He knew that Missouri and Arkansas would go for Grant, and he was sure of half the South. How could he be beaten? Some people have sneered at Grant's victory in Pennsylvania, and said it was won at heavy cost and terrible loss of prestige. That was just the kind of talk he heard during the War. Grant's victories had always been won with severe losses, yet they were won all the same. The man who fights for great victories must expect great trials, great hardships, and great losses. Those are the things that make great triumphs sweet.

Personally he was for Blaine, but he did not see how he was to be nominated, although he thought the latent strength of the party was in his favor. Blaine was brilliant and dashing,—a kind of rollicking dragoon in politics. The enthusiasm of the young men is for him, many stalwart Republicans are in favor of Blaine because of the way the Rebel Democracy persecuted him in 1876; but somehow or other the big party leaders were for Grant. The brains of the party seemed to instinctively attach themselves to Grant, with the idea that, between two evils,—a third term or a threatening civil war over the Presidential succession,—the third term was infinitly the less, and that Grant should be nominated. A civil war, or the likelihood of Democratic usurpation with anybody else but Grant on the Republican ticket, is, after all, the great peril before the country. The big men in the Republican party recognize this, and think the country can best be saved from such danger by the nomination of Grant. That is all there is behind Grant, and all that is the matter with Blaine.

Sherman, in Shaw's opinion, is out of the race, he has a good record on the financial question, that is all. He is not liked by the leaders of his own party. The most influential of them are his own enemies. The smaller politicians have no friendship for him, and he could excite the enthusiasm of nobody but a lot of money-grabbing bankers who were having a soft thing in the way was be running the Treasury. Outside of his Congressional District he had never been put to the test of a popular vote. The talk that the Camerons had a leaning towards him was nonsense; they hated him politically worse than Conkling did. The cause of this was the antagonism that always existed in the Senate between the elder Cameron and Sherman. Don could not do anything now to help Sherman, as his father had him completely in his power, financially and politically. Without the prospective money and present political power of Simon, Don would be nowhere in Pennsylvania. Why, Sherman will not get the solid vote in the Convention of any State that can give him an Electoral vote.

ILLINOIS.

GRANT AND WASHBURNE.

The following is the leading editorial in the *Staats-Zeitung* of yesterday:

"That Illinois belongs to those States whose Electoral votes are absolutely certain for the Republican candidate for President is not doubted even by the Democrats. It may give a heavier majority for one Republican candidate than for another, but this would make no difference in the result. Under these circumstances the ascertainment of the sentiments prevailing in the Republican party of Illinois regarding the various candidates for the nomination is of far more value than all the arrogant assertions of newspapers printed in States which can under no imaginable circumstances give the Republican ticket a solitary Electoral vote; for the National Convention cannot avoid, when it comes to selecting a candidate, giving special attention to the preferences of those States which will have to elect him.

"It appears from correspondence from all parts of the State, giving the wishes and opinions of thousands of leading Republicans, that, at this moment, Blaine is the favored choice of a decided majority; that next to him comes Grant, and then Washburne, while only a petty minority express themselves as in favor of Sherman. Of 8,475 Republicans whose opinions were asked, 4,282 were for Blaine, 2,835 for Grant, 1,124 for Washburne, and only 234 for Sherman. A Chicago paper, commenting on these figures, says:

"'There is still another feature of the situation. These investigations reveal the fact that Blaine is now unquestionably ahead. But as Grant's support will fall off upon the revelation of his weakness with the people, Washburne's strength may be expected to increase, and he may eventually stand as the strongest candidate in the field. Should the struggle in the National Convention prove a close and animated one, and the contest between other candidates appear irreconcilable, it is believed that the strength of Washburne in Illinois and his popularity throughout the country would render him a very available "dark horse" indeed.'

"These observations are confirmed in all essential points by a correspondent of the *Evening Journal*, who writes from Springfield. It is ascertained further from him that Grant's followers appear determined to bulldose the party, and especially to make the Illinois delegation vote in the National Convention as a unit; that is, that the minority must vote for the candidate of the majority. It is hardly possible, however, that they can carry this out. Some of Grant's supporters think, in case this is impossible, that John A. Logan may turn up as a 'dark horse.' That he could never get a majority in the State of New York appears to them but little. But Logan himself must know this, and also that in all the States which he would lose E. B. Washburne would get a decided majority. The friends of the latter support his nomination—irrespective of his admirable qualities and public services—chiefly on the two grounds (1) that he would certainly carry New York, and (2) that he would get more German votes than any other candidate. Both of these are strong points. We should not be surprised if Logan himself, after Grant was out of the question, were to carry his supporters over to Washburne, for the latter is, all else aside, an Illinoisan, and, in addition, a man who, if not chosen President, might be a dangerous candidate for the Senatorship. But, at all events, as we have recently learned from sources in which we have all confidence, the assertion that Logan is unfriendly to Mr. Washburne is no longer true. Before his departure from Washington both took part in a love-feast. That Logan is working underhandedly in Illinois for the Sherman 'boom' is an absurd fancy. All other reasons aside, Logan is much too wise to embark in a hopeless cause, and Sherman's cause is hopeless in Illinois."

JOHN W. BUNN,

of Springfield, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and last evening a TRIBUNE reporter questioned him briefly upon the Grant movement in this State. Said he:

"I can't see that there is any Grant movement in our section, and there never was any. The leading county politicians whom I have seen and talked with all seem to be for Blaine. The people do not seem to talk much about the Presidential candidates anyhow. They seem to be willing to support any good man whom the Republicans may nominate. There is no doubt that there is a feeling of a good deal of strength for Washburne, but, so far as the Grant boom is concerned, it has got to come hereafter if there going to be one in this State. No, I think Blaine is the coming man."

DIVIDING EXPENSES.

CONCLUSIONS ARRIVED AT.

The Executive Committee of the Exposition Company, including E. G. Asay, James T. Dole, and Messrs. Palmer and Rosenberg, and Jesse Spalding and John B. Jeffery of the Local Committee who have in charge the arrangements for the coming Republican National Convention, met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in the Secretary's office in the Exposition Building. As a result of their deliberations they issued the following through Secretary Reynolds:

The situation is simply this: The Exposition Company has agreed that the Republican National Committee may put up the necessary fixtures and hold their National Convention June 2, 1880, with the right to remove such fixtures immediately thereafter. If the Democracy desire to hold their Convention about the 1st of July, they will first arrange with the Republican Committee for the fixtures, if wanted, and then with the Exposition Company as to the terms upon which the fixtures may remain. It is understood that the consent has been given to the Democracy to use the Exposition Building for the purpose of holding their Convention at that time.

The promulgation of the above was brought on through a conference which was held Thursday afternoon at the Grand Pacific Hotel between Carter H. Harrison, J. B. Doolittle, Jr., and Judge E. A. Otis, on behalf of the Democratic Committee of twenty-one, who have in charge the getting here of the National Democratic Convention, and Jesse Spalding, Chairman; William H. Bradley, Treasurer, and John B. Jeffery, Secretary of the Local Republican Committee, who have in charge the fixing up of the Exposition Building for the coming National Republican Convention. The Republican Committee propose that as the Democrats would share in all the advantages of the building if the Convention is held here, that, in such case, they should pay half of the original cost, estimating it at $10,000 for the whole, leaving $5,000 to be paid by the Democrats, they to raise their subscriptions, and the Republicans to go on and raise theirs, and each pay the half. The Democrats pleaded poverty, and said that if they had to pay $5,000 for the fixtures in the building the Democratic National Convention would not be held here, as they couldn't raise that amount.

The proposition of the Republican Committee was also that the Democrats should share in the proceeds of the sale of lumber after the Convention was over, the Democrats to get one-half of the proceeds of the sale in proportion exactly to the amount paid out. The Democratic Committee represented that they preferred to lease the fixtures without taking a chance in the sale, and pay $2,500 for the privilege, which proposition was considered until yesterday, when the Sub-Committee consulted with the Exposition people, as above stated. The Republican Committee concluded to help the Democrats and do all they could to get the Convention here as a benefit to Chicago, and so concluded to accept the proposition. With this end in view, Messrs. Jesse Spalding and John B. Jeffery waited on Mayor Harrison and told him of the decision. The Mayor received them courteously and briefly stated that he would report back to his Committee, and it is probable now that everything is most amicably arranged, there being a disposition to pull together on both sides to get the National Democratic Convention held in Chicago.

KANSAS.

THE HON. THOMAS RYAN,

member of Congress from the Third Kansas District, arrived at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday on a short visit home. A TRIBUNE reporter last evening called on Mr. Ryan and solicited his views on the coming legislation and general political gossip. In reply to questions as to the probable work of the House he said:

"We have been occupied almost entirely with the work on the revision of the rules, and, since we have taken them up, the work of the session is just so much retarded."

"What are the present prospects for the Fort bill reducing the price of paper, which people are generally interested in?"

"I suppose newspaper people are very justly interested in that. The fact is, however, that there is very little talk about either the Fort or the Buckner bill. I hardly think there will be much opposition developed even from the East. I believe the bill will pass, although there has been no opportunity to find out the temper of the House as yet."

"What are the prospects for the Immediate Transportation bill of Mr. Aldrich?"

"That is in much the same condition. There is comparatively little discussion of the measure, and that, too, I think, will pass, as its merits seem to be generally recognized."

"In regard to general legislation,—what are its prospects?"

"Well, of course, it is pretty much surmise, but I think the Democrats will do all in their power to avoid a repetition of the scenes of the extra session. I believe that the Marshals' Deficiency bill will pass in exactly the same form as when originally presented. They have the power, and we Republicans can do nothing but open up the subject by discussion. The Democrats will shut off all political talk. There's Conger, he had a slippery ground to stand on, although he got in some pretty sharp talk. They put the gag law in full force on him, and choked of all discussion."

Turning to more absorbing questions, the reporter put a query as to the results of the Pennsylvania Convention.

"About that," said the Kansas Representative, "there is much talk, although we have hardly got far enough in the Presidential session to make the subject absolutely exciting. Some say that the result will break the Grant boom, which is much smaller now anyway than it was some weeks ago. This they base on the idea that his apparent success was the work of the 'machine.' Others believe that the delegates will bolt their instructions, many voting for Blaine. This, I think, is hardly possible. Sherman cut no figure, and if his 'boom' was present it must have been pretty well concealed. Grant is loved as a military hero, but I can see only one reason for again putting him in the Presidential chair, and that is the idea that if he is elected the Democrats will not attempt to count him out unless they are prepared to fight. I believe that, in the event of a close election, they will endeavor to count out any Republican, except Grant, who may be elected by raising the fraud cry and using their power."

"About other candidates, Mr. Ryan?"

"Well, Blaine I believe to be a wonderfully

magnetic man, and a thoroughly popular candidate. He is strong in all sections of the country. I believe that he will have the vote of Kansas, although Grant is very strong there. If THE TRIBUNE is right in saying that Grant cannot carry Illinois, it will complicate the Presidential contest very much. I am inclined to believe that if Grant goes into the Convention with New York and Illinois he will be nominated, and if elected he will certainly be seated. Washburne is not so very much considered, but at the same time he is generally thought a dark horse who may develop wonderful strength. I cannot understand one phase of the support of Gen. Grant which comes from those who opposed the conciliation policy of Mr. Hayes, when the fact is that Gen. Grant heartily indorsed that policy."

After some further talk, during which Mr. Ryan reiterated his opinion that it was too early to make confident prophecies, the interviewer withdrew and the interviewed retired.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A GENERAL KICK AT THE CAMERON PROGRAM.

A delegation of distinguished citizens from Philadelphia now here includes among its members Messrs. Hamilton Disston, one of the famous firm of saw manufacturers, P. A. B. Weidner, W. C. Littleton, ex-President Select Council, and John L. Hill. They are known throughout the State as men of political prominence and leaders in their respective sections in the ranks of the Republican party. Mr. Disston is a delegate to the Chicago Convention. A TRIBUNE reporter had a brief talk with them yesterday. Mr. Littleton said: "There is no feeling for Grant in our State. True the Convention was made to indorse Grant, but the State of Pennsylvania is not for him. It is not a victory for Cameron or Grant by any means. I suppose the politicians will think that they are bound by the action of the State Convention, but the delegation will not vote as a unit. The State sentiment is for Blaine, with a great undercurrent of feeling for Washburne. I think that Washburne is having his boom now. It is the dark horse developing in good shape."

"Do you think that Congressman Bingham sold Mr. Blaine out in the Convention?" asked the reporter.

"No, sir, I can't say that. But some of the delegates who went there as Blaine men voted for Grant. I asked some of the delegates after the Convention in Harrisburg why they had voted against the feeling of the people who had sent them. 'Why,' they answered, 'we voted against the feeling of our own minds. We voted to oblige Mr. Cameron.' I tell you, I don't believe that the delegates to the Chicago Convention will vote as the Convention at Harrisburg instructed them. The district delegates will vote for Blaine or Washburne. They have made a mistake in the feeling of Pennsylvania if there is a thought that Grant is the people's choice. I haven't heard a man speak in favor of Grant for President in the State. We, in Philadelphia, gave Grant the grandest reception ever given to any man, but when you see the very men who were foremost in getting it up now working and talking against Grant, you may know what that means. There is a strong feeling for Blaine, and Washburne is growing."

Said Mr. Disston: "We didn't come here to talk politics. We are on our way to Tucson, Arizona, by way of San Francisco. The delegation selected by Pennsylvania is for Grant, with some exceptions. If Grant is a candidate for President he will get the delegation; if he is not, then I think that the delegation will be divided between Blaine and Washburne."

"Isn't there a feeling against the third term?"

"Yes, there is. But there is no certainty that Grant is a candidate. So far as I am concerned, I don't believe that Grant is a candidate. Blaine has a great many friends in our delegation, and the district delegates—those selected by District Conventions—will no doubt vote for Blaine. I hear a great deal of talk for Washburne, and I shouldn't be surprised if he would develop a great deal of strength before the Convention meets. But you can mark this: If Grant is a candidate, he will get the full Pennsylvania delegation."

Mr. Littleton continued, and said:

"I don't think that. I think that Mr. Blaine has an idea that Grant will not be a candidate, and hence can't hurt him any, and, therefore, he did not make as much of a fight in Pennsylvania as he might have made. Don Cameron has nothing to brag of in the action of the Convention. It rather showed Grant's weakness and Blaine's strength."

"I think," said Mr. Disston, "that there may be some feeling against Grant, but if he wants to be President he can get the Pennsylvania delegation."

"It would be the worst thing we could do," said Mr. Littleton. "The Democrats would put us on the defensive. They would open up all the old charges of a corrupt Administration, and they would make the most of it. The people would ask us if we could assure them differently if Grant was again elected, and we would have no assurances upon which we could. Then there is that natural National feeling against a third term. I tell you with Blaine or Washburne we could make a good fight."

Mr. Disston replied: "That may be, but I don't think that Grant will be seriously a candidate. Of course, that is only my opinion."

PUBLIC OPINION.

EL PASO JOTTINGS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

EL PASO, Ill., Feb. 11.—Hereabouts Grant stock is above par, but the man from Maine is not far behind, and rapidly gaining ground. Washburne is everybody's second choice. Every name in the long list of candidates of Gubernatorial honors has some backers, though Cullom, Oglesby, Hay, and Fort are most talked of. The opinion is pretty general, however, that Fort should be returned to Congress, for which he is well fitted by long experience, and this district is lamentably short of timber for another one. Aspirants for political preferment in other directions are scarcely mentioned as yet.

OCCASIONAL.

THE MICHIGAN DELEGATION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Feb. 11.—An article concerning Presidential prospects in your editorial columns of this date says: "Four years ago the Michigan delegation voted solid against Blaine on every ballot," etc. This is a mistake. I was one of eight delegates from this State who voted on the first four ballots for Blaine. On the fifth ballot and each thereafter we voted for Hayes. Could our eight votes have nominated Blaine at that Convention we would have staid there and voted for him until November. I think Blaine will have twenty-two votes from Michigan in the next Convention from the first ballot until he is nominated.

N. A. HAMILTON.

MICHIGAN ODD-FELLOWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 13.—The State Encampment I. O. O. F. have made arrangements, by assessments on local Encampments, to pay a judgment recently obtained against them by the First National Bank of Sturgis. The suit arose out of an old difficulty with Grand-Treasurer R. H. Morrison, who was authorized to borrow $600 by the Grand Encampment three years ago. The money was then collected to pay the note, but Morrison, instead, had it canceled and gave a new note. The Encampment supposed it to have been paid. The bank brought suit, and recovered judgment. The note, interest, costs, and expenses, now amount to about $1,300, and provision was accordingly made to raise that sum. The Odd-Fellows recently obtained a $6,700 judgment against Morrison.

LICENSED TO ORGANIZE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13.—Licenses to organize were issued to-day by the Secretary of State as follows: The Belleville Water-Works Company, capital, $100,000; the United States Gold & Silver Smelting Company, of Chicago, capital, $250,000, corporators, A. P. Newton, Julius Cohen, William Penn Nixon, David Simon, B. Engel, and Seth Fred Henkel; the Thorley Improved Horse & Cattle Food Company, Chicago, capital, $250,000, corporators, A. Van Norman, W. D. Carpenter, and George Thomson; the Central Cement Company, Chicago, capital, $10,000, corporators, William H. Surft, John O. Pierson, and E. B. Rambo; the Colorado Mining & Prospecting Company, of Chicago, capital, $1,000,000, corporators, Leonard C. Riggs, Horace W. Cotton, and James H. Bartlett.

CHICAGO FIRES.

The alarm from Box 166 at 2:55 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in a one-story frame building used as a blast-furnace, and owned and occupied by the Union Rolling-Mills Company. Damage to the building and contents, $50. Cause, hot ashes and cinders carelessly dumped against the outside of the building.

The alarm from Box 183 at 12:30 yesterday afternoon was cause, by a kettle of lard boiling over in a room in the rear of No. 1463 State street, owned by H. M. Stewart, and occupied by Dunklee & Smith as a butcher shop. Damage, $10, which is covered by a policy in a Philadelphia company.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Arrived—Wyoming, from Liverpool; West Philadelphia, from Hamburg; Abyssinia, from Liverpool.

Mothers! your child may have worms! Then by all means use "Brown's Vermifuge Comfits." They are the best, surest, and most pleasant remedy known. Avoid counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

FOREIGN.

Unemployed Workmen in Dublin Have a Great Demonstration.

They Declare that They Are on the Very Verge of Starvation.

News of Increasing Distress Received by the Mansion House Committee.

Rumors of a Special Alliance Between England, Germany, and Austria.

The Grant Party Meet with a Slight Railroad Accident Near Havana.

IRELAND.

WANT WORK.

Special Cable.

DUBLIN, Feb. 13.—A large meeting of unemployed workingmen was held at Harold's Cross Green, in this city, to-day. The deepest interest was manifested. Addresses were made by prominent citizens setting forth the causes and facts of the situation, and resolutions were adopted urging the Government not to delay taking action upon the case, stating that the workingmen do not ask charity, but work. The meeting was perfectly orderly throughout, and, on separating, several of the men expressed to representatives of the press the hope that the public works promised by the Ministry would at once be begun, thus enabling thousands of able-bodied men to gain their bread without the humiliation and disgrace of beggary.

THE DISTRESS INCREASING.

To the Western Associated Press.

DUBLIN, Feb. 13.—The Mansion-House Committee has letters giving the particulars of the increasing distress in the country.

LABOR DEMONSTRATION.

DUBLIN, Feb. 13.—The unemployed laborers of this city held another demonstration to-day. In their speeches they declared they were on the brink of starvation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROPOSED GAG-RULE.

Special Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—It is reported in Parliamentary circles that Sir Henry W. Peek, member of the House for Mid-Surrey, will propose a resolution providing that all those members of the House who voted with the "willful obstructionists" during the last session shall, by a three-fourths vote of the House, in each case, be debarred from speaking on any subject during the present session, but shall not be deprived of the privilege of voting. The Home-Rule members and the sympathizers denounce Sir Henry Peek's proposed rule as a gross attempt to manufacture an ex-parte gag-law, and claim that, although they have no fears of its being adopted by the House, it shows the apprehension felt by the Ministry and the Conservatives concerning the result of a debate on any and all measures affecting the Government's foreign policy and the Irish question.

REJECTED.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Calthurst, member of Parliament for Cork County, and a Home-Ruler, was refused admission to membership in the Reform Club.

MONUMENT TO PRINCE NAPOLEON.

It is definitly determined to erect a monument to Prince Louis Napoleon in Westminster Abbey.

THE CHURCH FUND.

The *Times* says the objection of the Irish members that the charge upon the Church Fund would really be in aid of the poor rates, and would thus violate the express provision of the act of 1869, is inconsistent with the claim made upon the Imperial exchequer. The measures of the Government are intended only to take effect when the Poor-law system proves wholly inadequate, whether it is at the cost of the Church Fund or the State.

THE SUGAR STOCK.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The stock of sugar shows a decrease as compared with that of last year of a few thousand tons.

HERAT.

In the House of Lords to-day Earl Granville asked whether Lord Beaconsfield, by his recent statements, meant that no decision had been arrived at regarding Herat.

Lord Beaconsfield said that it would only lead to misconception if he went beyond the absolute statement that her Majesty's Government had not released Persia from her engagement not to occupy Herat.

PROPOSED INQUIRY.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Wheelhouse (Conservative) moved the appointment of a select committee to consider the commercial relations between England and foreign nations, especially with reference to the importation of manufactured goods from abroad, and the effect of free trade. He said America had beaten England in cotton cloths, and that the great manufacturing mills which were once working here were now only to be found in America.

After a short debate the motion was rejected.

In the House of Commons to-night the first thirteen clauses of the Seed-Potatoes (Ireland) bill were passed, and the House adjourned.

A PREDICTION.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—The *North German Gazette*, in an article on British politics, expresses the opinion that in the next general election in Great Britain the Liberals will pay dearly for leaguing with the Irish.

GERMANY.

THE ANTI-SOCIALIST LAW.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—The bill for the prolongation of the Anti-Socialist law extends its operation to the 31st of March, 1886.

THE BUDGET.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet to-day the remainder of the budget bills passed their second reading. Prussia's matriculatory contribution to the Empire is set down in the budget at 43,641,753 marks. The revenue and expenditure for the financial year of 1880-'81 are each estimated at 798,985,580 marks; the ordinary expenditure at 760,223,930 marks, and the extraordinary outlay at 38,761,650 marks.

OFFICERS OF THE REICHSTAG.

In the Reichstag to-day, Count Von Arnim Boytzenberg was elected President of the Chamber, receiving 154 out of 244 votes. Herr Von Bennigsen received 89 votes. Herr Frankenstein, of the Centre, was elected First Vice-President by 164 votes, 92 blank ballots having been cast in addition, and Herr Hoelder, National Liberal, was elected Second Vice-President by 149 votes, with 82 blanks. Herr Hoelder has not yet arrived in Berlin, and it is not known whether he has accepted the office.

HERR LASKER.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A Berlin dispatch says Herr Lasker, leader of the National Liberals, proposes visiting the United States, where he will make a prolonged stay.

SPECIAL ALLIANCE.

A dispatch from Berlin says: "It is reported on fair authority here that a special alliance is about to be concluded between England, Germany, and Austria."

RUSSIA.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A St. Petersburg telegram says arrangements are being made to send Baron Skallovisky as Commissioner to San Francisco to perfect arrangements for the reëstablishment of a line of steamers between the United States and Russian ports on the Pacific Ocean. His commission is very comprehensive, empowering him to provide for a general exchange of commercial and agricultural products between the Amoor country and California, China, and Japan. Steps are also being taken to increase the Russian Pacific fleet by the addition of twelve first-class steamers, which will include clippers, cruisers, and privateers. When these additions are made the Russian fleet in these waters will be superior to that of any other Power.

In view of the recent developments and possible complications in the East, these movements are regarded as very significant and important.

GEN. GRANT.

HIS DEPARTURE FOR VERA CRUZ.

HAVANA, Feb. 13.—Gen. Grant and party sailed this afternoon for Vera Cruz in the steamer City of Alexandria. The same authorities who received the General on his arrival here accompanied him to the steamer. The party spent one day on the plantation of Las Canas, and left there last night, starting from La Union Station at 10 o'clock on a special train. Half an hour later the engine struck a cow, and the train went off the track, luckily without serious consequences. The fireman was wounded. The train was running on an embankment ten feet high at the time of the accident. The passengers had to wait until 3 o'clock for another train, and arrived in Havana at 6 o'clock in the morning.

SPAIN.

THE MOORS' PETITION.

MADRID, Feb. 13.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Premier Canovas del Castillo, replying to an interpellation, stated the Government would not receive the petition brought by the Kabyle Chiefs from several thousand Moors, asking to be placed under the allegiance of Spain. He added that it had been arranged that representatives of the Powers should hold a conference on the affairs of Morocco, which would probably take place in Madrid, and would be highly beneficial to Spain.

TURKEY.

THE GREEK FRONTIER QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 13.—France has asked England to bring forward a new proposal for the settlement of the Greek frontier question by a special commission.

FRANCE.

FUNERAL EXPENSES VOTED.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The Chamber of Deputies has voted 10,000 francs to defray the expenses of the funeral of Senator Cremieux.

VARIOUS.

FANNY LEAR.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—A special cable says Fanny Lear, alias Mrs. Blackford, the American whose adventurous career in Russia is of world-wide notoriety, is coming out with a book to be called "The Loves of a Grand Duke." It is said that she has determined to give up her wild life and to settle down quietly as the wife of the director of a theatre.

THE CAUSE.

The Italian papers pretend that the cause of the continued residence of the Crown Princess of Germany at Pegli is her willful disposition and her unpopularity with her husband's family at the Court of Berlin.

POLITICAL.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—The Hon. John B. Hawley, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, says he has noticed the published statement that he was running for Governor of Illinois, as the candidate of Secretary Sherman, and that the Secretary and he were to aid each other. Mr. Hawley says there is no truth whatever in such a statement. He says he is a candidate for nomination for Governor on his own account, and has entered into no combination or understanding souch as has been stated, or any other.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 13.—The dispatch in last Saturday's TRIBUNE on the Congressional outlook of the Fourth District has met with universal satisfaction. The general impression now is that Winnebago will certainly have a candidate, and by the assurance received from leading politicians in other counties we are led to believe that whoever Winnebago County will present will be the nominee of the Convention. A young men's Republican club is about to be organized for the purpose of presenting a man to the voters of the district that will win their support, and one that pledges to represent his constituents,—something that Congressmen have failed to do in this district for a number of years. Should J. C. Garner enter the fight,—which he will doubtless do,—it is more than likely that A. D. Early will make the canvass for State's Attorney. Thus the fight continues becoming hotter and more exciting every twenty-four hours.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 13.—Notwithstanding several months will elapse before the nominating conventions, candidates for Congressional honors are being put forward by their respective friends. Upon the Democratic side only one man has been prominently mentioned, J. W. Duncan, of La Salle. Mr. Duncan is a lawyer, and it was through his efforts largely that Chapman, the alleged express robber, was finally convicted on the charge of perjury, and sent to the Penitentiary for fourteen years. It is conceded, however, that a Republican will be elected. The question arises, then, who will the Republicans nominate. The Hon. P. C. Hayes, present incumbent, has been announced by his friends, and will go into the Convention with a strong representation. La Salle County has two names to present—viz.: the Hon. Washington Bushnell and William Cullen. Mr. Bushnell is well known in State politics; has been identified with the growth and prosperity of Illinois during his whole life. He is a Republican of the most stalwart form, notwithstanding he took a part in the Liberal movement of 1872. Of Mr. Cullen little can be said, and nothing to his disadvantage. He has been a recognized leader in county politics for the last twenty-five years, never swerved from Republicanism, a gentleman of fine address and extensive knowledge of National affairs. He is the senior editor of the *Republican* of this city. The only office of public trust he ever held was that of Sheriff, one term.

One thing to be considered by Congress is the completion of the improvements on the Illinois River, making a ship-canal of the present "ditch." It was said to the writer by a prominent Democrat last evening that he could ask no greater honor for any one than that the successful candidate be elected upon this issue alone. It is beyond the comprehension of the ordinary mind why a matter of so great importance has been kept in the background while the wealth of the Nation has been poured out upon such streams as the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers in Wisconsin. Even the timidity of our Congressmen in not daring to boldly advocate the measure borders closely upon a willful neglect of their known duty, and this neglect should be punished by the relegation to private life of the delinquents. THE TRIBUNE's course upon the canal question has met with universal approval, and, should the project of a ship-canal terminate successfully, to that paper will be due the credit of being the foremost friend and strongest advocate.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 13.—It is authoritatively announced that the Hon. Angus Cameron, of La Crosse, will be a candidate for reëlection to the United States Senate notwithstanding the fact that it has heretofore been reported, and generally believed, that he would not allow the use of his name in that relation. The number of candidates now in the field presages a lively contest. Senator Cameron, ex-Congressman Sawyer, Postmaster E. W. Keyes, Congressman Charles Williams of the First District, and George C. Hazelton of the Third District, and Judge James H. Howe of Kenosha, are all aspirants. Gov. Smith would also be a candidate but for the fact that Milwaukee already has a worthy representative in the Senate in the person of the Hon. Matt H. Carpenter.

This evening the Hon. Charles Seymour was interviewed by THE TRIBUNE correspondent, and authorized the statement that La Crosse and other counties in the southern part of the Seventh Congressional District are generally unanimous in joining with the representatives of the central portion of the district in securing the nomination of the Hon. Joseph G. Thorpe, of Eau Claire, for Congressman. Mr. Seymour says that State-Senator Price, whose name has been mentioned for the nomination, can't secure any delegates, except those, perhaps, from his own county.

STORM NOTES.

DISASTROUS STORMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 13.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night Nashville was visited by one of the severest storms ever known here. For upwards of fifteen minutes the gale was furious in the highest degree,—sufficient to startle the timid with fear and make the stout-hearted tremble. It is impossible to estimate the great damage from the wind-storm, but it will reach nearly $200,000. The cyclone struck the Burns Block, one of the finest in the city, tearing off the tin roof, causing water to flood the various apartments, and doing considerable damage to the brick wall, which fell on the roof of Fishel Bros.' wholesale dry-goods store. Guy & Kirkman's hardware store suffered a loss of $500 by rain falling on the goods through a broken wall. The Cannon Block was unroofed, and the possessions of the tenants considerably damaged. The roof of the freight office of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway was blown off for thirty feet. The roof of Ward's Seminary was torn away. The Court-House was injured by water. A part of Colfin's Hotel was blown away. The Dixie Oil Works were damaged several hundred dollars. The First (colored) Baptist Church was damaged $8,000; St. Paul's (colored) Methodist Church, $20,000, this building being a total wreck. The Spruce Street Union Methodist Church was damaged $10,000; St. Columbkill's Roman Catholic Church, $10,000; the furniture factory of the Edgefield Nashville Manufacturing Company, $20,000; the saw-mill and drying kilns of the same, $300. A part of the roof of the Louisville depot was blown away. The Harding House was unroofed. The roof of the Masonic Theatre was considerably damaged; water poured through the building and saturated part of the stock of Jesse French, music-dealer, damaging it to the extent of $600. The house occupied by Robert Conners and family was blown down, Mrs. Conners being slightly and a negro named Ensley severely bruised by the gable-end of the house, which was blown in. Two inmates of the house of Edwin Lindley were injured by debris. Rhea & Pond's elevator was partially unroofed; damaged to the extent of $20,000.

Two slides were discovered on the Northwestern Railroad at Newsom's Station this forenoon, and the train that left here early this morning had to come to a halt. There are four freight trains side-tracked on account of the raise in Harper River. This river is higher than it has been for a number of years. Trains going toward Memphis cannot go further than Kingston Springs until the river falls. Telegraph wires along the line are all down, and it is impossible to get any direct communication from points below the river and back. The waters are rising very rapidly. A number of families, living at endangered points, are moving out. Heavy raise from the Upper Cumberland is expected to-morrow, and owners of mills along the banks of the river are fearful of destruction. Several freight-cars of the Louisville Road were lifted off their trucks and blown from the track. A large number of residences were unroofed and buildings damaged more or less at Columbia, where a severe storm prevailed, but no material damage was done. At Murfreesboro a strong wind prevailed; no damage. At Shelbyville great damage was sustained by farmers by the loss of fences. At Franklin no serious damage by wind. The waters very high; every creek is out of its banks. At Franklin, Ky., several houses were unroofed. One house was fired by lightning and destroyed.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 13.—At 5:30 p. m. to-day the wind averaged a velocity of forty-two miles per hour, blowing from the southwest. Within the last six hours the temperature has fallen 21 degrees, reading at 3 p. m. 56, and at 9, 34. The total rainfall for the day was 1.80 inches; for forty-eight hours, 3.02 inches. No damage is reported worth mentioning.

At Frankfort, Ky., the river is rising at the rate of a foot an hour. The lower end of that city is flooded, and before morning the water will be in the State-House yard. The rise was never known to be so sudden. The loss of logs, etc., in the river will be very great.

Reports to the *Courier-Journal* from the interior are to the effect that considerable damage has been done to outhouses, bridges, etc.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 13.—A *Commercial* special from Stanford, Ky., says a violent wind and thunder storm passed over the eastern part of Lincoln County late last night, blowing down Garnett's undertaker shop and one of the buildings at Crab Orchard Springs, and unroofing the main building at the Springs.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 13.—It has rained almost incessantly since 5 o'clock yesterday evening, part of the time quite heavily. The Ohio River is rising rapidly along the whole length from Pittsburg to Cairo. The snow melted by the warm rain at the headwaters of the Ohio will cause an unusual rise there, and high water may be expected in a very short time. The rainfall here from the time of the beginning yesterday till 10:30 to-night is reported by the Signal Service observer to be two inches and eight-hundredths.

CANADA.

The Natives Take Umbrage at the Exclusiveness of the Marquis and Princess—Shipping Print-Paper to the United States—Aid for Ireland—Railway Matters—Mining—Small-Pox.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Feb. 13.—With the opening of the House yesterday there was a great deal of red-tapeism displayed. Members of Parliament found themselves excluded from the Senate section of the Parliament buildings from noon, and when the formal opening of Parliament was over the Senators and ladies who occupied seats on the floor of the reserved gallery found themselves locked in until after the departure of the Viceregal party. There is an evident intention to make proceedings in which the Marquis and Princess figure more stately and exclusive.

A meeting of the members of Parliament and Senators will shortly be held to discuss the national currency question. Mr. Colby will shortly introduce a bill on the insolvency question, which proposes to entirely do away with the present law.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Feb. 13.—The paper-mills in this Province are shipping large quantities of news-paper to the United States.

The Syndicate of capitalists connected with the Windsor Hotel will carry it on in future, Mr. Worthington having assigned all his interests therein to meet the overdue rent. An Assignee is in possession at present.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 13.—The coal-miners at Westville, Pictou County, on a strike during the past three months, have received notice from the Drummond Colliery Company to quit their houses by Monday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Feb. 13.—The Lord-Bishop of Ontario has addressed a letter to the clergy of his diocese in reference to the distress of Ireland. He says: "I hoped, and still hope, that the Government of Canada will make a grant towards the alleviation of this horrible suffering, which no words of mine can fitly describe; but, in the meantime, I feel that I can delay no longer in asking you to assist in this extremity."

Onderdonk & Co. are said to have deposited $1,500,000 in the Bank of Montreal to the credit of the Dominion Government, as a guarantee of the due fulfillment of their railway-work in British Columbia.

The British-American Bank-Note Company, of Montreal, who do all the bank-note printing and other work of that character for the Government, intend to open an establishment, within a few weeks, in this city.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Feb. 13.—The Mechanics' Bank shareholders have resolved to make a further offer to the creditors for the assets. The Bank of Montreal has sold its claim against the bank for 25 cents on the dollar in cash.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Feb. 13.—A deputation of the Reeves and Deputy Reeves of municipalities along the line of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway (narrow-gauge) waited on the Attorney-General, and urged that the Government aid the Company in widening the gauge. Mr. Mowat said that to do so would be unprecedented, but promised to give the matter his most careful consideration.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Colonization Society have determined to apply to the Dominion Government for a free grant of land in the Northwest, and are collecting the amount required to pay for registration-fees, in case it is allowed them.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELLEVILLE, Feb. 13.—Mining in the vicinity of Tamworth is being vigorously prosecuted, and good samples of iron, lead, silver, and gold have been shown as the product of investigation. The mineral wealth of the district seems unbounded, and, with the investment of capital, will be largely developed. Specimens of red and yellow ochre from the Wallbridge Mine, in Madoc, are now on exhibition here.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HALIFAX, Feb. 13.—Small-pox has appeared in North Sydney, and there is much excitement in that town over it. Three cases have been reported by the resident physicians. It is said the disease was brought from Montreal in clothing that was infected, and communicated to the residents.

STATE AFFAIRS.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 13.—The Assembly this morning refused to reconsider the vote by which the bill changing the name of the County of New to Longlade was passed. A resolution was adopted inviting Parnell and Dillon to speak in the Assembly Chamber Feb. 25.

Bills were passed relating to the assessment and collection of highway taxes; to provide for the proof of kinship, and to limit the lien of creditors on the real estate of deceased persons in certain cases.

A memorial to Congress was adopted for the reopening of the channel of Wolf River.

In the Senate, Scott presented the resolution of the Common Council of Chippewa Falls protesting against the construction of booms and piers at Eau Claire, opposit Chippewa River.

The Senate confirmed the following Executive appointments: Fish Commissioners, J. V. Jones and Christopher Hutchinson; Insurance Commissioner, Philip L. Spooner; member of the State Board of Health, James Bencliff.

The nomination of H. H. Jikes to be member of the State Board of Charities was laid over to investigate the propriety of appointing as Secretary of the Board a member thereof.

The Assembly bill conferring police power upon the conductors of trains and station-agents was concurred in.

Bills were killed providing that changes of venue may be made to the nearest county, and to provide for the assignment of Circuit Judges in cases of prejudice.

The Assembly bill changing the name of New County to Longlade was concurred in.

The Committee on Judiciary, in their report on the Mandamus bill, contend that it does not in any manner interfere with the constitutional provision of each House to be judge of the election qualifications of its own members, and urge its adoption as a necessary precaution against any wrong or mistake that may happen by action of Returning Boards.

The Committee on Corporations held a meeting in the Senate room this afternoon on bills correcting the charter of the Black River Improvement Company. Lengthy speeches were made by Judge Bunn, J. C. Gregory, Senator Price, and others.

The Joint Committee on Claims have agreed to report the bill appropriating money to rebuild the Delavan Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

The Railway Committee of the Assembly will report the indefinit postponement of the bill reducing passenger rates on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago & Northwestern Railways. The bill making sleeping-car lines responsible for the property of passengers will be reported on favorably to-morrow by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 13.—In the House, the Railroad Committee reported against the bill repealing the Railroad Commissioners' law and reënacting the railroad tariff.

The majority of the Committee reported in favor of the bill to make a special levy of three-fourths of a mill to pay the State War debt of $300,000. The minority submitted a report in favor of funding the debt at a low rate of interest for fifteen years.

The Judiciary Committee reported a bill to protect hotels from dead-beats.

The Committee on Medicine and Surgery reported in favor of the bill establishing a State Board of Health.

The bill authorizing County Supervisors to compromise judgments against County Treasurers, when the same cannot be collected, was passed. It was presented by Duncombe, of Webster County, and will let the Treasurer of that county and his sureties free from a $52,000 defalcation.

The bill providing for the printing and distribution of 5,000 copies of the State Horticultural Society's report passed.

The constitutional amendments were made the special order for Feb. 20.

In the Senate the Ways and Means Committee reported in favor of the bill reducing the salary of County Treasurers; also, the bill providing for a special levy of three-quarters of a mill tax to pay the War debt of the State.

The Judiciary Committee reported in favor of a license for the sale of ale, wine, and beer in cities and toowns.

The bill fixing the fees of Sheriffs for carrying prisoners to Penitentiaries came up again and was finally sent back to the Committee.

The bill providing for the removal of county seats was taken up and discussed to the hour of adjournment.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 13.—John Benson, Jr., the Fusion Deputy Secretary of State, and a member of Gov. Smith's staff, was arraigned before Judge True yesterday, charged with the larceny of the manuscript tabulation of the Legislative returns from E. C. Moody on Jan. 29, 1880. The complaint also contained a count for inciting unknown persons to commit said crime. Several witnesses had testified for the Government when the counsel for the defendant claimed that no proof had been presented as to his guilt, and asked the defendant's discharge, stating that he should offer no evidence in defense. The Judge, however, ordered the defendant to give bail in $500 to appear at the April term of the Superior Court.

A BIG PIPE LINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 13.—Several New York capitalists are in the city on business connected with a new pipe-line scheme from the oil regions to the seaboard. They refuse to give details, but say all the capital required has been subscribed and paid, which insures the success of the scheme at an early day. It will be run in opposition to the Standard Company. One of them was asked if there was not danger that the monopoly would absorb the line as it has done in other cases. He said that one of the conditions of the agreement which the stockholders had entered into was, that the new line should never be sold to the Standard Company. Several Pittsburg operators made application for stock in the new enterprise, but were told they were too late, that it was all taken. The names of the gentlemen interested could not be learned, but there is no doubt about the correctness of the information above given.

VIRGIL HICKOX'S WILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13.—The will of the late Virgil Hickox was admitted to probate in the County Court to-day. The real and personal property is estimated at $120,000, and is bequeathed to his three sons and two daughters, share and share alike. Charles V. Hickox and Harris Hickox were appointed executors.

PRINTERS' STRIKE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 13.—The compositors on both the morning papers of this city struck to-day for 37½ cents per thousand ems. The present price is 33⅓ cents. The proprietors refuse to accede to the demand, and the papers are working to-night with a limited force and temporary employés. Permanent positions are offered to good compositors from other cities.

CLAIMS HER CHILDREN.

BUFFALO, Feb. 13.—Mrs. Henry C. Benson, of Louisville, Ky., arrived here yesterday, and, through attorneys, obtained a writ of habeas corpus and served it on Henry C. Benson to produce their two children, which he abducted from Louisville recently. A hearing in the case will be had next Tuesday, the children in the meantime being given in charge of their mother by direction of the Court.

CASUALTIES.

JOHN KELLY'S FALL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—John Kelly this morning left his house on Lexington avenue at an early hour, and took a Third-avenue car, intending to stop at the office of the Department of Charities and Correction, at the corner of Eleventh street and Third avenue. On arriving at his destination Mr. Kelly attempted to step off the rear platform of the car, when he missed his footing, and came down on the pavement at the base of one of the pillars of the elevated railroad, with violence. His left shoulder struck the ground first, and was instantly dislocated. Mr. Kelly was at once carried into the office of the Commissioners of Charities, and laid on a sofa. Dr. James R. Wood was summoned, and he lost no time in setting the shoulder. Mr. Kelly bore the pain of the operation with fortitude. Mr. John D. Newman arrived shortly after the accident and assisted the Doctor and Commissioner Brennan to convey Mr. Kelly to a carriage, which took him to his residence.

A FEARFUL ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 13.—On Wednesday, one Eldridge, living on a farm near Prattsburg, Steuben County, went up the mountain to cut trees for wood, intending to slide them down a log-way to the valley below. The foot of the slide was thirty rods distant from the house. He started a maple tree down the mountain, when it jumped out of the chute, and, taking a diagonal course, struck the house, and shattered it to splinters, killing one boy 8 years old, and fatally injuring two others. There were eight children in the house. The mother was in one room playing a violin, with all her children, except the three mentioned. All were more or less injured. The father saw from the top of the mountain the course the tree was taking, and saw his dwelling demolished, but was so overpowered that he was unable to get home. It is feared the sad accident has dethroned his reason.

A VICTIM OF FIRE.

BRADFORD, Pa., Feb. 13.—Yesterday morning while the firemen were at work at the Tarport fire, they discovered the charred remains of J. Welsh, a young man who but four days ago arrived in the oil country from Buffalo. He was 20 years of age. He retired early in the evening, and was no doubt suffocated by the smoke. The explosion of an oil-can in the kitchen of one of the houses caused the fire.

ROCKFORD MISHAPS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 13.—This morning Frank Van Vleet, employed in Briggs & Enoch's plow shops, while ascending in the elevator, caught his foot between the platform and a heavy beam, and it was mangled badly. A. J. Messinger, employed in the same shops, last evening fell into a boiling caldron kettle, and was badly scalded.

BRIDGE WASHED AWAY.

DAYTON, O., Feb. 13.—A bridge on the Dayton & Southeastern Road, near Chillicothe, was washed away this morning. An engine and several cars were thrown into the stream, the engineer and fireman being killed instantly. The passenger-coaches escaped, and no other injuries were sustained. Trains were delayed and will not be resumed before to-morrow night.

LOCAL CRIME.

ESCAPED.

Wednesday night the police at the Hinman Street Station arrested out of a saloon at the corner of Western avenue and Nineteenth street four notorious characters, who are believed to be a portion of the gang who committed the robbery and outrageous assault last Monday night at Ehrman's dry-goods store, at the corner of Hoyne avenue and Twenty-second street. In their possession they found red handkerchiefs, such as were used by the robbers at Ehrman's place to conceal their features, some Smith & Wesson revolvers, a jimmy which had evidently been used recently, and some minor tools, such as a case-knife and duplicate keys. Inasmuch as no one will be able to positively identify them for the robbery, their punishment is an uncertainty. They gave the names of John Cavanaugh, Mike Moxley, John McQueen, and John Scanlan. Scanlan is an old-time Chicago thief, and was at once recognized as being one of a half-dozen burglars and thieves who escaped from jail at Geneva on the night of December 21. The charge upon which he was awaiting trial was burglary, and there is a reward of $75 outstanding for his capture. Last evening a Deputy-Sheriff from Geneva and a policeman from the Hinman Street Station escorted "Dyer" Scanlan to the Wells street depot, but they arrived too late for the 5 o'clock train, and were compelled to lay over until the 9 o'clock train. The Sheriff improved his time purchasing some locks and other cumbersome material, and as he was boarding the train "Dyer" was, of course, shoved before him onto the platform. Just then his bundles slipped, and as he turned to catch them Scanlan jumped from the other side of the platform and ran for all he was worth between long lines of cars standing or rolling along the track. The Sheriff fired two shots at him without effect and he was soon lost in the darkness. He is thoroughly acquainted with the city, and no doubt readily found his way to some friend who relieved him of the handcuffs which were fastened to his wrist.

DOG-STEALING.

Mr. George L. Dunlap, a well-known citizen, living at No. 328 Dearborn avenue, has fallen a victim to dog-thieves. He reports to the police that on Wednesday morning "Trick," a blue-black, long-eared, short-tailed setter, was stolen, and that yesterday morning "Prince," a Skye-terrier with cropped ears and tail, disappeared in a similar manner.

THE JUSTICES.

Edward Knauer, who was before Justice Hammer some days ago on a charge of obtaining $30 from John M. Armstrong, was honorably discharged, the complaint being withdrawn.

Patrick Walsh, Chairman of the Relief Committee of the Butchers' Union, was arrested late Thursday night on a warrant sworn out before Justice Prindiville, charging him with embezzling $522 belonging to the Association. He gave bonds of $1,000 to appear before the Justice Monday.

George Van Hollen has purchased, or is going to purchase a saloon at No. 168 Clark street. John Riley heard of it, and called at the place early yesterday morning. He helped himself to about 100 pennies behind the bar, at least it is said he did, and when the proprietor spoke to him about it he broke out: "One hundred pennies—$100,000—never mind—great scheme—just around the corner—sure thing—man named Hankins—great speculation—ta, ta,—pay you back to-morrow." "No, no," said the saloon-keeper; "too much of that already." And then he called a policeman, and before Justice Wallace yesterday Riley was held in $100 bail to the Criminal Court.

The following offending saloonkeepers were before the West Side Police Court and disposed of as follows; John D. Ryan, 254 South Halsted street, charged with keeping a disorderly house for allowing minors to play with pool-balls in his saloon, fined $20 and costs, and his barkeeper was fined $5 and costs for interfering with an officer; Thomas Johnston, 266 Milwaukee avenue, selling intoxicating liquor to minors, waived examination and was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $300; John Ryan and John Butler, No. 278 West Twelfth street, for allowing minors to play pool in their saloon, had their case continued until the 20th inst.; James O'Neil, corner Morgan and Gurley streets, for allowing minors to play pool in his saloon, had his case continued until the 20th inst.

Carrie Mitchell, a low-down colored woman living in the shanty about No. 565 Victoria alley, was yesterday arrested upon complaint of W. S. Powell, M. Roach, and Cal Garner, charged with cruelty to her children, and before Justice Wallace was held in $700 to the Criminal Court upon the charge. She has always been very cruel to her children, and yesterday indulged in a murderous assault upon her little daughter, Nellie, aged only 2 years. She would have killed her offspring had it not been for the interference of the neighbors. The only explanation of her conduct was that she could not work as long as she had a baby to care for, and that the family were not provided with the necessaries of life. The babe was sent to the Home for the Friendless. The woman's husband, Milton Mitchell, who is said to be a worthless fellow, was arrested for vagrancy, and to-day the other four children of the dissolute pair, ranging in age from 3 to 10 years, will be disposed of by Justice Wallace.

OBITUARY.

JACOB SELL.

WAUPACA, Wis., Feb. 13.—Jacob Sell, the old French patriarch of this city, died yesterday of old age. He was born Jan. 10, 1785. He served in the various wars under Napoleon Bonaparte, taking part in the memorable Russian campaign, and suffering the hardships attendant upon the burning of Moscow and the retreat of the French army. He was also actively engaged in the battle of Waterloo. He had resided in Waupaca for the past twenty-five years.

SAMUEL G. ARNOLD.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 13.—Samuel G. Arnold died early this morning. He was thrice elected Lieutenant-Governor, served a short term in the United States Senate, and was the author of the history of Rhode Island.

AT THE ELGIN ASYLUM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Feb. 13.—Two deaths occurred at the Insane Asylum yesterday, the first this year: A. G. Parker, an inmate from Chicago, aged 35 years, and Etta Romberg.

MAJ. JAMES D. THOMPSON.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 13.—Maj. James D. Thompson, of Newport, Ky., died to-day. He was on the retired list of the regular army for a number of years.

MRS. TWEED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Mrs. Tweed, widow of William M. Tweed, died to-day at Paris.

HYMENEAL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—At noon to-day, in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, a marriage ceremony was celebrated between Isaac Henderson, Jr., publisher of the *Evening Post*, and Marion Brown, daughter of the late Walter Brown, of this city. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, of the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. There was a large attendance of the friends and relatives of the bridegroom.

JOURNALISTIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 13.—A new evening paper has made its appearance upon the streets during the past two weeks. Its publishers are R. A. Williams, formerly with the *Republican*, and Watts D. Wilson, late of the Ottawa *Times*. These gentlemen propose, as they announce, to publish a newspaper, leaving other issues to other sheets. They are meeting with considerable encouragement, and the enterprise is apparently no longer an experiment.

POWER OF COUNTY BOARDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13.—Attorney-General Edsall has given an opinion, in response to an inquiry by the State's Attorney of Madison County, to the effect that County Boards having surplus funds in hand have the authority to pay a premium for outstanding bonds, in order to call them in before maturity and cut off the interest.

The German Waiting-Maid.

Bret Harte concerning his German waiting-maid: "Her presence is as refreshing and grateful as the morning light, and as inevitable and regular. When I add that the novelty of being well served is combined with the satisfaction of knowing that you have in your household an intelligent being who reads and writes with fluency, and yet does not abstract your books nor criticise your literary composition; who is cleanly clad, neat in her person, without the suspicion of having borrowed her mistress' dresses; who may be good looking, without the least imputation of coquetry or addition to her followers; who is obedient without servility, polite without flattery, willing and replete with supererogatory performance without the expectation of immediate pecuniary return, what wonder that the American householder translated into German life feels himself in a new Eden of domestic possibilities unrealized in any other country, and begins to believe in a present and future of domestic happiness?"

No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's—50 cents

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. Hundreds of Bags and candies for the children. No pistol firing.

THE GREAT AND ONLY,

HERRMANN,

KING OF WIZARDS,

Assisted by Mdlle. ADDIE; the wonderful grotesque Dancers, THE LORELLAS; and VAL VOSE, the Ventriloquist, "the man with many voices."

LAST GRAND PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT.

Next Week—Grand Scenic Production of THE DANITES. MR. and MRS. McKEE RANKIN and W. E. SHERIDAN.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Saturday Matinee and night, Feb. 14, last two appearances of Mr.

SOTHERN

And his COMPANY OF COMEDIANS.

MATINEE—Robertson's Comedy, called

HOME,

And the Farce of SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

NIGHT—Mr. Sothern in his great characterization, De Lacy Fitzaltamont, in THE CRUSHED TRAGEDIAN.

Sunday, Feb. 15—THE BIG FOUR MINSTRELS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY............Proprietor and Manager.

THE GREAT SATURDAY MATINEE. THE GRAND SATURDAY NIGHT.

LOUIS ALDRICH and CHAS. T. PARSLOE

In Bartley Campbell's Famous and Most Popular New American Play,

MY PARTNER.

Presented with Entire New Scenery by Mr. David Strong, New Appointments, and the Superb Star Company with which it achieved the GREATEST SUCCESS of the Season at the Union-Square Theatre, N.Y. Sunday Night—MY PARTNER.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

(Clark Street, opposite Sherman House.)

Z. W. SPRAGUE..................Proprietor

Monday, Feb. 9, and every evening during the week, Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday, THE

K. H. K.'S COMBINATION,

Including Emerson, Clark, and Daly Brothers, Murphy and Shannon, Murphy and Mack. Also, the Rafferty Blues in the new sensation, "Murphy's Christmas." Admission—Every Evening and Sunday Matinee, 75, 50, 35, and 25c. Boys under 12 years, 15c.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE.

This (Saturday) afternoon matinee and evening, and to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, last three appearances of FRANK CHANFRAU as

KIT.

Next Week—Commencing Sunday, Feb. 15—Grover's Comedy Company in OUR BOARDING-HOUSE.

ST. JACOBS OIL.

St. Jacobs Oil

The Great German Remedy.

Signa MARIE SALVOTTI, Prima Donna Wilhelmj Troupe: "Nothing can compare with it as a prompt and reliable cure."

Prof. C. O. DUPLESSIS, Mgr. Chicago Gymnasium: "We use it in preference to everything we know of."

D. B. COOKE, Esq., American Express Co., Chicago, Ill.: "Gladly bear testimony to its efficacy."

Prof. EDWARD HOLST, Pianist and Composer, Chicago, Ill.: "Its effects are in harmony with its claims."

STACEY HILL, Esq., Mt. Auburn Inclined R. R., Cincinnati, O.: "Undoubtedly it is a remarkable medicine."

Capt. HENRY M. HOLZWORTH, Chief Detective Force, Cleveland, O.: "Surprising relief. A world of good."

The Great German Remedy,

ST. JACOBS OIL,

Is "The Household Article" of the Age.

Keep it on Hand. It Conquers Pain.

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GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of the Wizard Herrmann. Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of Louis Aldrich and Charles T. Parsloe. "My Partner." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of E. A. Sothern. Afternoon, "Home." Evening, "The Crushed Tragedian."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. K. H. K. Afternoon and evening.

Hamlin's Theatre.
Clark street, between Washington and Randolph. Engagement of Frank Chanfrau. "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler." Afternoon and evening.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1880.

A HEAVY visitation of wind and rain has created considerable damage in Kentucky and the southern portion of Ohio, causing a sudden rise in the rivers and flooding large areas of land.

THE collections in the Roman Catholic churches of the Diocese of Chicago for the relief of the poor in Ireland, so far as the same have been reported to the Chancellor, aggregate $14,417.35. A few small parishes have yet to report. Of this sum over $9,000 have been forwarded for distribution, and the rest will be sent on in a few days.

THE House Committee on Commerce yesterday adopted the bill offered by Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, as a substitute for the Reagan bill, which was defeated in the Committee. The new bill retains many of the features of the Reagan bill, but omits the clause prohibitory of pooling combinations among the railroads. It contains a provision for a Commission to prevent unjust discrimination and extortionate charges, and appears to be in the nature of a compromise measure between the friends of Governmental restriction and the railroad companies.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, one of the oldest and best-known residents of Chicago, died yesterday at his home in Elmhurst, near this city, aged 68 years. He came to Chicago in 1836, and was prominently identified with the earlier stages of the city's marvelous growth. It was Mr. Ogden's residence in the North Division that gained a world-wide celebrity from being the only building between the river and Lincoln Park, a distance of about two miles, that passed unscathed through the memorable conflagration of Oct. 9 and 10, 1871. As a citizen and neighbor Mr. Ogden enjoyed the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends, and will be sincerely mourned.

THE Republicans have taken pity upon the impecunious Democracy of Chicago, and agreed to pay three-fourths of the expense of the special fixtures at the Exposition Building to be put in for the benefit of the National Conventions which may assemble there. The Democrats pleaded their inability to "go halves" on the cost in the event of their securing the Democratic Convention for Chicago, and the local Republican Committee concluded to let them off with one-quarter. It is to be feared that the lack of backbone exhibited by the Democrats will result in their getting beaten before the National Committee in the contest for the Convention, and that if it comes here at all it will be due to Republican enterprise and liberality.

THE lawsuit between Court-House Contractor McNeil and Mr. Samuel Ashton, former President of the Board of County Commissioners, brought by the latter to recover $5,000 for services performed as McNeil's attorney in assisting him to get the stone contract, came to an end yesterday, the jury finding for the defendant after deliberating only about ten minutes. It appeared from the testimony that Ashton, as ex-President of the Board, and a prominent Democrat, had undertaken for the sum of $5,000 to use his influence with the Democratic members of the Board to secure the contract, and subsequently claimed to have been instrumental in bringing about that result. It was not an unusual thing in the County Board in those days for the letting of contracts to be "influenced" by considerations other than those of economy and honesty, and it is not surprising that the jury in this case, under a pointed intimation from the Court that contracts of the Ashton-McNeil kind were opposed to public policy and therefore void, should have so promptly rendered a verdict against the plaintiff.

PRESENT indications are that the House Committee on Ways and Means will report favorably upon Mr. Fort's bill to lower the cost of schoolbooks and newspapers, but it is not certain that the bill can be passed in the House without a stubborn fight by the representatives of the paper-makers and the advocates of a high tariff generally. The paper-makers will come forward with specious pleas as to the increased cost of rags, while the fact remains that the item of rags cuts a very trifling figure in the manufacture of the grades of paper that would be affected by the reduction of the duty on imported paper to 5 per cent *ad valorem* and the admission of soda-ash duty free. Mr. Fort's bill is gaining new supporters every day as the Congressmen begin to hear from their constituents on the subject of the onerous tax on knowledge and the encouragement of ignorance and illiteracy resulting from the combination of protected paper-makers to force up the price of paper. The agitation of the matter increases rapidly from day to day and if the high-tariff men are wise they will not attempt to stand in the way of this great popular movement for cheap education and knowledge through the schoolbook and the newspaper.

THE Lower House of the California Legislature yesterday passed, by a vote of 73 yeas to 2 nays, a bill providing for the enforcement of that clause of the new Constitution which forbids the employment of Chinese labor by corporations organized and doing business under the laws of the State; and the Governor promptly signed the measure, for which he received a round of cheers at a meeting of workingmen at the Sand-Lot. It is apparent, however, that the constitutional provision in question is not going to be enforced without resistance on the part of persons who believe the law to be unconstitutional, and will not yield until the question shall have been decided affirmatively by the Supreme Court of the United States, to which tribunal a test case will doubtless be taken on appeal, with as much haste as such a proceeding is capable of making. The President of the Central Pacific Railroad, when applied to on the subject by a Committee of Workingmen, returned an evasive answer, but intimated that before discharging the small number of Chinese (only seven) now in the employ of the Company, he should wait for a construction of the law by the courts; while the President of another large corporation replied bluntly that he regarded the law as being unconstitutional, and should not obey until its constitutionality had been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United states.

A CURIOUS point in connection with the postal regulations of the United States in their relations to private individuals and foreign Governments was yesterday the subject of grave consideration by the Cabinet at Washington. The controversy arose as an outgrowth of the robbery in Belgium of a Russian nobleman by two American sailors, who promptly disposed of their plunder, amounting to 80,000 marks, or about $19,200, by putting it in a registered letter and mailing it to a "Mr. Collins," of Brooklyn, N. Y. While the letter was *en route*, and before it had time to reach its destination, the Consuls-General of Russia and Belgium united in a request for authority to take this letter from the Brooklyn Post-Office, on the ground that it contained the money stolen in Belgium. This request was refused by the Post-Office Department, and on an appeal being taken to the Attorney-General of the United States the matter was yesterday laid before the full Cabinet, and a decision was reached to the effect that this registered letter, being sent from a private individual to a private individual, is inviolable, and can only be taken from the Post-Office by the person to whom it is addressed. Meanwhile the letter lies in Brooklyn unclaimed, "Mr. Collins" not having come forward to ask for it, and the Russian nobleman's only remedy is to continue indefinitly the espionage established at the Post-Office in Brooklyn for the purpose of arresting the person who shall come forward to claim the precious letter.

MR. BLAINE'S PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS.

The most casual observer must have been impressed within the past two or three weeks with the remarkable and widespread manifestation of Mr. Blaine's strength as a candidate for the Republican nomination for President. The evidences of his popularity have increased at a marvelous rate ever since the Pennsylvania Convention was held. Mr. Blaine's attitude up to that time was passive. He was represented before that Convention as personally averse to any active contest in his behalf against Gen. Grant. In spite of the repressive influence which such an understanding naturally exercised upon his friends, his popular strength in Pennsylvania was so decided that it came within a few votes of defeating the Grant instructions, for which the Convention had been organized by the Cameron politicians. When the proceedings of the Convention became known, it was generally conceded that it was Cameron rather than Grant who had carried the day, and that the Blaine element in the State would have controlled the Convention had Blaine placed himself at the head of his army of friends and encouraged them to make the contest.

It is now announced from Washington on what appears to be good authority that Mr. Blaine, acting upon the earnest advice of his more intimate adherents, has declared his purpose to come before the people from now on as an active and not merely a willing candidate. This determination has evidently been brought about by popular demonstrations of preference for Blaine which it would be folly for him to ignore and ingratitude in him to depreciate. When Mr. Blaine decided that he would do nothing to advance his own claims at the expense of Gen. Grant, it was under the impression, which obtained very generally throughout the country, that the Republican nomination would be tendered to Grant almost without opposition in case Blaine were not a candidate. There were many circumstances that made this theory probable. The popular demonstrations of pride and admiration with which Gen. Grant was received everywhere upon his return to the United States were widely accepted as indicative of a general desire on the part of the people to call him back to political life. Following the excitement and glamour of these receptions, however, came abundant evidences that a large proportion of those who had joined heartily in the welcome extended to the great General of the War upon his return after an absence of several years had no intention to express thereby a political preference for the hero. About the time of Grant's return, too, there was a distrust of the purposes of the ex-Confederates which had been inspired by the attempt in the extra session of Congress to break down the Election laws, and this distrust led many persons to believe that the typical "strong man" of the country should be called to the front. But the apprehension of new sectional troubles has worn away during the last few months, and there are not nearly so many people now who feel willing to sacrifice the precedent against a third term to a doubtful necessity for the "strong man." Finally, Gen. Grant's position has been believed, till within the last few days, to be that he would only take the nomination in case it was tendered to him with practical unanimity. The Pennsylvania Convention demonstrated the futility of any such hope, and it is now declared that Grant is willing that his friends should make a fight for the nomination, and that he will accept it, no matter how fierce a struggle may be necessary nor how small a majority shall be secured for him in Convention.

These are some of the circumstances which have put a new aspect upon Gen. Grant's candidacy, and have relieved Mr. Blaine of any previous obligation he may have felt not to make a personal and aggressive struggle for the nomination. If it is certain that there is a formidable opposition within the Republican party to the nomination of Grant, then Mr. Blaine, who is probably the second choice of a majority of Grant's friends, cannot neglect his own claims. If it be a fact that Grant intends to be a candidate in spite of opposition, then there are no personal reasons why Blaine should hold aloof and give other contending candidates an advantage over him without doing Grant's cause any service. These considerations justify Mr. Blaine's avowed and active candidacy, and by placing himself at the head of the hosts of his friends throughout the country he will unquestionably give a decided impulse to the movement in his behalf.

There are other circumstances of recent development which signalize Blaine's popularity. The people of Pennsylvania are beginning to make open protest against the Grant instructions and the unit rule imposed upon their Convention by Don Comeron. Meetings are being held and clubs organized in the interest of independent action on the part of the delegates, which is really in Blaine's interest. It is stated that there are now twenty of the Pennsylvania delegates who will refuse to be bound by the unit rule, and there may be such an expression of popular protest before the date of the Chicago Convention that every Blaine delegate, and every delegate representing a Blaine constituency, will feel not merely free to disregard the Grant instructions but actually constrained to cast his vote independently of the unit rule, in obedience to the choice of his district. There are indications that Blaine has greater strength than Sherman in the latter's own State. The Sherman meeting at Columbus proved to be a very tame affair, and there is every prospect that the Blaine meeting called for the 19th inst. will reveal a degree of popular enthusiasm that Secretary Sherman has not been able to excite among his own people. Late canvassing among the Republicans of Illinois has reported a larger numerical support for Blaine than for Grant. This irresponsible system of gathering opinions is not, of course, entirely trustworthy, but it undoubtedly helps to mold public sentiment. Blaine's friends everywhere, it must be admitted, evince an enthusiasm that no other candidate except Grant has inspired. They are largely composed of the young men of the Republican party,—the most active, earnest, and demonstrative element. They will be present at the Chicago Convention in a force that will be surprising to Blaine's rivals.

Our purpose at this time is merely to present a fair indication of the drift of public opinion as it is denoted by the reports from various sections. As a result of observation and comparison, it may be safely stated that Blaine has made more headway during the last two weeks than any of the prominent candidates for the Chicago nomination. The same ratio of progress between now and the meeting of the Convention will give Blaine an advantage at the start, whatever the ultimate choice may be.

CAN THE CIVIL SERVICE BE REFORMED?

One of the most humiliating evidences of the corrupting tendency of the politics of the day is the exhibition now making in the United States Senate concerning the appointment of Supervisors of the Census. Senator George H. Pendleton is a man of high pretensions, exalted views, who has already been a candidate before the people for Vice-President, and who for twenty years has sought with persevering energy a nomination for President. This gentleman was not ashamed to report a few days ago that a number of nominations by the President for the office of Supervisors of the Census be rejected, not because of any objections to the personal capacity or fitness of the persons, but because they were all Republicans. Mr. Pendleton claimed that the Democratic party was entitled to some of the Supervisors. Each Supervisor has jurisdiction in one district. The claim is that the Democrats are entitled to some of the districts. The objection to appointing Republicans, to have any force, must have rested on the assumption that the census would be taken in the interest of the Republican party, and it follows that Mr. Pendleton claimed that the Democrats were entitled to have the census taken in their interest in half the districts.

The real objection, however, was that the Senators of the United States, and not the President, claim to be entitled to the patronage of appointing the enumerators of the census. Mr. Pendleton and his associates knew that this was a scandalous abuse of the power of the Senate to confirm or reject Presidential appointments, and a glaring denial of the constitutional authority of the Executive. The spectacle of the Senators of the United States squabbling and disputing with the President over a division of the patronage between them, though disgraceful in the extreme, is, however, only in keeping with the general demoralization of the politics of the country. This same principle, which practically asserts that governments among men are designed to distribute patronage,—rewards for past and bribes for future personal services,—is adopted in all branches of the public service, even to the most local instances. Even the patronage of the almshouses and of the hospitals for infectious and contagious diseases is now part of the spoils of party politics.

The great majority of the American people heartily disapprove and lament this disgraceful abuse of our political machinery. All questions of political principle are subordinated to the mere distributing minor offices. Representatives in Congress owe their election to rings of local manipulators of local conventions, and members of Congress owe their first allegiance to this handful of corruptionists. Offices are the price pledged for nominations and elections to Congress, and hence the necessity for Senators and Representatives to usurp the power of appointment lodged by the Constitution with the President and the heads of the Executive Departments. All this the American people would gladly see extirpated from our political system. The fact is, however, that the Senators and Representatives in Congress have made themselves as a body the official proprietors of all the offices under the General Government. Each man claims the right to appoint "my friends" and remove "my enemies" as a prerogative of his office, and this most serious and corrupting of all abuses of our political system seems to be firmly established.

We have from time to time published copious extracts from John Russell Young's conversations with Gen. Grant during the trip around the world, in which the General, after his long experience in the office of President, spoke very plainly of many things. Commenting upon the demoralization of the Civil Service, of which he had been eight years the chief, Gen. Grant thus expressed himself:

> Civil-Service reform rests entirely with Congress. If members and Senators will give up claiming patronage, that will be a step gained. But there is an immense amount of human nature in members of Congress, and it is in human nature to seek power and use it, and to help friends. An Executive must consider Congress. A Government machine must run, and an Executive depends on Congress. The members have their rights as well as himself. If he wants to get along with Congress, have the Government go smoothly, and secure wholesome legislation, he must be in sympathy with Congress. It has become the habit of Congressmen to share with the Executive in the responsibility of appointments. It is unjust to say that this habit is necessarily corrupt. It is simply a custom that has grown up, a fact that cannot be ignored. The President very rarely appoints; he merely registers the appointments of members of Congress.

The effect of this statement is to add to the despair of the situation. Here is a frank confession by a man of more than ordinary firmness, and who is commended as one likely, by the mere force of his will, to give the country a "strong government," that after eight years' experience he is unable to see any way to meet this most corrupting evil but by abject submission. He thinks that this usurpation of Executive powers by Senators and Representatives is beyond the power of resistance by any President, and that whosoever may be elected in 1880 will take the office, resigning the great function of the appointing power to the local satrap, demagog, or spoil-hunter who may for the time hold a seat in the Senate or the House of Representatives. President Hayes, though inheriting a Civil Service largely odious to the country, was able to do much in the way of purification and much in the way of avoiding objectionable additions to the service. This he did, though unaided by Congress, and frequently antagonized in the most direct manner by Senators unwilling to yield their usurped prerogatives. What is possible for one man in the Presidential chair ought to be possible for another, and the people—or so many of them as are not office-holders, office-brokers, and office-seekers—will read with regret Gen. Grant's despairing declaration that a President now entering office will have to submit to things as he finds them, abandon his constitutional powers and duties, and hand over the most important functions of the Government to such Senators and Representatives as may at the time run the political machinery of their respective States and districts. Let us hope that no crime, no evil, no abuse, whether social or political, is beyond the remedial power of a free people; and that in the future there will come a time and an Executive who will meet this corruption which has fastened upon our Civil Service firmly and resolutely, and, appealing to the country for aid in restoring the Government to its original purity and responsibility, will not appeal in vain.

OUR ENGLISH SECRETARY OF STATE.

In executive session of the Senate of the United States, Dec. 4, 1878, Mr. Edmunds submitted the following resolutions:

> *Resolved*, That, in the judgment of the Senate, steps ought to be taken to provide for as early a termination of the fisheries and customs arrangements between the United States and Great Britain as possible, by negotiations with that Government to that end.
>
> *Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be laid before the President of the United States.

These resolutions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations Jan. 27, 1879, reported favorably Feb. 4, and *agreed to unanimously* by the Senate Feb. 27. The injunction of secrecy was removed March 27, and the resolutions, together with the memoranda in relation to statistics of the fisheries of North America prepared for Senator Edmunds, were printed in the appendix to the *Congressional Record*.

The statistics showed (1) that the duties saved to the Canadians under the operation of the Treaty of Washington for the five years 1874-'78 inclusive amounted to $780,430; (2) that the total value of the American catch in Canadian waters for the same period was $221,238; (3) that the actual net loss incurred by American fishermen engaged in the inshore mackerel fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence in the year 1878 (an extremely favorable year) was $63,384.

Here was a strong *prima facie* case, supported by the Senate of the United States, a branch of the treaty-making power, and addressed in respectful terms to the President of the United States. The precedents of our Government and the usages of all constitutional Governments required that some action should be taken on this resolution. Now, what do we find the facts to be? The Secretary of State of the United States, on being asked by a representative of THE TRIBUNE last month—nearly a year after the passage of the Senate resolution—what action had been taken in the matter, replied that he had "done nothing which he was ready to have known by the public." A few days afterward two members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations addressed him on the same subject, and he returned substantially the same answer.

It might be supposed that Mr. Evarts was unduly cautious and diplomatic, and that an immense deal of negotiation of a delicate nature had been going forward which the public ought not to be informed of. But we now have the highest authority for saying that there have been no negotiations at all. The foreign dispatches of yesterday reporting the proceedings in the English Parliament contain the following:

> Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, replying to Gourley's question as to the claim of the Government of the United States for damages alleged to have been done by Newfoundland fishermen in Fortune Bay to the Massachusetts fishing fleet, said that no measure had been taken relative to the pecuniary claim, which was still under the Government's consideration; that no measure had been take for abrogating or amending Clause 33 of the Treaty of Washington relative to the Canadian and Newfoundland inshore fisheries, and that it was not thought necessary to make any communication for ascertaining the purport of the proviso of the Convention of 1818. . . . Mr. Bourke, in the course of his reply to Gourley's inquiry with regard to the fisheries question and the Treaty of Washington, declared there was no idea of abrogating or amending Clause 33 of that treaty.

This is official. The English Government announces that "*no measures have been taken for abrogating or amending Clause 33 of the Treaty of Washington relative to the Canadian and Newfoundland inshore fisheries.*"

These revelations put Mr. Evarts in an exceedingly unpleasant position. He cannot have carried forward negotiations without the knowledge of the English Government. Yet he has given the impression both to the Senate and to the public that he has been engaged in negotiations of some kind looking to the abrogation of that clause which the British Government says "there is no idea of abrogating or amending." It looks very much as if Mr. Evarts had resolved to disregard entirely the Edmunds resolution, and to treat with cool contempt the Senate of the United States, which by a unanimous vote adopted it.

On Thursday Senator Blaine submitted the following, which was adopted:

> *Resolved*, That the President be respectfully requested, if in his judgment not incompatible with public interests, to communicate to the Senate any information in possession of the Government touching the alleged false statistics and fabricated testimony imposed upon the Halifax Commission and used as a basis of their award in the matter of the fisheries.

Secretary Evarts has known all about the swindle the British perpetrated upon us in the Halifax fishery-award business, but has kept his information to himself. The public have been placed in possession of it, however, through Prof. Hind, of King's College, Halifax, compiler of the fishery proceedings, who has made public the infamous frauds and forgeries that were practiced upon the Americans in the submission of the case to the arbiters. Senator Blaine came into possession of his information through Hind's published letter, Evarts having too much regard for the susceptibilities of the British Minister to volunteer any information to Senators on so disagreeable a subject. We opine that unless he follows up his resolution vigorously and importunately the Senate will wait awhile before the Secretary of State troubles them with much information.

The conduct of the Secretary of State is not a strange thing in American experience. From the beginning to the end of the fishery dispute our Government has been played upon and overreached in the same bold-faced way. The truth is, we have not had an *American* Secretary of State at Washington for a long time. British influences have controlled our State Department. A British titled Minister in a fine house owned by the British Government has given British dinners, at Government expense, to American snobs living in smaller houses and giving poorer dinners at their own private charge. The British Minister has always made it a point to be on the most intimate social terms possible with the American Secretary of State. Hence the foreign relations of the two Governments have been discussed and disposed of as family affairs. Nothing has been introduced or considered that might mar the general hilarity of the two families. The British Minister, as the bigger man in purse, has taken precedence, not only in private but in public, as well at the council-board as at the dinner-table. The dispatches of our Government to the English Government are, it is stated, invariably submitted to Sir Edward Thornton for consideration and revision before they are sent. So that Sir Edward Thornton, not William M. Evarts, is virtually the American Secretary of State in all that pertains to Britico-American affairs.

Mr. Evarts is by common consent the worst executive officer that ever held a place in the Cabinet. He knows nothing of the business of his Department. He is constantly away attending to important lawsuits in New York. He is slow, technical, irascible, and conceited.

It is time the United States should discharge their English Secretary of State, and get an American to fill his place. The next President must look west of the Allegheny Mountains for a Secretary of State who can't be seduced by dinners to neglect the interests of his country.

MR. BRIGHT ON IRELAND.

No English statesman, and no Englishman, perhaps, so fully possesses the confidence and esteem of the American people, or so nearly approaches their ideal of a great statesman, as Mr. John Bright. He has always been true to the cause of human liberty and rights of man, and has devoted his fine abilities, great energy, and splendid oratorical powers to the accomplishment of those reforms which have enfranchised every English householder, and which have made England almost a Republic with an hereditary President and a feeble, though costly, Court.

Mr. Bright's recent speech on the Irish land question shows that, although advanced in years, he has lost none of his youthful, vigorous, and Anglo-Saxon eloquence, or his sturdy and characteristic sympathy with the oppressed in their struggles for honest independence. It is true that he puts forward no absolutely new arguments for a change in the Irish system of land tenure, nor does he offer any new remedies for its evil and baneful effects. Indeed, every argument put forward, every statement on which he bases his conclusion, even his remedial plans, have already been put forward by THE TRIBUNE; yet coming from one of the foremost Liberal statesmen of England, and one who will have an influence in the next English Liberal Ministry only second to Mr. Gladstone himself, his views cannot but have great interest for American readers, as bearing on a subject in which they have shown much interest as affecting a people towards whom they have always shown a very material sympathy.

Beginning with the statement that "discontent may be said to be absolutely universal in Ireland," that in the west of the island it has assumed the form of social revolt, he points out the cause as "the condition of landholding as regards the tenants, and of the tenantry as regards the landlords"; ridicules the notion prevalent in England that the trouble lies in the religious bias and personal characteristics of the people; and points to the success of Irishmen in America who pursue the calling in which they have failed so miserably at home. While admitting that the land laws of Ireland are similar to those of England, he states that their application is quite different. His arguments, as before stated, do not possess the charm of novelty for our readers; his remedial plans, however, may bear restatement. Pointing to the success of the Bright clauses of the Church act, by which the tenants on Church lands have become owners of their farms, he proposes a similar plan for the purchase by farmers of such of their holdings as the landlords are obliged to sell in the Landed Estates Court; the Government to advance three-quarters of the purchase money, to be repaid by the tenant with interest in thirty-five yearly payments. To make his plan fully understood Mr. Bright puts forward the following supposititious case:

> If, for example, it [the farm] costs £400, the Treasury would find, I will assume, £300, and the farmer himself must find £100, and then the farm is transferred to him, and he goes on paying his rent, not to the landlord, because the landlord is away,—he has sold it,—but paying his rent to the Government, which is the interest on the money that he has borrowed from them, and after a certain number of years—thirty-five years—he has paid all the interest and all the principal of the £300, and the farm becomes his own as long as he chooses to hold it.

The farmer, indeed, may by extra exertions, and with the confidence and hope inspired by the knowledge that he is to become "the lord of his acres forever," become the owner long before the expiration of thirty-five years.

Captious critics like the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which calls Mr. Bright "Mr. Parnell's great convert," object to this plan, and state that in time the tenants would refuse to pay rent to the State, as they now refuse to pay the landlords. This criticism is answered by Lord Monck, once Governor of Canada, and at present one of the Church Temporalities Commissioners, who states in a letter to the London *Times* that only 3 per cent of the annual payments of the tenants who have purchased Church lands are in default, notwithstanding the recent bad harvests.

Mr. Bright would force the London Guilds to sell their immense estates in Ulster (obtained originally by confiscation) to the tenantry, and although he does not distinctly state it, he indicates pretty plainly that he would force the absentee landlords to do the same. The objection that this plan would have only a very partial effect and be slow in its operation, Mr. Bright does not answer with sufficient clearness, but it might be pointed out that most of the lands in Ireland not held by the absentees and the corporations alluded to by Mr. Bright are heavily mortgaged, and should the law of entail be done away with, as he proposes, such lands would be readily disposed of through the Landed Estates Court.

The failure of the "Bright clauses" of the Gladstone land act is no objection to the plan if the rights of the tenants are properly guarded. The Landed Estates Court has established a rule that, when the amount offered by all the tenants desirous of purchasing does not equal or exceed the sum offered by outside parties for the entire estate, the bid of the tenants falls through. Now it seldom happens that all the tenants can raise the necessary one-third of the cash down purchase money, and such is the mania for land-holding among what are called in Ireland the "shopkeepers," on account of the social distinction which it confers, that what are called "fancy prices" are offered, and the tenants are precluded from all benefits which the purchasing clause of the land act were intended to confer. Again, such is the dislike of the landlords to the idea of the farmers becoming independent proprietors that many obstacles are thrown by them in the way of the tenants desirous of purchasing. An illustration of this is to be found in what is known as the Harenc case. The Harenc estate, which lies in the northern part of Kerry, was to be sold in the Landed Estates Court. The Catholic priest, acting with the Protestant Rector, induced all the tenants to club together to purchase the estate in *globo*. When the sale came off, Mr. Lombard, a well-known Dublin banker, acting for the tenants, offered £82,000 for the property. The next highest bid was £81,000, offered by a Kerry landlord named Hussey. Mr. Harenc desired that the property should be disposed of to Mr. Hussey. Judge Ormsby, of the Court, decided that the tenants, being the highest bidders, should be declared the purchasers. An appeal was taken to the Court of Chancery, where Judge Ormsby's decision was reversed, on the ground that, as long as the creditors were satisfied, the landlord had the right to determine who should be the purchaser. Thus was an honest effort on the part of the farmers to become proprietors defeated by the jealousy of the landlord class. In any future legislation on the question provisions should be made to prevent the repetition of instances of the kind described, and to facilitate the purchase by the individual tenants of their respective holdings.

It is certain that great changes will be made in the system of land tenure in Ireland during the coming years. Whether the changes will be as extensive or as sweeping as proposed by Mr. Parnell, or even as proposed by Mr. Bright, will depend largely on the complexion of the next Parliament. The reception given to Mr. Davitt, the Irish lieutenant of Mr. Parnell, at St. James' Hall last Tuesday, indicates that the spirit of change has taken hold of a portion of the tenant-farmers of England. Mr. Bradlaugh's powerful advocacy has been enlisted. The recent speeches of Mr. Mundella and Mr. Chamberlain, as well as the support given by Mr. Dickson, one of the Ulster Land-Reformers, to the obstructive members, may, to use Mr. Bright's words, "bring hope into the Irish farmer's family and his household," which "will have an influence as complete, and blessed, and as home-ruling as in the mansions of the rich and the palaces of the great."

THE EUROPEAN WAR-CLOUDS.

All the European journals concur in the representation that the people of Germany are apprehensive of war, and are looking forward to a colossal struggle, in which Germany and Russia will be the principals, and Austria, France, and, possibly, Italy, later participants. When the alliance was formed between Germany and Austria, and it was announced with much ostentation by the respective Governments that the new combination was intended to secure the peace of Europe, a quiet feeling was induced, and it was even argued that the effect of the alliance would be to compel Russia to reduce her armies and armaments, and to intimidate France from making any hostile coalition against Germany. Recent events, however, have completely reversed this feeling. The pen that signed the alliance is hardly dry before Germany adds to her army eleven new regiments and one battalion of infantry, forty battalions of field artillery, one regiment of foot artillery, and one engineer battalion, besides making provisions to render her reserves more available than ever before. Austria follows suit. Russia swells her already large armies to 897 battalions. France would unquestionably have done the same were not her army numerically stronger than that of Germany even after the increase. Italy, already burdened with debt and threatened with revolution, still further increases her financial complications by adding to her army and greatly strengthening her navy. To suppose that these Powers have increased their armies and mustered so many thousands more of men into service merely for purposes of protection is absurd, because they could have reduced their armies one-half and remained safe. Armies are only increased when threatening emergencies arise which may suddenly precipitate war. This is the result at which the German people have arrived. They argue that this new draft upon their resources, this additional conscription which is draining their very life-blood, means, not precautionary measures of police duty, but the preparation for conflict.

There is every reason for this apprehension. The condition of Russia is rapidly growing critical. The revolutionary spirit of Nihilism constantly increases, notwithstanding the severity of the measures instituted to repress it. Under the surface it is active everywhere, and all society, the army, the police, the Church, the universities, the people, even the Government functionaries, are permeated with it. To prevent the explosion there seems to be but one remedy, and that is a foreign war, and a foreign war is only possible with one Power, and that Power is Germany, with whom there is little doubt such a war would be popular. Ever since the Berlin Congress the two countries have been drifting in that direction, and the most significant feature of the drift is the virulent nature of the mutual attacks of the people and the press. The newspaper war has been very bitter, and popular demonstrations on several occasions have shown the cordiality of hatred that exists. For a time it was supposed that, in case of a conflict, France could be kept out of it; but that supposition no longer holds. It is becoming more and more apparent that Germany is not satisfied with the attitude of France, and that, in case of war with Russia, France could not resist the temptation to wipe out the disgrace of her last war and obtain compensation for the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, and Germany could not hold her back. In such a war it is inevitable that Austria and Italy must take part, the former as the ally of Germany and the latter through her French sympathies and Austrian hatreds. As to the Italian feeling, a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

> If the Russians are encouraged by the popular feeling in France, they are not perhaps so seriously deterred by Austrian policy as a good many English observers suppose. Were Austria to join her forces with those of Germany in a war with Russia, she would probably find that she had almost enough to do in defending herself against Italy. In 1866 the Germans had an impression that they had secured in Italy a thoroughly trustworthy ally; but they were speedily undeceived. Only an accident prevented Victor Emmanuel from siding with France in 1870, and since the revival of the Eastern question the sympathies of Italy have been mainly with the Russians. Her most active politicians are dominated by a sentiment exactly like that of the Panslavists, and they are greatly misunderstood if they would not willingly risk another struggle with Austria for provinces to which they have no real claim, but which they are pleased to call "Italia Irredenta."

More than all other portents this sudden increase of the European armies shows the dangerous crisis that exists in European affairs. Instead of tending towards the maintenance of peace, it only concentrates the conditions of war where even an accident may let loose the whirlwind beyond the control of those who are now seeking to shape the political destiny of the Continent. Events of the most momentous interest are hanging upon the wisdom of the decisions to be made by Russia and Germany. The clouds which now look so threatening may blow over, but if the storm is precipitated no one can foresee the extent of the disaster or the changes that must be made in the political system of Europe.

COL. BALDWIN, the new Gas-Inspector, has procured a new machine for testing the gas-burners and meters, and hopes thereby to secure a fairer distribution of light upon the literally benighted people of Chicago. Whatever the merits of this machine may be, we fear that it will accomplish little in the way of compelling fairer measure from gas companies so long as the Gas-Inspector relies upon the established test-lamps. These test-lamps are located in certain engine and station houses in different parts of the city, and, however satisfactory the tests may be in these particular instances, there is reason to believe it will not produce any improvement in the illuminating quality of the street-lamps generally, which rarely light up more than a neighboring circuit of three or four feet, and only serve to intensify, by comparison, the darkness of the space between the lamps. Any system of inspection that will compel the gas companies to afford to the remote sections of the city a light equal in pressure and candle-power to what their contract calls for must provide for frequent tests of street-lamps taken haphazard. It is possible that the purpose might be accomplished by taking an ordinary student's lamp to any street-lamps that might be selected from time to time, then turning down the light of the student's lamp to correspond with the sickly, yellow glimmer of the street-lamp, and carrying the student's lamp back for comparison with the test-lamps. In this way, if practicable, the test of the meters attached to the test-lamps would afford a basis for comparison upon which an approximate estimate could be made as to how much short the pressure is for the street-lamps in various districts of the city. Something of this kind must be done, for ample experience has shown that the inspection of the test-lamps apart does not yield a fair gauge of the general pressure throughout the city, and does not suffice to procure for the streets as much illumination as the same number of old-fashioned lanterns would afford.

THE reason for reversing Smyth's action in packing the Albany delegation is now quite clear. It raised a tempest of indignation that threatened to smash the machine in a thousand pieces. The protest against the snap primaries' plan was signed by 600 representative Republicans, including a large proportion of the leading German Republicans of the county. The Rochester *Democrat* comments as follows:

> We give prominence to this Albany revolt, because it is of more than local bearing. It is a healthy sign of the times. It shows that the people are in earnest. The "machine" in Albany has been most arrogant and despotic, and, having had under its control large numbers of laborers on the State Capitol, has usually been able to have its will. The uprising of the best citizens, who mean to have a voice in the Utica Convention, is, therefore, full of hope. Albany Republicans, as witnessed by the call for the mass-meeting last evening, do not mean to submit tamely to the edict of the machine in favor of a Presidential nomination against which their judgment revolts. The same sentiment that obtains in Albany obtains throughout the rest of the State. Let Republicans everywhere take courage from the pluck of their Albany brethren. Let them resolve that New York shall go to Chicago unpledged to any candidate and uninstructed by a State Convention; and let that resolution be reduced to action in the primaries of the people, and the boast that one man leads or drives the party obediently to his will may be brought to naught. Albany County gives the keynote of independence. Let the State respond in full and mighty chorus. The forced retreat of the Smyth delegates in Albany is but an example of what Republicans may effect throughout the State if they but so determine.

THE statement published in the New York *Times* a few days ago that Gen. Grant would be a candidate before the Convention on the same terms as other candidates, and take his chances of nomination or defeat along with them, has caused a variety of comment. The Philadelphia *Press* (Blaine organ) remarks:

> If the statement of a "close personal and political friend" of ex-President Grant, which is to be found in our news columns to-day, be credited, Gen. Grant is thereby placed absolutely in the list of candidates for nomination for the Presidency. The idea that the nomination must be unanimously tendered, as it was on each of the two previous occasions, has, as a result of the action in Pennsylvania, been formally abandoned, and he is made to descend to the level of other candidates engaged in a scramble for the place. This is a needless humiliation to be placed upon Gen. Grant, and it will cause sincere regret among his unselfish admirers. His selfish friends appear to be indifferent to every thought, except the purpose to violate the traditions of the Republic, to shock the prejudices and offend the sentiments of the people, and to degrade their favorit to a position unworthy of his dignity, his services, and his career.

SAYS the Cleveland *Herald*: "The Chicago veterans take no stock in the Weaver demagogy. The Union Veteran Club formally denounced the Weaver scheme as tending to injure the business of the country, and as unsought by the soldiers and unjust to the Government. It has been sufficiently explained that Weaver's solicitude for the soldiers is a mere pretense, and that he disguised under the hypocritical form of a measure for the benefit of the veterans what was in reality nothing more than one of the many wild schemes of fiat inflation under pretense of paying soldiers extra money, which the Greenbackers have been trying to force upon the country. The strong probability is that a large number of the petitions urging the passage of this bill were forgeries. At all events, the sentiments of the best elements of the soldier population are represented by the action of the Chicago association. Let us soon hear that Weaver and his bill have been squelched."

GEN. SHERMAN is likely to get into hot water in consequence of his having written a threatening letter to Representative Speer, of Georgia. The General is opposed to Speer's bill prohibiting the bands in the army from playing music on Sunday, and it is charged that he addressed a note to Speer warning him that if his bill was passed the garrison at Atlanta would be removed. The army regulations prohibit such interference as this with Congressmen, and Mr. Speer proposes to lay the facts before the House. The General is clearly in the wrong, if the facts be as stated, and he deserves to be severely rebuked. His conduct towards Gen. Boynton has not done him any credit, and if he keeps on in this bulldozing way he will damage his reputation very much.—*Pittsburg Commercial*.

Gen. Sherman has too many quarrels on hand at once. One makes him hot enough, but half-a-dozen put him in a molten condition.

IN the varied discussions of the claims and prospects of Presidential candidates, two things stand out clear from the clouds of mist which obscure almost everything else. They are: (1) The Democrats of all sections, almost with one accord, desire the Republicans to nominate Gen. Grant. (2) The Republicans of all sections, almost with one accord, desire the Democrats to nominate Mr. Tilden. The moral of these preferences could be guessed by any average schoolboy, without so much as pausing at top or marbles.—*Philadelphia Times*.

Add to this that the Republicans have several candidates the Democrats don't want to see nominated, and that the Democrats have no candidate the Republicans care a button about one way or the other, and you have the whole situation in a nutshell.

HENDRICKS agreed to preside at the Parnell meeting at Indianapolis; then he went down to Shelbyville to reflect upon the wisdom of such an act, and its political effect. He came to the conclusion if he presided with the Irish it would not be popular with the Germans, and then telegraphed just before the meeting opened: "I could not possibly preside."—*Jacksonville Journal*.

Now he is afraid his refusal to preside will be unpopular with the Irish, and he denies that he was ever asked to preside, or ever heard of Parnell, or knows anything about distress in Ireland.

IF there is a real, healthy Grant boom in the country, the people would like to see it exhibited, but such snap-judgment, thimble-rigging games as this last New York scheme will fail to create any great degree of enthusiasm among the masses. The boom is being smothered by an overpowering crowd of tricksters, who are tooting their horns for the sake of promised plunder in the future. "The old man himself" doesn't want any such disgraceful proceedings attaching to his present program.—*Iowa State Register*.

BY what right does Senator Logan interrogate the members of the Illinois delegation as to their opinions of himself? Is it treason to dislike Logan? There are twelve Republicans in the Lower House of Congress. Nine of these

in their hearts detest Logan and Loganism. But none of them is as yet prepared to come to an open rupture. "What is the use of fighting?" they say. But Mr. Logan will find when the time comes that his coldly selfish policy of sacrificing everybody else for his own advancement has borne its legitimate results. He sacrificed Oglesby on the altar of his own ambition. He has put two bitter enemies of Cullom, formerly his best friend, in office under the Governor's nose; and he has invaded the district of nearly every Congressman to secure the Federal patronage solely for himself. If the Illinois Congressmen don't hate Logan they are a peculiarly meek and unselfish lot.

THE HON. E. B. WASHBURNE, having seen in the papers that his friends at Mt. Carroll, his old Congressional District, had called a meeting for to-night to form a Washburne Club, to advance his interests as the candidate for President, has written to his old friends there, begging them to desist from such action, as he cannot under any circumstances be a candidate for President; that he is in favor of the nomination of Gen. Grant, who is his first and last choice.

JOHN SMITH, being a candidate for General Appraiser of Merchandise at New York, beginning March 5, 1881, has filed caveats for lives of Grant, Blaine, Washburne, Sherman, Edmunds, Tilden, Seymour, Hendricks, Thurman, Bill Morrison, Dark Horse, Yaller Dog, and the Great Unknown. But he has not filed a caveat for the life of R. B. Hayes, because he believes such a proceeding would be entirely unnecessary.

THE true friends of the ex-President are seriously embarrassed by the antics of certain persons who are vehement in their loyalty to the "Man of Destiny." Their favor is apt to be as deadly as the miasma from the upas tree.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

Yes; the machine-quadrilateral—Conkling, Cameron, Logan, and Carpenter—is altogether too unanimous. If one of them were on the other side it would help the ex-President.

GEN. GRANT has entered upon the most hazardous campaign of his life, and he is too good a General to cut off his means of retreat by any premature announcement of his intentions.—*Baltimore American.*

This is a sensible view of "the confidential friend's statement" that Gen. Grant would take his chances like any other candidate.

THE criticisms upon President Hayes for having appointed his biographer to office can as well be applied to his predecessors Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, and Grant, all of whom did the same thing.—*Washington Star.*

But none of them went around the country crying: "Lo! I am holier than thou."

THE Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* says Gen. Toombs has accepted the invitation extended to him by the students of the University of Mississippi to address them in June next. The subject of the address will be "The Duties of the Hour and the Prospects Before Us." "The duty of the hour" for Bob Toombs is to shut up.

IT seems after all that ex-Secretary Borie remembered Gen. Grant in his will to the amount of $10,000. A very handsome present from one devoted friend to another, and a bequest worthily bestowed, considering the past relations of the two men.

THE Peoria *Transcript* has come out in favor of Greenbury L. Fort, of Lacon, as its candidate for Governor of Illinois. The Bloomington *Pantagraph* has an article looking in the same direction, and the Pontiac *Sentinel* is an out-and-out Fort paper.

AN alleged canvass of the leading Republicans of Rock Island, as to their Presidential bias, is said to have resulted as follows: 149, first choice Blaine, 59 Grant, 57 Washburne, 10 Sherman, several scattering. Blaine three to one over Grant.

GEN. WALKER, the new Consul-General at Paris, was formerly a resident of Springfield, Mass. Of late years he has been a business-man in New York City. He was sent last year by the State Department to Europe to make a report on silver.

WITH his usual want of backbone, President Hayes has permitted the sneak Reno, who richly deserved to be dismissed the service if ever a scoundrel did, to resign.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS HOWARD has demonstrated that the Civil-Service reform professions of R. B. Hayes are hollow, insincere, and fraudulent.

FROM all Ohio Presidents, Civil-Service reformers, and financiers, good Lord deliver us.

PERSONALS.

A correspondent in Baltimore wants to know how the streets of Chicago are cleaned. This is too easy; they are not cleaned.

It is not now considered the proper thing to address little Elizabeth as Lizzie or Caroline as Carrie, and in Boston a hen is called Henry.

A very interesting society event occurred at Leavenworth, Kas., last week. Mr. McKeehan being married to Miss Moore at the muzzle of a revolver.

Gen. Schenck is rapidly recovering from his recent illness, and has so far regained his strength as to be able to hold three aces out at arm's length—provided the other man calls.

Williams College is building another gymnasium. The cause of education is certainly advancing, and in a short time the curriculum of every first-class institution will include a twenty-four-foot ring.

King Kalakaua, who was kindly invited by a Chicago Mayor to change his shirt while in this city, is having a $50,000 palace built. Hitherto his domicile has consisted of a number of wooden cottages surrounded by a brick wall.

A friend of the Rev. Mr. Cowley is defending that party in the New York papers, and says: "He is as honest as the day is long." This may be so, but we rather suspect Mr. Cowley of picking his days along in the middle of December.

Miss Mary Westcot, an 18-year-old young lady of Salem, Conn., ran away from home because her mother insisted on correcting her alleged faults by the time-honored custom of spanking. It is evident that Mary did not love her little lam.

The young man to whom Miss Nellie Crocker, daughter of a California millionaire, was betrothed, and to whom she left $100,000 in gold by a will made a short time previous to her death, is named Beck, and his father was at one time Secretary of State in California.

A gushing Washington correspondent describes Mrs. Secretary Sherman as "one of these creations which can be compared to the lilies of the field in purity of style and stately grace," and further states that "she occupies a middle ground in the matter of complexion," from which we infer that the lady is a kind of short stop between a blonde and a brunet.

The Associated Press got up at the dead hour of Monday night to notify the country Tuesday morning of the gloomy fact that "the Springfield (Mass.) Base-Ball Club has voted to disband." No calamity like this has visited our land since Beebe died, and it will be well if the fierce contestants in political life would stop in their mad career to ask, "Where are we now?" and answer the question if they can.

The only survivor of Perry's victory on Lake Erie died at Shelby, O., last Monday, and in consequence the situation is now vacant. The mortality among survivors of noted events has been very great lately, and it is becoming difficult to fill their places. It is believed that the supply of Washington's body servants is practically exhausted. There may be a dozen or so of them lying around somewhere, but not enough to last long.

A fact probably but little known is that the United States nickel five-cent piece furnishes a key to metric measures and weights. This coin is two centimetres in diameter, and its weight is five grams. Five of them placed in a row will give the length of the decimetre, and two of them will weigh a decagramme.—*Exchange.* Another fact is that one of them laid in a row will buy a glass of beer. This is pretty well known, however.

The Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Richmond, Ind., recently undertook to escort from his church to her home a young lady, in order to protect her from the attentions of a suitor who was disliked by her parents, but stood well with the girl. They got along very pleasantly until the young man came along, slugged the pastor under the ear, and eloped with the young lady. Mr. Taylor is now convinced that his mission does not lie in the direction of taking other fellows' girls home.

RAILROADS.

War of the Pacific Roads and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The Wabash People Want Something Which Chicago Will Not Give.

An Improvement in Freight Classification—Another Dead-Beat.

A Fresh Combination Effected Between Prominent Southern Roads.

Its Object to Secure Northern and Western Freight for Europe.

WAR AND PEACE.

A meeting of the General Passenger and Ticket Agents of the roads leading west from Chicago and St. Louis was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel for the purpose of considering a request of the Central and Union Pacific Railroads to prorate with them on rates that will meet those made by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and also to take action in regard to the disturbed condition of the passenger business. There were present F. R. Myers, Pittsburg & Fort Wayne; J. R. Wood, Burlington; James Charlton, Alton; E. St. John, Rock Island; H. C. Townsend, Wabash; B. M. Kendrick, Indianapolis & St. Louis; C. C. Cobb, Missouri Pacific; F. I. Whitney, Michigan Central. Gen. F. R. Myers occupied the chair, and Mr. James R. Wood acted as Secretary. There were also present part of the time Mr. J. C. McMullin, General Manager Chicago & Alton, and J. C. Gault, General Manager St. Louis, Wabash & Pacific.

The following telegram from Mr. T. L. Kimball, General Passenger and Ticket Agent Union Pacific, was submitted: "Goodman, of the Central Pacific, telegraphs that San Francisco is full of New York passengers, waiting for the departure of the next steamer, which sails Feb. 20. The Pacific Mail offers rates of $75 cabin and $35 steerage, paying $5 commission on each ticket to hotels. Shall I say to Goodman that he may make rates necessary to hold the business, and that you will share the reduction on the basis of present through proportion?"

After a consideration of this dispatch, it was decided to agree to the proposition, as all the rail lines were in the same boat with the Pacific roads in this issue, and all would have to suffer from the competition of the Pacific Mail. Accordingly the following dispatch was drawn up and forwarded to Mr. Kimball: "The lines east of Kansas City and Omaha will accept a prorate per mile upon any rate the Central Pacific makes, to meet the rates made by the Pacific Mail to New York, provided the tickets are limited to one day beyond the actual schedule time, to be sold at tariff rates, with drawbacks on New York to cover the amount of the reduction." This dispatch was signed by those present at the meeting.

After this matter had been disposed of, the question of regulating the sale of round-trip tickets was taken up and considered. Finally it was resolved that no round-trip tickets, terminating at Missouri-River points, in connection with Eastern tickets will be accepted by the respective lines after March 1, and that no round-trip tickets shall be sold or accepted by them after the above date except to the points covered in the resolution adopted by the Western Railroad Association at St. Joseph Nov. 11, 1879; all such tickets to be of the usual iron-clad form.

The consideration of the present troubles on passenger business to Missouri River points on Kansas and Colorado business between the various Western roads was not taken up, on account of the lateness of the hour. This matter will come up before the meeting to-day. This matter will not be easy of solution, as the differences of opinion between the various roads are wide, and all efforts to stop the war made heretofore have failed. The business is so badly demoralized now that the roads feel that something is necessary to be done at once if more serious troubles and complications are to be avoided, and it is probable, therefore, that the representatives of the various roads will be more tractable to-day and agree upon some compromise by which the rates can in some measure be maintained.

CENTRAL RATE ASSOCIATION.

The Central Railroad Rate Association, organized a short time ago for the purpose of maintaining arbitrary rates from interior points in Illinois to Chicago, Indianapolis, Toledo, etc., on through business to seaboard points, held a meeting yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel in accordance with a call issued by Mr. A. C. Bird, General Freight Agent of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific for the purpose of considering the advisability of changing the difference in rates to Toledo. For some years past the difference in local rates to Toledo, it is claimed by the Wabash people, and those to Chicago had been 5 cents per 100 pounds. This arrangement was satisfactory to the Wabash managers. But when it was urged to make the through rates alike by way of Chicago or Toledo, the difference was increased to 7½ cents per hundred. This the Wabash managers claimed would not work, and prevented shipments via Toledo. Chicago having 4½ cents in its favor, the business all went to this point. The Wabash now wanted to have the difference reduced to three cents, which it is thought would make a change and bring the business to Toledo again. Of course the Chicago roads objected to this scheme of the Wabash, claiming that the difference in rates was based on fair and equitable principles, and they would, under no consideration, allow the differences to be changed. They claimed that the object of the Wabash people in making this latest demand was because they had arranged for a new steamship line from Toledo to Buffalo, and wanted to force the business that way. Pending the discussion of the matter a motion was made to adjourn, which was carried.

Those present at the meeting were, James Smith, Chicago & Alton; E. P. Ripley, Burlington & Quincy; Horace Tucker, Illinois Central; William S. Reed, Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington; W. W. Rhodes, Vandalia; W. S. Spiers, Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw; I. D. Gantt, Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern; Henry O. Canfield, Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville; W. M. Sage, Rock Island & Pacific; J. Rupert, Champaign, Havana & Western; J. V. Mahoney, Rock Island & Peoria; B. F. Mathias, Paris & Danville; W. S. Mathias, Havana, Rantoul & Eastern; J. M. Osborn, President of the Association; and C. V. Lewis, Secretary.

After the meeting the Wabash people declared that they would carry out their scheme in spite of the action of the meeting, and charge a difference of three cents only, which will amount to a cut of four and one-half cents. If at those rates they got more business than they are entitled to, they say they will raise the rates to former figures. It is hardly probable that the Chicago and other roads will allow this to be done without striking back, and the "muss" may finally result in the breaking up of the Association, and the going back again to the former arrangement of prorating on through business from interior points in Illinois with the trunk lines.

THE SOUTHERN ROADS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 13.—The intensest excitement was created this morning by the announcement that a consolidation or contract for five years had been entered into between the Louisville & Nashville and Georgia Central Roads. Vice-President Newcomb of the Louisville & Nashville says the alliance between the roads had been formed some two weeks ago, when he was in Atlanta, between Mr. William M. Wadley, of the Georgia Central, and Gen. Alexander, of the Georgia Railroad. Newcomb explained the benefits of the combination. The first point is that each end of the combination is to conduct its affairs in its own way. It is to build up all of its own interests in accordance with its own ideas. The aim of it is to give through bills of lading from St. Louis to New York and Liverpool from Louisville and Nashville to the same points. The combination can carry freight at rates that will be ruinous to the Northern trunk-lines. It expects to have a large part of the grain that goes from Chicago to New York and Liverpool by the Northern routes to take the Southern route. It has large steamers plying between Savannah and New York, and ocean freights are not only cheaper than rail rates, but cheaper than lake rates; but not only will it strike for the great part of the Eastern business,—it will make rates that will bring to it the greater part of the Western business. Indeed, nearly every article that Louisville now imports will come by way of Savannah, Atlanta, and Nashville.

EAST-BOUND LIVE-STOCK POOL.

A few days ago THE TRIBUNE published a statement compiled by Commissioner Fink showing the workings of the east-bound live-stock pool from St. Louis. A similar statement has just been received here showing the doings of the live-stock pool from Chicago from the time of its organization, June 9, 1879, until Jan. 31, 1880.

It appears from this statement that Jan. 31 the final balances of cattle were as follows: Michigan Central, 1,180 tons short; Lake Shore, 754 tons short; Fort Wayne, 1,837 tons over; Baltimore & Ohio, 97 tons over. The final hog balances, converted into equivalent cattle balances, were as follows: Michigan Central, 995 tons over; Lake Shore, 765 tons over; Fort Wayne, 1,814 tons short; Baltimore & Ohio, 58 tons over. The final balances of all kinds of live stock converted into equivalent cattle balances were as follows Jan. 31, 1880: Michigan Central, 185 tons short; Lake Shore, 11 tons over; Fort Wayne, 23 tons over; Baltimore & Ohio, 151 tons over. The above figures show that the live-stock pool is working much smoother than the east-bound freight pool, as the balances on the former could not well be nearer the regular pool percentage than they are shown to be in the above exhibit.

The following is a statement of the total tons of live stock forwarded from Chicago by the various Eastern roads from June 9, 1879, to Jan. 31, 1880:

	Cattle, tons.	*Hogs, tons.*	*Horses and mules, tons.*	*Sheep, tons.*	*Total, tons.*
Mich. Central..	53,757	48,834	424	153	103,168
Lake Shore....	67,811	50,399	1,032	1,841	121,083
Pitts. & Ft. W..	89,777	11,889	141	495	102,302
Pan-Handle...	429	35	3	....	467
Balt. & Ohio...	19,654	1,660	111	209	21,634
Total.......	231,428	112,817	1,711	2,698	348,654

NEW CLASSIFICATION.

Several of the General Freight Agents who have attended the meeting of the Permanent Classification Committee at Cleveland last Wednesday returned to the city yesterday. It is learned from them that the action taken by the Committee was of more than usual importance. An entirely new departure in the east-bound classification system has been agreed upon. Heretofore the classification was in four classes, with extra classes for flour, grain, live-stock, provisions, etc. Many of the articles could not be classified with any of the above, and consequently a number had to be classified as five cents above fourth class, 15 cents less than third class, etc., which made the classification very troublesome. It has now been decided to do away with all the extra classes, as well as the classification above or below the regular classes, and divide the entire list of articles into fourteen classes, so that everything can be properly classified without resorting to additions and deductions. This system, it is believed, will give better satisfaction than the one in use heretofore, and will rectify many of the evils arising from the present complicated system, and make the keeping of account by Commissioner Fink much easier. This classification is to apply not only to the business from Chicago, but also to that from all Western points. The action of the Permanent Classification Committee will have yet to be passed upon by the "High Joints," who will take it into consideration at their next meeting. As Mr. Fink is the originator of the new system and very anxious to have it adopted, as it will simplify his work very much, there can be no doubt that it will be approved and put into effect as soon as possible.

ANOTHER SOUTHERN COMBINATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 13.—Mr. H. V. Newcomb, Vice-President of the Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern Railroad, to-day authenticated the publications in the Atlanta papers of yesterday regarding the contract with the Georgia and Georgia Central Railroads for a lease of those lines for five years, which virtually means a consolidation for that length of time. These lines run from Atlanta to Savannah and Charleston, which gives the Louisville & Nashville Road a clear route from the lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. A line of steamships will connect with the roads tapping the ports, and will be run from those points to Liverpool. Mr. Wadley, of the Georgia Central, is now in New York for the purpose of purchasing ships for the line, and when they are placed in running order goods can be shipped from Chicago, St. Louis, or any points within reach of the system direct to Liverpool on through bills of lading. An extra force is kept running at the shops of the Louisville & Nashville Road in this city day and night, turning out rolling-stock for the heavy traffic, which is daily increasing. The advantages gained by this last move are very perceptible. The vast amount of cotton, tobacco, grain, and other products raised in the South and West, which were formerly shipped over the Northern Road to New York, and thence by ships to foreign countries, will flow through this great artery of commerce.

WEST-BOUND FREIGHTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—A gentleman acquainted with the details of the negotiations which have been pending for some time between the New York Central and the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroads, stated to-day that the contract had been signed, and that the negotiations were completed. The terms of the contract are simply these: The roads west of Buffalo, and the New England system of roads, are open to the free use of both corporations on equal terms. There was no division of eastward-bound freights, and no alliance offensive and defensive, as stated by one of the morning newspapers.

SALE CONFIRMED.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—The sale of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad was confirmed to-day in the United States Court, and the road now passes into the hands of the purchasers, and will soon be reorganized with M. E. Ingalls as President.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13.—An order was to-day entered in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois confirming the sale of the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad. The road was sold by order of the Court Jan. 5 for $2,000,000 to Joseph W. Drexel and Charles E. Tracey, trustees for the English bondholders.

THE MISSOURI ROADS.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 13.—The St. Joseph & Albany narrow-gauge road has been bought by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and will be made a standard guage and extended to Mount Ayer, Ia. The property and fifty miles of road will be transferred to-morrow.

Talmage, of the Missouri Pacific, and Carson, of the Hannibal & St. Joe, were here to-day. The former road has leased of the latter that part of the line between St. Joseph and Atchison, and Missouri Pacific trains will begin running into St. Joseph on the 22d inst. The lease is for twenty-five years.

ROAD ORGANIZED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13.—Articles of incorporation were to-day filed in the office of the Secretary of State by the Polo, Rockford & Northern Railway Company; capital, $100,000; principal office, Polo. This proposed road is to run from a point on the Mississippi, near Fulton, to a point on the northern line of the State in Winnebago County, passing through Polo and Rockford. The corporators all reside at Polo.

THE SOUTHERN ROADS.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—The *Times'* Louisville special says: "The *Evening News and Post* has information that an agreement has been entered into between the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and Messrs. Cole, Brown, and Wadley by which they are to run their roads for five years as a unit. They will run steamship lines from Savannah to New York and Liverpool, and they will demand from the Northern pool lines a share of the east and west freight."

A PROMOTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 13.—J. H. Hardy, for the past few years private secretary to General-Superintendent Barnard, of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Road, has been appointed General Agent of the Company at this point. He takes the place of H. J. Smith, appointed General Freight Agent, vice George Olds resigned.

WISCONSIN SCHEME.

JANESVILLE, Feb. 13.—There is a prospect for a new railroad between here and Beloit. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company expects to send out a corps of engineers to make the survey next week. It is expected that the plans now arranged will result in pushing the line as far as Rockford.

ITEMS.

The comparative earnings of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad for the first week in February, 1879 and 1880, were as follows: First week in February, 1880, $131,608; first week in February, 1879, $92,236; increase, $39,3[illegible].

The Committee to fix a basis of percentage on east-bound business from Beardstown, Ashland, and Chapin, Ill., appointed at the last meetings of the High Joints, held a meeting at Cleveland Wednesday, and decided that the basis from the above points should be the same as that from East St. Louis, which is 16 per cent above the Chicago rate.

A dead beat, who goes by the name of Howard F. Bunting, is the latest addition to the black list. This fellow has made applications for passes at the offices of the Omaha lines, presenting forged letters from H. C. Townsend, General Passenger Agent of the St. Louis, Wabash & Pacific, written on regular letter-heads of the Passenger Department of that road. The signature of Mr. Townsend was so bunglingly forged that in only one instance did the forger secure a pass to Omaha. Finding that Mr. Townsend was after him with a sharp stick, he left for a more congenial clime.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says: "A party who has just returned from Chicago states that a large per cent of the vessels now loaded at that point with grain for Buffalo will, after getting rid of this cargo, be engaged in transporting iron-ore from Lake Superior, as in this business the vessels will earn more than in running between Chicago and Buffalo; and it is stated that the vessels which continue in the grain trade will not carry again at less than 12 cents per bushel. If this report proves true the railroads will carry a much larger per cent of the grain after the opening of navigation than in either of some years past."

The New York *World* states that the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific and the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw have agreed upon a plan for the exchange of securities: "The scheme will probably be modified in detail, but the following Wabash securities will be substituted under the terms of the purchase for the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw bonded and stock debt. The Wabash agrees to guarantee 7 per cent on the $4,500,000 first mortgage bonds of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw. The $2,900,000 income bonds are to be guaranteed at least 4 net earnings, and the holders thereof can exchange them at par for Wabash & Pacific preferred stock. The $1,000,000 second income bonds are to be exchanged for Wabash common stock share for share. The $3,000,000 common stock of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw is to be exchanged at the rate of three shares for one of the Wabash common stock, making $1,000,000 additional. An officer of the Wabash & Pacific said that the holders of the first income bonds of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw would probably exchange their holdings for Wabash preferred stock, and that the scheme would involve the issue accordingly of $2,900,000 of Wabash preferred and $2,000,000 common."

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S.

Since the Wyndham Company played in this city, now some eight years ago, we believe "Home" has not been seen on our local stage. The comedy is by T. W. Robertson, and is founded upon the French piece, "L'Aventuriere." Like most of the work which passed through the hands of the author of "Caste," "School," "Ours," "M. P.," etc., the plot of "Home" is of a very slender character, the dialog is cleverly written, and the situations are well devised. In characterization, however, the piece is not so fortunate as much of that author's work. In no case do the personages sincerely enlist the sympathies of the audience, and the only one decidedly marked is that of *Mountraffe*. Yet in its strength and in its weakness "Home" affords a pleasant entertainment. The plot, which, by the way, may be seen through at the start, deals with an adventuress who has matrimonial designs upon an old gentleman. His son rescues him, and we find in the end the adventuress making confession and suing for mercy. Mr. Sothern played the part of *Col. John White*, and he gave a finished piece of light comedy. He pictured a gentleman easily and naturally, without a trace of the exaggeration one would expect to find in the actor who has personated *Dundreary* in *Fitzaltamont*. We rarely find such perfection in ensemble as that shown last night. Every part, slight though they may be, were sustained by careful and competent artists. Miss Ida Lewis as *Mrs. Pinchbeck* the adventuress, ungrateful as the part is, fairly won the sympathies of the house in the recital of her life and in the avowal of reformation. Miss Lizzie Harold, who, we may say, costumes gorgeously, prettily played the rôle of *Dora*, particularly excelling in the love scene with *Col. White*. Mr. E. Dee as *Bertie*, the enthusiastic young lover, displayed ability, and his efforts were well seconded by Miss Julia Stewart, who personated his adored one. Mr. W. Blakeley was the *Mr. Dorrison* and Mr. Edward Lamb the *Captain*, and both were assumptions which tended to the completeness of the picture. "Suspended Animation," a farce, closed the performance. The same bill will be repeated this evening.

HERRMANN ON 'CHANGE.

Herrmann, the prestidigitateur, now playing at McVicker's, astonished the members of the Board of Trade yesterday at high 'Change by suddenly appearing among them. How he came there we cannot say, but just as the dealers in wheat, pork, and lard were beginning to warm up to their work his familiar face appeared, scattering consternation among the cautious, who seemed to think that he would mysteriously interfere with the course of the market; indeed, this feeling took such a hold upon Archie Cassidy, James Peabody, and old gentleman Gifford that they fled from the hall and sought the seclusion that the staircase grants. Herrmann, however, looked as guileless as a new-born babe. He didn't appear to know what mischief meant. He looked astonished at the busy crowd. He stood in the centre of the room for a moment watching the prices, when suddenly he reached for young Abraham Poole's hat and astonished Poole's acquaintances by taking from it a large roll of greenbacks. Poole made a grab for them, but they were gone. Reed Whitney stood alongside with his mouth wide open. Herrmann pulled from the former's jaws several eggs in rapid succession, the operation nearly throwing the old man into a fit. A bystander J. K. Fisher screamed with laughter at the discomfiture of Reed when the prestidigitateur pulled from Fisher's vest a codfish. It was rather difficult to see what was going on just at this juncture, for the brokers had forgotten their sales and were crowding around the wizard, bustling him from one end of the hall to the other. In his passage, however, he caught Charley Randolph who, becoming alarmed at the quantity of stuff, Herrmann was apparently gathering from the clothes of his fellow members, tried to escape. He picked from Charley's nose a couple of new-laid eggs and let him go; the genial gentleman, Dave Dickenson, was robbed of several $50 bills, which Herrmann picked from the former's hat; the nose of Bob Cannon was seized and an entire deck of cards fell therefrom, which rather astonished the boys, for no one ever suspected that Bob knew what a card was. Then Herrmann made a dive for the coat-pocket of Charley Daniels and fished out a real live goose. A pair of rabbits were found by the wizard in the breast-pocket of H. J. Sheldon. They were only seen for an instant, however. Herrmann apparently flung them at the head of "Scotty" Linn. The latter's hat was taken from his head and a juicy rat was discovered. Young "Scotty" looked staggered for a moment, thought he "had 'em again," and fled from the building. The friends of Bob Bruce were startled to see Herrmann draw from the neck of that gentleman a beautiful gold watch, an article which has always been considered repugnant to the nature of Bruce, and from Sam Schoenemann the mysterious man took three or four cakes of the most delicately scented soap. Herrmann then took from the pocket of Charley Stiles a silver dollar and transformed it into a $20 gold piece. Thereupon B. F. Stauffer wanted to know if he could turn a $3 bill into $40 for him. Herrmann couldn't see it. By this time a crowd of 600 or 700 men yelling and screaming had gathered around him. He evidently began to think he had struck a hard crowd, for he looked longingly toward the door. The Lynn Brothers wanted him to raise in wheat, and Charley Counselman implored him to hoist the price of pork; Darlington asked him if he could change the rules without calling the Inspection Committee together; Henry Warner wanted to know what he thought of the Banting system, while Sid Kent petitioned Herrmann to give him an idea how to change hams without changing the barrel. Herrmann evidently thought "hams" was a personal reflection, and he made for the door, where the Sergeant-at-Arms helped him to escape. In return for the latter's assistance, Herrmann put into his hand a $20 gold piece and disappeared. The Sergeant chuckled over his good fortune, but when he again looked at his fortune he found it in the shape of half a dollar.

Herrmann, on Monday evening last, the first of his engagement, introduced to the public a new trick cabinet, which has aroused a good deal of curiosity among people who relish performances of this sort. From the time when the Davenport Brothers and their rope-tying and banjo-slinging tricks were the sensation of the hour until now every dealer in magic and charms who came along has had his cabinet. These cabinets have all been built upon the same principle, and the illusions have all been pretty much of the same sort. Herrmann, however, is nothing if not original, and he has evolved a new box of tricks with which he thoroughly mystifies his audience. The cabinet appears to be a solid piece of furniture. It looks like a wardrobe in shape, with two doors in front. It stands upon six legs, so that people can see that underneath it there is nothing. It is fitted up inside like an ancient "lock-up,"—that is, there is a seat and a set of stocks. The Professor has a sketch—which might be improved—for the introduction of this cabinet. A sailor comes along. He is shoved into the stocks, the doors are shut, and in an instant his hand appears through the door. The doors are opened, and he has disappeared. Whether he flies through the back or not we cannot say. The sailor is finally found, however, and placed in a trunk,—not the ordinary Indian-trick trunk, but one made of glass. The trunk is tied with ropes, locked, and placed in the cabinet. The doors are closed. In an instant the man has disappeared from the glass case and from the cabinet, but in his place there appears something that looks like a monkey. At least it has a tail, which a butcher, who comes upon the scene, cuts off while trying to murder the animal. Mr. Monkey escapes into the cabinet, while the butcher upon the ground throws the tail, which begins to waltz around in an astonishing way. The butcher, while watching the antics of this lively tail, is suddenly seized by the monkey and dragged into the cabinet, the doors of which the Professor locks. Shrieks and groans from the interior are heard. The butcher and the monkey are having a hot time of it. The sounds gradually grow fainter and fainter, until finally not a whisper is heard. At that instant the butcher is seen to wildly rush through the theatre and on to the stage, where to the Professor he relates a horrible series of experiences. Herrmann expresses his horror at the tribulations of the unlucky butcher, when the doors of the cabinet suddenly open and two monkeys rush forth and drag the Professor inside. In an instant the doors are closed. They are as suddenly opened by the bewildered butcher, but Herrmann and the monkeys have disappeared. We have given this outline of this new cabinet in order to convey to the reader some idea of the ingenuity of its construction and the dexterity with which it is operated, but as to how the thing is worked we leave each to find out for him or her self.

EMMETT'S BENEFIT.

Generally it takes little prompting to interest theatrical people in the relief of one of their number who may be in distress. Mr. Daniel D. Emmett, one of the founders of negro minstrelsy as an entertainment, is now an old man, unable to earn money on the stage, and one to whom a benefit would be of some service. His case was recently stated in the papers, and Mr. W. Emmett, of the West Side Academy of Music, responded by offering his house, where a benefit was given yesterday afternoon. The program was an exceedingly interesting one, comprising among the performers the following well-known people: Murphy and Shannon, Murphy and Mack, the Parker sisters, Cardello and Victorelli, Alice Daly, the Geromes, Mr. J. O. Hall, Katie Howard, the Fieldings, Charles A. Gardner, Little Mack, Rose Goodale, the four Eccentrics, the Peasleys, and some twelve or fifteen others. The services of these people were volunteered. Vogler's orchestra supplied the music.

THE EDDY ORGAN RECITAL.

The program for the third of Mr. Eddy's series of organ recitals, which will be given this noon, includes the following numbers: Bach's Toccata and Fugue ("Dorian"); Liszt's Andante, Religioso" in D; Lemmens' "Marche Pontificale and Finale"; Merkel's Sonata in D minor, op. 30, for four hands (Mr. Eddy and Mr. McCarrell); Faisst's "Andante" in A minor; and Guilmant's Finale in E flat, op. 40. Mr. Frank K. Root will sing Sullivan's aria, "Refrain thy voice from weeping," from the "Light of the World," and Clay's song, "I'll sing the songs of Araby."

THE LIESEGANG CONCERTS.

The new series of concerts by the Liesegang String Quartet, which are to be given in the new Chamber Concert Hall, in the Music-Hall Building, will commence on the 17th inst., and the sale of seats will begin to-day at the box-office. The program for the opening concert will include Rheinberger's quartet, op. 38; Mendelssohn's quartet, op. 44, No. 3; and Raff's quintet, op. 107.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Verona Jarbeau, French maid and all, goes with Rice's Surprise Party next year.

Haverly and Hooley have for some time in the East been engaged in a mastodonic-megatherian war, in which the bill-posters have come off best.

It is rumored that Wallack's stock company will be broken up at the end of the season. Holland and Miss Boniface are going to England with "The Danites" combination.

Dickey Lingard and her company, who were to appear in "La Cigale" at Hooley's on Sunday evening, have changed their minds. The Big Four Minstrels will occupy the stage on that evening.

Len Grover and his "Boarding-House" appear at Hamlin's to-morrow evening. "My Partner" will run another week at Haverly's, and "The Danites" begin a short season at McVicker's on Monday night.

The New York *Times* says Mr. H. C. Jarrett's new farcical piece, "Fun on the Bristol; or, A night on the Sound," is an imitation of "The Tourists." It is said that Mr. Jarrett's expenses do not exceed $800 per week, while he frequently makes $400 per night. If he realizes $200 per night his profits are large. When this same manager directed the *Julius Cæsar* combination his expenses were $6,000 per week. Why he prefers his present business to that of the past these items will serve to show. They certainly give a curious side view of the theatrical trade.

The critic of the New York *Tribune* flings the following piece of satire at the "American drama": "The San Francisco Minstrels, who now stand at the head of the dramatic profession, and furnish a shining example, which is followed, amid the ecstatic plaudits of an intelligent public, at almost all the theatres in the United States, have signalized the week just closed by bringing out a new American drama, entitled 'Blue-Fishing; or, The Pirates of Sandy Hook.' The author, we believe, is Mr. Add Ryman. The drama is one of profound emotional interest, and hopes are freely entertained that, at last, contemporaneous genius will have a chance, and a great American Dramatic Literature will flow out of this stupendous effort. Mr. Ryman's views, together with those of the erudite Birch and the deep-revolving Backus, as to the future of the classic drama in our favored land have not been promised, but doubtless can be obtained."

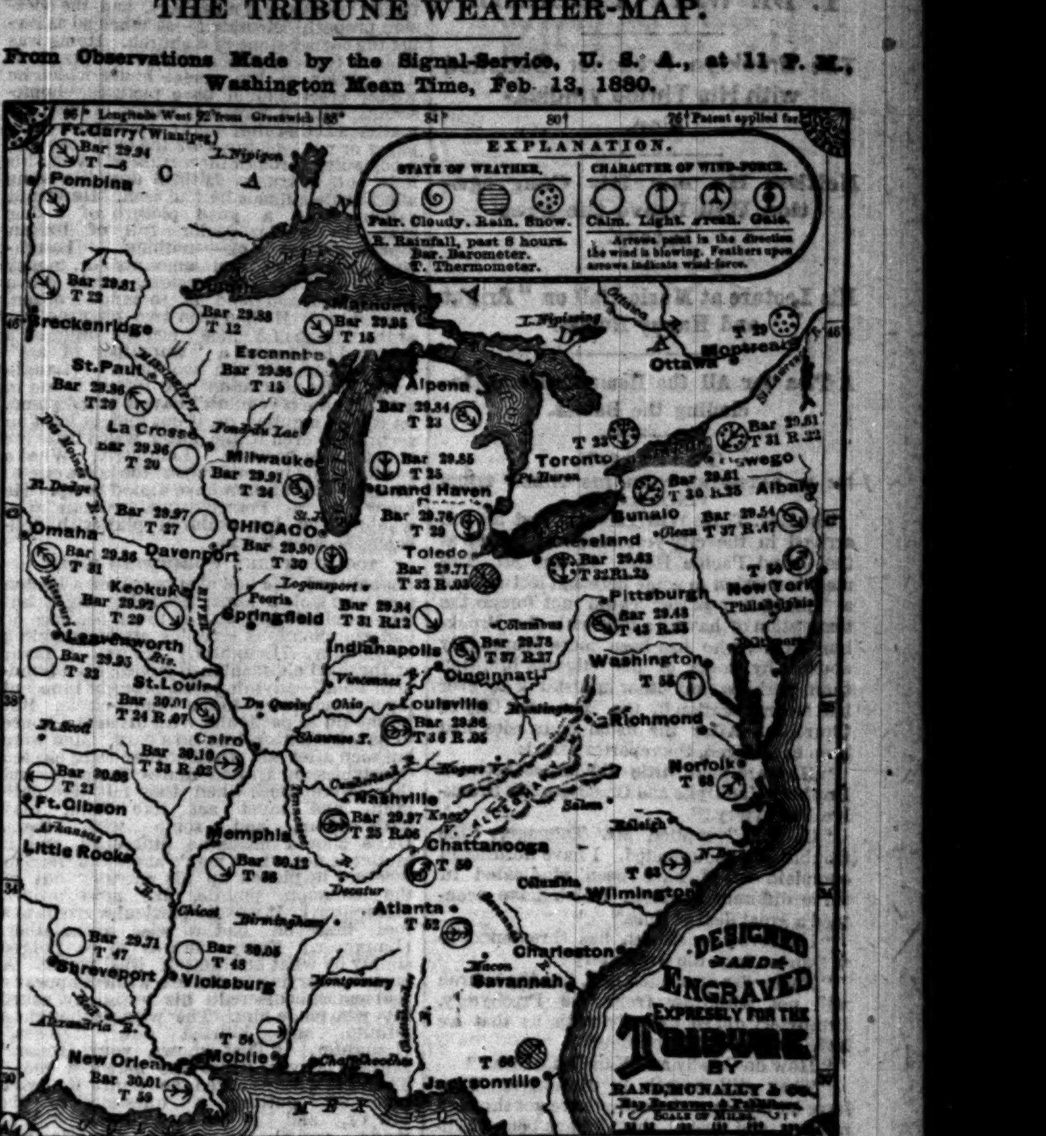
Manager McVicker, as rubicund and as rosy as ever, arrived in the city on Thursday morning. For several weeks he has been in New York. He reports dramatic business moderately brisk in that city. He says that Will D. Eaton's "All the Rage" is a decided financial success; that it is no brighter than when produced in Chicago; that the language is better, and that the piece is now played in four acts instead of three, its original number; that Bartley Campbell made a mistake in taking the original company of "The Galley Slave" from Niblo's and putting in a new cast; that its business ran down and that the "Crook" has taken its place; that Steele Mackaye's new theatre is solemn in its gorgeousness; that "The Wedding March" is not drawing, owing to heavier attractions; that Daly is "booming"; that Boucicault is doing fairly with his "Shaughraun"; that "The Pirates of the Penzance" is a screamer; and that Bandmann did even a worse business in Cincinnati than he did in Chicago.

ST. LOUIS JOCKEY CLUB.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—The following gentlemen were elected as the Board of Directors of the St. Louis Jockey Club this evening: Julius S. Walsh, A. S. Chouteau, Adolphus Busch, F. T. Inglehart, M. A. Rosenblatt, W. R. Thompson, E. D. Martin, Joseph B. McCallagh, Thomas H. Rockwood, Thomas T. Turner, Basil Duke, Joseph Gurneau, John M. Harvey, George Bain, David Clarkson, James J. O'Fallon, A. B. Pendleton, Charles Moffatt, J. G. Prather, and John O'Fallon Delancey. The Board elected James M. Harvey President, Adolphus Busch Vice-President, and David Clarkson Secretary and Treasurer. All these gentlemen are leading citizens and business-men, and some of them have been closely identified with the turf in the past. The program for the June running meeting will be announced in a few days. Big purses and stakes will be hung up, and the prospects for a successful meeting are very promising.

THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP.

From Observations Made by the Signal-Service, U. S. A., at 11 P. M., Washington Mean Time, Feb. 13, 1880.



Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1

Time.	*Bar.*	*Ther.*	*Hu*	*Wind.*	*Vel*	*R'n.*	*Weather.*	*Time.*	*Bar.*	*Ther.*	*Hu*	*Wind.*	*Vel*	*R'n.*	*Weather*
6:18 a. m.	29.81	28	77	N. W...	7	......	Cloudy....	2 p. m...	29.71	34	75	N......	13	......	Cloudy.
7 a. m.	29.80	29	73	N. W...	2	......	Cloudy....	9 p. m...	29.85	30	57	N......	11	......	Cloudy.
10:18 a. m.	29.77	27	26	N. W...	10	......	Cloudy....	10:18 p.m.	29.90	30	68	N......	8	......	Cloudy.

Maximum, 36; minimum, 24.

INDICATIONS.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14—1 a. m.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, northwest to southwest winds, slight rise in barometer, partly cloudy weather, and nearly stationary temperature.

For the Upper Lake region, clear or fair weather, stationary or slight rise in barometer, slight changes in temperature, and northerly to westerly winds.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds generally from north to west, and slight changes in temperature and barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, snow, followed by clearing, colder weather and rising barometer.

SUED FOR LIBEL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 13.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has been sued for $20,000 for libel by Jeremiah O'Leary, who alleges that he was slandered in a letter written from this city and published in the *Enquirer* last January, signed "Jayhawker," concerning insane asylum matters.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 20, 1879.—*Messrs. Morgan & Allen, 59 John street, New York City*—GENTLEMEN: Having noticed your advertisement in the *Daily Saratogian*, I wish to add to your list of testimonials my own. Thirteen years ago I was sick with Bright's Disease for eight months without receiving the slightest benefit from the doctors. Fortunately my attention was called to your medicine, "Constitution Water," and after using two bottles I was entirely cured. Any one afflicted in like manner should not hesitate to use your remedy. I should be happy to see any one on the subject who is in doubt as to the truthfulness of this statement. Yours truly,
L. R. CUSHING.

Ask your druggist for it.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend's Kumyss has been used with highly beneficial results during the last four years in the various forms of dyspepsia, gastritis, nausea, general debility, consumption, etc. Kumyss is not a medicine; it is a pleasant, wine-like beverage (a food); made from milk, peculiarly grateful to a delicate stomach. Nothing else makes flesh, and blood, and strength so fast. It can be safely relied on for the recuperation of those cases of low vitality in which medication or ordinary nutrition fail. Send for circular. Beware of imitations. Arend's Kumyss is *not* sold to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, 179 Madison street, Chicago.

"You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will,
But the scent of the roses will cling round it still,"
was written in a spirit prophetic of J. & E. Atkinson's Extract of White Roses.

Husband's Calcined Magnesia—Four first premium medals awarded. More agreeable to the taste, and smaller dose than other magnesia. For sale in Government stamped bottles, at druggists' and country stores, and by T. J. Husband, Jr., Philadelphia.

Hofmann's Hop Pills cure chills and fever, dumb ague, billiousness, general debility, sick headache, and dyspepsia. Price, 50 cents per box. Van Schaack, Stevenson & Co., general agents.

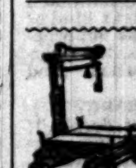
Ladies, Delicate and Feeble—If you wish to be healthy and beautiful, take Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef.

Travelers, stop at the Astor House, New York.

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Or SUITS,
AT THE
WEST END DRY GOODS HOUSE,
Madison and Peoria-sts.,
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Having secured the entire stock of one of the largest Cloak and Suit Factories in New York at an immense reduction, we offer them as one of the Special Attractions of our great Clearing Sale, at about one-half their ordinary value:

All-Wool Black Cashmere Suits, with Satin Trimmings, $12 to $20---ordinarily sold for $18 to $35.

Good Beaver Diagonal and Raye Dolmans, richly trimmed with Fringe and Beaded Passementeries, $9 to $25.

100 Double Reversible Plaid Circulars, with Blue and Scarlet Backs, $10.25---good value for $20.

Good Repellant Circulars, $3. Calico Suits, Sacque and Skirt, $1. Calico Wrappers, 75c.

N. B.---We have already received our first importation of Spring Walking Jackets, Ulsters, and Mantles, and are fully prepared to make Suits or Spring Garments, in these new shapes, to order at short notice.

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FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

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For all Diseases of Children, such as Teething, Wind Colic, Diarrhœa, &c., is a safe, reliable, and harmless remedy. It softens the gums, reduces all inflammation, and not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system; gives rest to the mother and health to the child. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it; on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations.
Directions accompanying each Bottle.
☞GUARD AGAINST counterfeit, poor, worthless and unprincipled imitations, which are sometimes thrust upon the unwary by reason of their large profits.
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T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

The Brooklyn Preacher Satisfied with His Thrice Vindication.

Neither He nor His Congregation Will Leave the Presbytery.

His Lecture at Music-Hall on "Bright and Happy Homes."

A Plea for All the Home Comforts, Including the Babies.

TALMAGE.

HE IS SATISFIED WITH HIS THREE TIMES VINDICATION.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage and his son arrived in the city yesterday and put up at the Grand Pacific Hotel. It was Mr. Talmage's mission to come here and lecture, and a TRIBUNE reporter could not forego the temptation of having a talk with the Brooklyn divine, who has been more thoroughly abused by some of his religious brethren than perhaps any other minister who ever had a congregation in the renowned City of Churches. After the usual courtesies had been exchanged, the reporter asked:

"How are your little difficulties between Brothers Van Dyke and Crosby, of the Brooklyn Presbytery?"

"O, well," replied Mr. Talmage, "the troubles are about ended. I have nothing to complain of. I have been vindicated in three different contests, which have occupied a great deal of time."

"I believe your church has threatened to withdraw from the Presbytery?"

"There was once such talk, but the church will not withdraw from the Presbytery. Presbytery did so grandly with us that we have no disposition to leave."

"How do Crosby and Van Dyke fare?"

"They still preach in Brooklyn. They have let me alone since they have got through fighting, and seeing that I have been vindicated every time. I don't think that their digestion is very good. They do not seem to take a very happy view of things. I wish them all the success, prosperity, and happiness possible."

"Is it true that Crosby and Van Dyke are jealous of you because you have an overflowing congregation, and they have not?"

"It wouldn't be modest in me to answer that."

"But is there not a feeling which has arisen against you because you have preached differently from what the Presbyterian tenets have laid down. In other words, that you do not live up to the Presbyterian doctrines?"

"I was born and bred a Presbyterian. I have been a Presbyterian all my life, and I intend to remain one. But they like the old ways best. Some of them sometimes forget that we have advanced at all. They want the preaching done from notes, and the sermon must be in three parts. As I said before, I have been a Presbyterian all my life, and I shall still remain one. A man must adapt himself to the day in which he lives, and I try to make the Gospel as attractive as I can, and the more good cheer I can put into it the better the people like it. Men care less for the technicalities of religion. They care more for its spirit. The world is large enough and there is room for every man who wants to work in his own way. The spirit of intolerance is the spirit of the Devil. If men differ from us we must also remember that we differ from them. You can't drive a man into the Kingdom of Heaven with the

BUTT END OF A CATECHISM.

Christ was lifted up to draw all men, and not to drive them off. If Noah had tried to drive the doves and pigeons into the ark he would only have scattered them. When Noah got his people to go with him into the ark, he went in and they followed him. He didn't stand on the outside and tell them to go in. He went in himself."

"Coming back to Crosby and Van Dyke, do you think that they will fight you again?"

"I don't think that they have felt very happy over the result of their previous efforts. Their spirit doesn't seem to be desirable. I don't know the motives which actuate them, but I can only tell by their actions that they have been very bitter in their pursuit of me for a whole year. But I went on preaching just the same twice each Sunday and speaking once each evening. I went to Europe in the meantime, and lectured ninety-six times in ninety-four days, so that I haven't been idle."

"Do you think that they are satisfied now?"

"No, I don't think that they are. They will never be satisfied. But they will remain quiet, I think."

"Are they not liable to renew the fight?"

"I don't think that they will. The general opinion is that they are done—their ammunition is out."

"If the fight upon you were renewed, would you not withdraw with your church from the Presbytery?"

"I don't think that they could put us in any shape now that could drive us out—we have been so well treated. I myself will stay in the Presbyterian Church. I have no disposition to change. Where I go my people will go. We are all one."

HIS LECTURE.

"BRIGHT AND HAPPY HOMES."

A fair-sized audience greeted the reappearance last evening at the new Music-Hall of the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, the famous pulpiteer and favorit platform artist. Mr. Talmage has aged some since last a Chicago audience went wild over him, his voice has more of the strident in its tones, there is less agility in his upper and lower extremities, and, not to speak it disparagingly, he is somewhat subdued,—that is, comparatively so. He can tell a funny story, however, throw in a bit of the pathetic, wax eloquent and even grand at times, and, in short, interest and amuse an audience just as well as ever. His subject last evening, "Bright and Happy Homes," was one which afforded him a fair field for the display of his peculiar gifts, and the opportunity was one which he improved for all it was worth.

The lecturer was introduced by the Rev. G. H. Peeke, of this city, who alluded to the fact that he and Mr. Talmage were both children of the Dutch Church,—both Dutchmen, in fact,—the only difference being that Mr. Talmage was a flying Dutchman. He had captured Brooklyn, flown to England and Scotland, captured them, and, as was well known, had captured the Brooklyn Presbytery. [Laughter.] He was happy to introduce as his old friend Dr. Talmage, the gentleman who preached to the largest audience in America. [Applause.]

"At some time every man builds a house, or is interested in the building of one," began the lecturer in his precipitate, plunging style. "If he don't get enough dollars to do the work himself, his children will do it, and he will be called upon for counsel in the matter. But, say some, why build a house, and why go through all the trouble of housekeeping when you can spend your life in a boarding-house? Such a place is sometimes very attractive and homelike. The furniture indicates that there were other days of prosperity. The pictures and other old-time traces show what had once been an affluent home. But disaster or death came. She who presides at the table once had other hands which

ACHIEVED HER LIVELIHOOD.

There is a long history of trouble in that wrinkled face. Be chary of your criticisms. Find no fault. 'Behold thy mother.'"

But there were other boarding-houses where the home feeling never entered, where one had to live in his trunk and swallow his indigestion. What melancholy hash, what vast uncertainty,—in the soup,—what entire absence of faith in napkins, how the table-cloth was in perpetual mourning! [Laughter.] He had been told that the boarding-houses in Washington were perfectly intolerable, and had heard of a certain member of Congress affectionately bidding good-by to the boarding-house mackerel, while expressing the firm belief that he would see it when he returned the coming fall to take part in the next session. [Laughter.] Not one in ten of the boarding-houses was worth calling a home. It were better to rent two rooms in a fourth story and go to light housekeeping than live in the average specimen. When a home was built up, the corner-stone should be properly laid in the presence of relatives, family friends, and neighbors, and the occasion properly celebrated,—as much so as laying the corner-stone of a church. Home was a place for everything tender and pleasant. The parlor in the model house which he would erect should have pictures,—home-scenes with a streak of nature in them, no matter whether they were cut out of a weekly paper or not,—pictures of the boys coasting, a boy going through the torture of having his hair cut, a trusty, faithful dog, like some affectionate animals he had seen. He would rather have a good picture of a dog than a whole parlor full of Italian representatives of—nothing. [Laughter.] Men gave vast amounts of money for works of the old masters,—made down East, baked, and sold at so much a dozen. [Laughter.] He had seen two pictures, one of the "Doge of Venice" and the other of a dog, and had heard a "worshiper of art" refer to them as "the two dogs." [Laughter.] What affectation was often found in art! If a house couldn't have a grand piano, let it have a guitar, or, if not that, at least an accordeon, even if the latter was a little the worst music possible. [Laughter.] What a wealth of joy in music about the home circle! Then let the children have a good romp. He knew of a Pennsylvania woman who wouldn't let her children play with doll-babies because it was

TOO MUCH LIKE WORSHIPING IDOLS.

[Laughter.] He had also heard of a Boston man who stole a horse Saturday night, but who wouldn't get out of town because he had conscientious scruples about traveling on Sunday. [Laughter.] He was in favor of the good old-fashioned games, even blindman's buff,—anything that brought innocent joy and merriment to the family-circle. But he should be particular with his model house to have his parlor-door turn easy. Men were but men after all, whether they were elected Constables or United States Senators, and there were times when they felt like children, and must act like them, play with them, and romp with them. Dress should make no difference, and it mattered not who a man's ancestors were, or whether he picked up his ancestry out of the common puddle, like most people. [Laughter.] It was no particular credit to a fool that he had a wise grandfather. [Laughter.] Every man was to be judged simply by what he himself was worth. A lawyer, in trying to make a witness appear a fool and thus discredit his testimony, asked him who made him. The witness thought a minute and blurted out, "Moses." [Laughter.] "That shows, your Honor," said the lawyer, "that the man's a fool." Then the witness asked the Court the privilege of putting a question to the lawyer, and it was granted. "Who made you?" he asked the lawyer. The latter thought a moment, and replied, "Hum—well—hum—well—I guess Aaron made me." "Well," said the green-looking witness, "I knowed Aaron made a calf, but I didn't know the pesky thing had got clear here." [Roars.]

After this characteristic story, designed to show that fine feathers don't necessarily make fine birds, and vice versa, the lecturer went on to say that thousands of beautiful homes are being broken up by dissipation because men and women didn't appreciate the value of a home and know how to preserve it pure and sweet. Stepping from the parlor to the dining-room of this model house, he would have a cherry, homelike room,—the room of the house where the family all met. Life would be prolonged if men,

INSTEAD OF LUNCHING DOWN TOWN,

would come home to good, digestible dinners. As it was, men went around all the afternoon sour and cross, the victims of indigestion and food-bolting, in whose stomachs the lamb and the cow lay down together and got up when they had a mind to. [Laughter.] But it didn't so much matter what there was to eat on the table as what was said by the members of the family. Fathers hardly knew their children nowadays, so absorbed were they in business cares. In this model dining-hall he would three times a day culture the domestic virtues. Let the children put ridiculous conundrums, if they wanted to, and enjoy themselves as only children could. What difference did it make, for instance, if one of them asked why a pancake was like the sun, and, failing to get a correct answer, triumphantly explained that it was "Cos it rises in the yeast and sets in the vest." [Roars.] The wife might have aged, but the husband knew that the silvered hair was only the frost-work on the window panes of a palace, and the only emotion which should find a place in their breasts was that of love for one another,—love like that so sweetly sung in "John Anderson, my Jo, John," one or two stanzas of which the lecturer recited with rare taste and earnest feeling.

The tea hour was always dreamy. Faces of the long ago stood looking at us through the dust, and then we thought of the banquet above, with angels for cup-bearers and the fruit of the tree of life for nourishment.

But what was that great racket up-stairs? The nursery. His hearers might wonder that he didn't go into the kitchen before passing to the nursery, but men had better keep out of the kitchen. [Significant smiles.] Children always had made a racket, and always would. When he was a boy he had sat perfectly quiet for three minutes, but ever since then he had kept in rapid motion to make up for the loss. [Great laughter.]

THE PRETTIEST THING IN LIFE

was a little girl of five summers, with fifty springs in each heel and the voice of the nightingale in her throat, romping, playing, and singing about the home. The first six years of a child's life might decide its destiny. Religion made no monstrosities, though some very good people carried their religion as they would a basket of eggs, for fear they they would break. Some mothers would reprove a boy for jumping by sternly inquiring, "George, don't you know you are a member of the church?" [laughter], but he had never heard of any law forbidding a boy's jumping as high as he wanted to, provided he didn't tear the carpet. [Laughter.] We would all live longer if we spent more time in the nursery. He had hardly ever felt a perplexity, but he could cure it by just two circuits around that room on his hands and knees. [Laughter.] He was often violently amused by the theories of nursery government propounded by those who had never been called upon to assume parental responsibility. Frequently the man who had such firm notions made most undignified spectacles of themselves in admiring children's natures, all the while upsetting those nice theories. The lecturer pleaded for children's wrongs. What a nuisance to be called in from a game of marbles just to be washed, and have the nose rubbed up the wrong way! [Frantic laughter.] There had been so much of the latter proceeding, indeed, that some of us hadn't got our noses down yet. [More of it.] Make the nursery bright, for we never escaped from its power.

In this model house, again, he would have the most convenient, airy, well-ventilated sleeping-rooms. Without the right kind of sleep in the right place one could not properly go to work. If one was used to snoring let him try to get an easy position. And yet

SNORING WAS AN HONEST HABIT,

and he had frequently been most deeply, if not agreeably, impressed by the solemn earnestness with which it was indulged in. [Grins.] He had been in the same room in a crowded hotel with one of these devoted snorers, and he had occasionally taken the responsibility of rolling such an one over to hear the varieties of snore with which the artist unwittingly entertained him. [Snickers.] He had returned to his pillow astounded at his capacity, and wondering if it were a natural or an acquired gift. Then, to strike a new sort of snore, he had projected his pillow across the room, and received a response more than he could have anticipated, or even asked for. [Roars.] He had no objections to snoring, if it was well done. [Screams.] There were several distinct and separate kinds of snore, as he was abundantly able to testify,—the hissing snore, the guttural snore, the roaring snore, the choking snore, the scattering snore, the easy snore, the strangulating snore, the crushing snore, the r-r-r-ripping snore, the hurricane snore, and the snore altogether, to which might be added the snore up and the snore down, the snore peculiar, and the snore ecstatic, the snore melancholy, and the snore triumphant. [Continued cachination.] In fact, he had heard one man going through all these characters in the course of an hour. He began with a sound that might be mistaken for the voice of an infant, varied it until it resembled the noise of a wheel in the pilot-house of a steamboat, changed it to a puff, puff, puff, solemn and regular as the puff of an engine, deepening it into a growl, then a wild gurgling of the throat as though he were throttled, then a roar as though a long railroad train were going over the bridge of his nose, then breaking forth into ebullitions of sound that gave one the idea that the whole air was disturbed with the ripping of shoe-leather, until at last the ecstatic performer woke up

EXPRESSING HIS ASTONISHMENT

that his roommate couldn't sleep. [Roars of laughter.] He had heard of a snorer who was outsnored, and begged his rival in piteous tones, "Do let's begin over and start even." [Roars.]

In this model sleeping-room in the model house, he would have every one go to sleep without a care. "Do you know," he continued, "that you will be rich men before you die,—if it is best for you?" There never was such a time for starting out in the world as now. The world was brightening, instead of getting worse or poorer, and the time of the full tide was coming. Let the young start out, animated by some noble idea,—the idea of saving somebody. There was no use worrying about the world as if it were going to ruin, for it was going to salvation. The two wings of the great army of civilization and salvation—the American and the English—were to go on conquering and to conquer, and finally to enjoy the triumphs of victory. Away with fretting when there was so much cause for encouragement. At the door of the hearer's sleeping apartment in this model house he would leave him for the night, after advising him to put his shoes where he could get them quickly in case of a fire. [Laughter.] Let the old have no aches or pains, and the youth have their dreams filled with springtime and Heaven. "On the comfortable couch," said the lecturer in closing, "thank Him who had not where to lay His head. Good-night. Good-night." [Prolonged applause.]

MAHLON D. OGDEN.

Death of an Old and Well-Known Citizen.

Mahlon Dickerson Ogden died at his residence in Elmhurst about noon yesterday. He was attacked two years ago with a kidney malady, which, it was thought, would result fatally, but he rallied and apparently recovered, having enjoyed for some weeks past better health than ever before in his life. He was at his office in the city only last Tuesday, remaining there all day, and remarking upon his improved condition, which was also noticed by his friends. After returning home in the evening, however, he was suddenly taken with pneumonia, and suffered severely from the pain. Dr. Heidemann was called in, but couldn't afford him much relief. The next morning Dr. Hawkes was summoned, and continued with him all day and night. Then Dr. Small was sent for and a consultation held. It was thought Thursday that he could not recover, yet he seemed to improve in the evening, and slept for an hour and a half,—the first rest he had had since his prostration. Yesterday morning he was, to all appearance, even better, and greater hopes were entertained of his survival. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, however, a sudden change occurred, and a little before noon he passed quietly away.

Mr. Ogden, the younger brother of William B. Ogden, was born in Walton, Delaware County, New York, in 1811, being 68 years of age last summer. He was named after the Hon. Mahlon Dickerson, who at one time represented New Jersey in the United States Senate, and was also Governor of that State, he and Mr. Ogden's father having "poled" themselves up the Delaware River to Delaware County in 1792. Mr. Ogden was educated at Trinity College, Geneva, N. Y., and, after graduating, went to Columbus, O., where he studied law in the office of Judge Swain, now one of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court. He remained there until 1836, when he came to Chicago, and subsequently formed a law partnership with the Hon. Isaac N. Arnold. From 1839 to 1847 he was one of the Probate Justices. In the latter year he became connected with the Northwestern Land Agency, which had been established by Ogden & Jones, the senior member being his brother, William B. In 1849 he obtained an interest in the business, and was subsequently a member of the firms of Ogden, Jones & Co., Ogden, Fleetwood & Co., and Ogden, Sheldon & Co., in which latter William B. was a silent partner up to the time of his death two years ago.

Mr. Ogden continued steadily in the real-estate line, deviating only once, shortly after the fire, when he was elected Alderman from the old Nineteenth, beating McCauley, of ring fame, and served two years creditably in the Council.

He was married twice,—the first time, in 1838, to Miss Kasson, of Columbus, by whom he had two children,—a son, Charles, now living in Little Rock, Ark., and a daughter, the wife of Gen. William E. Strong, of this city. Mrs. Ogden died in 1851. In the summer of 1856 Mr. Ogden married Miss Frances Sheldon, the sister of Mrs. J. Young Scammon, who survives him, with three children,—a daughter and two sons. He was a member of St. James' Church.

While Mr. Ogden had lived here a great many years, and was well known and esteemed by all the older residents, yet it was in connection with his house rather than himself that his name became familiar to the younger generation and to strangers. It was a case where fame was derived from a building rather than from the owner's personal qualities. He long ago purchased the block just north of Washington Park, and there built his home. At the time of the fire of 1871, the open ground to the south and west and the trees with which his own house was surrounded and the park filled, conjoined with the exertions of himself and family, saved his property from the flames. It was the only building left untouched on the North Side in the long stretch from the river to Lincoln Park. As the sole survivor of the conflagration, it won lasting fame, and hardly a day passes but what somebody on a street-car points out to his companion the tree-shaded building as the only one that was not burned up in 1871. This homestead, however, practically passed out of Mr. Ogden's hands. Owing to depreciations in the value of real estate, in which he was largely interested, following the panic of 1873, he was compelled to mortgage his place to an insurance company, and it had substantially passed out of his control. He himself had not lived in it for some years, it having been occupied just after he left it by Mr. Potter Palmer, and then by the Union Club, which is still domiciled there.

The arrangements for the funeral are not yet perfected, but it will probably take place Monday. The remains will be buried in the family lot at Graceland.

A MARINE LAWSUIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 13.—The case of Zach Saveland vs. John Kilderhouse,—a suit for damages because of the violation of a vessel charter in 1873,—which has occupied the attention of the United States District Court nearly a fortnight, was given to the jury last evening, with instructions from Judge Dyer favoring the appellant and leaving the amount of the damage award only to be determined. This morning a verdict was returned in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount of damages claimed, $1,900, with interest, the whole aggregating a trifle over $2,500. In 1873 Saveland chartered the schooner B. F. Bruce, owned by Kilderhouse, to George I. Jones & Co., to carry 45,000 bushels of wheat to Buffalo at 10 cents per bushel. This charter, made through the medium of a Buffalo agent, George W. Bone, Kilderhouse, refused to recognize. Jones & Co. consequently were compelled to charter another vessel at an advanced rate of freight, and forced Saveland to make good to them the difference at the tail end of a lawsuit. Saveland in turn sued Kilderhouse, with the result stated.

BONDS CANCELED

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13.—The Auditor to-day registered $1,900 of Tazewell County refunding bonds, and canceled $23,000 of the bonds of the same county issued to the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railway. He also canceled $38,000 of Pike County bonds.

Scrofulous swellings, carbuncles and boils, blotches, pimples, and eruptions, enlarged glands, internal soreness, torpid liver, and general clogged condition of the system, all yield in due time to Nature's sovereign remedy,—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Sold around the world by druggists and chemists. Foreign trade supplied from London branch. World's Dispensary Medical Association, proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y., R. V. Pierce, M. D., President.

WEST BLUE MOUND, Wis., March 8, 1879.—*Dr. R. V. Pierce*—DEAR SIR: Having suffered many weary months from liver complaint without relief, I was last summer induced to try your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets. At the time I was scarcely able to walk. Owing to their effect, I commenced to improve rapidly, and am now as well and strong as ever. I thank you from the depths of my heart for the good they have done me, and wish you all success. Yours truly,

MRS. S. STAGNER.

"Hair Revivum" restores gray hair to its original color for 50 cents.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

A Woman in Kansas City Charges Her Husband with Murder.

The Crime Alleged to Have Occurred Last September.

Another Defaulting Clerk Turns Up, This Time in Louisville.

The Andover Treasurer Confesses—Miscellaneous Criminal Affairs.

A PIECE OF DETECTIVE-WORK.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Feb. 12.—Much excitement has prevailed here this week over the arrest at Evart, Osceola County, Mich., of "Dr." William and Frank Rexford, and their sister, Mrs. Diantha Neven, formerly of this city, for the murder of the latter's husband, John Neven, also a former resident of Battle Creek.

Robert Neven, of this city, father of the murdered man, returned to-day from Evart, where he has been in attendance upon the examination of the parties, which is still in progress, and will continue through the week. From Mr. Neven your correspondent learned the particulars of the murder, which was a horrible deed, and the subsequent detection of the crime by Pinkerton's detectives.

John Neven was in the employ of Hurd, McFarlin & Co.'s lumber-camp, seven miles from Evart, as an engineer. From the camp to the Muskegon River, a distance of ten miles, is a logging railway for the transportation of logs. On this road Neven ran a pony-engine. About 9:30 o'clock on the evening of Nov. 6 last, Neven was hauling down fourteen car-loads of logs, when the engine struck a large log which had been fastened across the railway, and was thrown from the track. The fourteen cars came crashing right through the pony-engine, and Neven was pinned fast in the cab, where he was scalded and boiled in a horrible manner. He was fast in that horrible position for three-quarters of an hour, when he was taken out. He lingered until 2 o'clock the next morning, when he died. Peter Ross, the fireman, was instantly killed. He resided in Evart, and left a family. Peter Du Len, the cook of the camp, was also on the engine, riding down to Evart. He was fatally injured, and died the following Saturday. He was buried in Evart, as the residence of his family could not be ascertained. Subsequently his father, who resides in Ottawa, Can., came after his body. Neven's remains were brought to this city for burial.

Much excitement was caused at Evart by this terrible event. It was evident that the log had been placed upon the track for the purpose of wrecking the train; but the opinion was, that it was the work of some discharged employé, whose object was the destruction of property to satisfy his revenge.

Hurd, McFarlin & Co. immediately employed the services of two of Pinkerton's men to ferret out the perpetrators. They were given employment in the lumber-camp as laborers. One of the detectives, John H. Guilliott, obtained an introduction to Mrs. Neven, having suspected her of the crime. He became suspicious of her from the first, on account of her scandalous behavior after Neven's death and funeral. He represented to Mrs. Neven that he had been promoted to assistant clerk of the firm at the camp, and that he would have an office in Evart. She became "mashed" on him, and he visited her constantly. He took her to a Christmas dance, and also to one on New Year's. Having heard that the people were shocked at her conduct in attending a dance so soon after her husband's death, she told Guilliott that she "did not care a d—n," as she had made Neven marry her, and that she had got out of him all that she wanted; which referred to his property. Neven, at his death, owned a farm near Evart of eighty acres, worth about $400. He also owned a horse, buggy, and other property, valued at $200. This she got possession of, and was probably the motive for committing the deed. She had also urged Neven repeatedly to get his life insured, but he refused to do so.

At one of the dances Mrs. Neven got drunk and acted in a most scandalous manner. Guilliott soon obtained her confidence, and proposed marriage. He also originated a scheme with her. After their marriage he was to get his life insured for $25,000. He would then steal away to Montreal, Canada, leave his hat by an open hole in the ice on the Muskegon River, and have two men, whom they would get in as confederates, swear that they saw him go through the ice. As the river runs rapidly, there would be no use looking for the body, as it would be carried down stream. Who would they get for confederates? Mrs. Neven immediately proposed her brothers. Guilliott was afraid that they would not have the pluck to carry it out. Right here she made a confession. She said that her brothers were men of nerve. The "Doctor" was one of the best gamblers in the country. She said that "They fixed that log on the track, and have worked right in the camp ever since, and no one tumbled to it. Those boys are game and thoroughbreds." It was then decided that the boys should be admitted into the secret, but that they should swear that they saw him drowned.

All things being in readiness, Guilliott and Mrs. Neven started for Muskegon to be married. They stopped at Big Rapids. Here a thought struck Guilliott. He said to Mrs. Neven, "Suppose I do go to Montreal,—how am I to know but what you will take the $25,000 life-insurance and 'skip' with it, and not divide with me?" He then suggested that each confess a secret, so that they would have a legal hold upon each other. He said that there was now an offer of $1,000 reward for his apprehension for the robbery of a safe in Iowa. She then made a full confession of her complicity with her brothers in the killing of Neven. Guilliott suggested that she put it in writing so that he could hold it as an assurance that she would not leave him in the lurch when she got the money. She consented, and went with him to a room, where his brother-detective and the City-Marshal of Big Rapids were secreted. They heard her confession while Guilliott wrote it down. She then signed the paper and went out of the room. The other detective and the City-Marshal then stepped in the room and signed their names to the paper. Guilliott folded it up and put it in his pocket.

From Big Rapids they went to Muskegon, where she was arrested.

This is the whole story of a terrible crime, briefly told.

The examination of Mrs. Neven and her brothers is still in progress at Evart. There are witnesses to prove that the Rexford boys were seen near the place of the accident that evening.

When Mrs. Neven lived in Battle Creek she was a "grass-widow," and made herself quite conspicuous at dances. Her father, H. Rexford, ran a cobbler's shop here.

EMMETT.

HELD FOR PERJURY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 13.—A decided sensation was created to-day by the arrest, on a charge of perjury, of Charles R. Ford, plaintiff in the case against Foxen, Newman & Co., now on trial in the Superior Court. Ford sued Foxen, Newman & Co. for breach of contract, alleging that the firm contracted with him for the manufacture of a quantity of cigars, and that they subsequently refused to fulfill the contract. Foxen, Newman & Co. deny that any contract was ever made with Ford, and assert that the suit is an attempt to extort money. The firm have relied upon the impeachment of Ford's character as its defense, and have shown by reputable witnesses, court records, and other documents that his character is bad. From evidence produced by the defense it appears that Ford has been guilty of forgery and other offenses, and that in 1868 he was sentenced to the Jackson State Prison for three years by Judge Edwin Lawrence, of Washtenaw County, for forging the names of farmers to promissory-notes for various amounts. Ford was at one time a preacher in Northern Michigan. From preacher he turned his attention to law, practiced it at Cadillac, Wexford County, and was once Prosecuting-Attorney of Emmett County. Renouncing the law he engaged in other pursuits, and now appears as a manufacturer of cigars. It was shown that he had been arrested for various offenses; that he had been in jail, and had been sentenced to State Prison. On Wednesday Ford positively swore that he had never been convicted of felony, and had never been sentenced to the State Prison.

The attorneys for defendants determined to have him arrested on a charge of perjury. Evidently suspecting what was coming, Ford failed to show up to-day, and an order for his arrest was issued. Ford was seen making haste toward the river. Patrolman Williams called to him, when he started on a run to the ferry-slip. The officer followed, and collared his man after a sharp chase. Ford was committed to the County Jail to await prosecution for perjury.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 13.—Great excitement was created here to-day by certain information lodged against one Samuel Moore by his wife, charging him with murder. The woman went to police headquarters and made affidavit that on the night of the 15th of last September her husband seized a stranger on the iron bridge which crosses the Kaw River near this point, and, after cutting his throat, hurled the body over the rail into the water. All the details of the horrible affair are minutely given, and the crime was committed for plunder. The day on which it occurred the stranger exhibited a large sum of money, and Moore followed him to the bridge and then committed the deadly assault. The alleged murderer has been arrested, and is now in jail, and disclaims all knowledge of the matter. The wife's motive for peaching at this late day is, she says, that her husband has threatened to kill her on several occasions, and she is afraid of her life.

ANOTHER DEFAULTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 13.—Dave McClure, clerk of the steamer Gen. Lytle, of the Louisville & Cincinnati Mail Line Company, is a defaulter. He has been under a cloud for about a week, but to-day his crime leaked out and is the theme of conversation in marine circles. He has been connected with the Company for a number of years, and has always been a trusted employé. He married an estimable young lady of this city about a year ago, and they have one child. The extent of the defalcation is not known, but is supposed to be considerable.

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER.

MENASHA, Wis., Feb. 13.—Yesterday Jacob Henningsen shot at his wife three times with a revolver, neither of the shots taking effect. The third one struck a locket which hung around her neck, the bullet glancing off. He then fired two shots into his own body, but his wounds are not fatal. Henningsen and wife came to this city from Chicago about a year ago, but shortly after quarreled, the woman returning to Chicago. She was induced to return, coming back about six weeks ago.

BERSIG'S PLEA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13.—Joseph Bersig, the Democratic judge of election in Cumberland County who was indicted for committing frauds at the last Congressional election, as heretofore reported in these dispatches, pleaded not guilty in the United States District Court to-day. His bail was fixed at $1,500, which he was unable to give.

SKIPPED.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—Several months ago Alexander Handy established a commission house in New York and a branch house here under the name of W. K. Wyman. Forty to fifty thousand dollars' worth of goods were purchased in New York on time, shipped here and sold by Wyman for cash. The notes are due and Handy and Wyman have disappeared.

PARDONED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13.—The Governor to-day pardoned Christian Richter, who was sentenced by the Champaign Circuit Court, last September, to 100 days in the County Jail, for selling liquor in violation of law. Richter has twenty days to serve, and the State's Attorney certified that he was liable to die if not released.

AN IOWA MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Feb. 13.—To-day news was received here that William Edwards, formerly of this city, has been murdered at Cresco, Ia. He was killed while at work in his wagon-shop. His property, some $20,000, will fall to the mother of the murdered man, who lives in Brandon, England.

A CONFESSION.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 13.—Andrew Smith, of North Andover, the defaulting Town Treasurer, acknowledged that yearly, since first elected, in 1869, he had converted money of the town to his own use. The amount of the defalcation is $29,822. The smallest irregular town note is for $400, the largest for $5,300.

GUILTY OF MURDER.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 13.—The jury in the case of Margaret Meirhoffer and Frank Lammons, charged with the murder of John Meirhoffer, the husband of Margaret, in West Orange, Oct. 9, 1879, rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree against both defendants.

THE HOTEL THIEF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—William D. Bigelow, the defaulting hotel-clerk captured in Chicago, was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth at the Toombs Court this morning, waived examination, and was committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail.

WALK HAMMOND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13.—The motion to quash the information furnished against Walk Hammond, of the noted Pete McCartney counterfeiting gang, was to-day overruled in the United States District Court, and he will be tried next week.

THE BROWN MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 13.—The Coroner's verdict in the Brown murder case is that John G. F. Brown came to his death by blows inflicted by Joseph Wade with a wooden mallet, at or about 6 p. m. of Feb. 6, in Brown's yard at his late residence.

CONVICTED.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13.—The jury brought in a verdict of guilty in the case of Edward C. Palmer, charged with having, as President of the Louisiana Savings Bank and Safe Deposit Company, embezzled its funds.

DISMISSED FROM ODD-FELLOWSHIP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13.—During the session of the Thirty-first General Assembly one of the Democratic members of the House, from Sangamon County, acquired an unenviable notoriety by reason of a series of open acts of immorality which brought him into a prominence he could not have otherwise achieved. This worthy was the Honorable [?] Carter Tracy, of Rochester, and his recent career shows in a striking manner the demoralizing effects of engaging in political life.

Tracy is a merchant at Rochester, and until recently possessed considerable property. He was generally respected, and possessed considerable influence in his township and among the Democratic politicians of the county, being almost in control of the party machine. He was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors, serving for several years, and being Chairman one or two terms. The result of this prominence was that he soon began to travel the downward road. But, when he was elected to the Legislature, his head became turned, and he took the express-train to perdition. His actions caused considerable scandal, and occasioned a number of street scenes, some of which were written up in the *State Journal*. Things went from bad to worse, until finally even the Democratic local papers were forced to denounce him. Tracy was both a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and these bodies have been investigating his conduct for the past year. He owned the Masonic Lodge building at Rochester, which, after an exciting trial, acquitted him. An appeal was taken to the Grand Master, who, after investigating the facts, has ordered his expulsion.

His trial in the other body took place last night before Springfield Lodge, No. 465, the general charges being immorality, libertinism, and conduct unbecoming an Odd-Fellow. Fifty gentlemen were present. Among the members of the Lodge who passed upon his case were Col. George H. Harlow, A. D. Sanders, P. F. Kimble, Chris Wolf, S. J. Willett, J. D. Roper, Charles Hamilton, Fred Trapp, Sandy McPherson, J. O. Rames, Dr. Hope Davis, O. F. Stebbins, and Maj. A. Orendorff. Among the visitors were the Hon. J. H. Oberly and A. A. Goodrich, of Jerseyville.

The trial lasted until 1 o'clock this morning. An abundance of testimony was presented. The charges and specifications were voted on separately, each and all being sustained, and Mr. Tracy was expelled from the Order.

MR. HAYT'S DEFENSE.

His Reply to the Indian Board—The Ex-Commissioner Declares that There Was No Unnecessary Delay in the Prosecution of Agent Hart, and that the Evidence Does Not Indicate that He Had Any Interest in the Arizona Mine—An Assault Upon Gen. Fisk.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1880.—*To the Editor of the New York Tribune*—SIR: The report of the Committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners, as finally adopted, is not so offensive in terms as the report originally presented by the same Committee. As, however, the Committee has ignored the evidence taken and has traveled outside the record, and thereby drawn conclusions not warranted by the facts of the case, I desire to lay before the public the antidote to the poison contained in said report:

1. *There was no unnecessary delay in the prosecution of Hart.* This fact sufficiently appears from the evidence of the Chief Clerk of the Bureau, the Secretary of the Interior, and myself. There were two distinct and separate cases against Agent Hart. The one first received by the office involved Hart, with eight or ten others, in an alleged conspiracy to defraud the Government. The second case received was forwarded to the Indian Office by Inspector Hammond, on his second visit to Arizona, whither he went by the order of the Secretary of the Interior sent on the 6th of June last, while I was absent from Washington on Government business.

The second case was much simpler in character than the first, and was received by the Office about the 24th of July. It consisted of an alleged conspiracy to defraud the Government in the receiving and weighing of beef cattle by Agent Hart, his clerk Massey, and the partner of the beef contractor. The offense consisted in Hart's calling out six head of cattle when there were eight head on the scales, thereby increasing the average weight about 33⅓ per cent, and, after going through the form of weighing them in that manner, Hart turned the cattle he received back into the hands of the contractor, to enable the latter to get into his possession the cattle weighed but not counted by Hart. By this method, in a weekly delivery of 125 head of cattle the Government was probably defrauded out of 64,000 pounds. The three respectable witnesses to this fraud were nonresidents in Arizona, and the Office desired to have the benefit of their testimony, and therefore prepared the case immediately and forwarded it on the 30th of July, through the Interior Department, to the Department of Justice. This case being complete, and in no way connected with the first case received, and, in the judgment of competent lawyers in the Department, was one on which a conviction could be easily obtained. There was therefore no delay necessary, as all the evidence required in the case was in possession of the Office, and was duly forwarded.

In the first case received there were a larger number of presons involved in an alleged conspiracy with Hart, and more specific information was needed on several points, and the requisit information was not received until Dec. 4, 1879, when I directed the case to be made up and forwarded to the Department of Justice. Owing, however, to the pressure of business, and the large calls for information by Congress, every copyist was engaged in copying Congressional matter, and as a consequence the case was not completed until Jan. 7, 1880, when it was forwarded through the usual channel to the Department of Justice. Such is briefly the history of the case as shown by the evidence taken, and there was not a particle of evidence produced to the contrary. Therefore, the conclusion arrived at by the Committee was not warranted by the testimony. The penalty in both cases being the same, how can the Committee truthfully say that there was any leniency shown to Hart?

Second—The next point in the controversy was as to any interest I might have in the purchase of a mine. Here again the Committee go outside of the sworn evidence in the case, and suspect that I might have had an interest. Every witness who could know anything about the matter testified positively that I had no interest whatever in the said mine or its purchase. There were four witnesses on this point, all testifying in my favor and nobody against me. Therefore, had the Committee proposed to try the case on the evidence, there could have been no possibility of finding any other verdict than a verdict of acquittal. In order, however, not to do it, the Committee did resort to the most extraordinary proceedings ever heard of, and by a disreputable device did inject something into the case that did not belong to it. The testimony from the beginning had been taken down by a stenographer in the presence of my counsel, Messrs. Shellabarger, Wilson, and myself. On Thursday, Jan. 29, in the afternoon, without notice to my counsel or myself, the Committee held a private interview with a witness who had already testified, and as a result of that interview the pages in the testimony numbering between twenty-seven and thirty-two were extracted from the direct evidence and destroyed, while two pages were inserted contradicting the evidence already given, and new matter was injected without permitting the possibility of a cross-examination. The proceeding on the part of two members of the Committee was high-handed and unscrupulous, and much worse in character than any of the allegations against me.

Gen. Fisk made his first attack on me through the *Tribune* of Dec. 22, 1879, and at the meeting of the Board on the 8th of January he read diffuse allegations, which he caused to be published in the *Tribune* two days afterward, and from that time onward he caused to be published garbled statements, largely fictitious, concerning the proceedings of the Committee, and thereby endeavored to manufacture a public sentiment against me, and threatened through the newspapers any members of the Board who should favor my acquittal.

His course in this matter has been highly dishonorable from the beginning. He has caused his coarse jokes to be published, which were never uttered in my presence. Gen. Fisk was the only witness examined for the prosecution, and I was unable to get him to be examined until the 21st of January, a month lacking a day after the date of his first charge in the *Tribune*. He then swore "that he did not know of his own knowledge anything to connect me with the purchase of the mine." In fact, he knew absolutely nothing in support of the charges he had made. He said he expected some affidavits from Arizona which he would file, but he never filed them. Fisk's testimony was the entire case for the prosecution, and was taken down in fifteen or twenty minutes; while the evidence presented by me was a complete refutation of his original charge, i. e., "That I had compromised a great wrong to cheapen a mine."

If any one will carefully read the majority report of the Board of Indian Commissioners, it will be found that there is no pretense of any actual proof of any interest on my part in the purchase of the mine—either present or remote, direct or indirect, or in any other way; also, it will be seen that there is no proof of any unnecessary delay on my part in prosecuting Hart; on the contrary, all the proof shows a total absence of interest on my part in the purchase, and no motive whatever to delay the prosecution of Hart. The report is made up of mere statements of suspicions, which report had been signed by a majority of the Committee before I was examined either in Washington or New York. No one can deny this. If the Board will publish the whole testimony I will be content with it for my vindication; and I now ask its publication. If it is not published, I can furnish an exact copy of what occurred before the Board in New York from the stenographer's notes, so that the public can see from that alone how unjustly I have been dealt with.

More than two months ago I was warned by a friend that a formidable attack would be made on me with the intention of securing my removal from the Indian Office. I was, further informed that this attack would be inspired by certain Arizona contractors aided by employés discharged from the Indian service. The animosity against me was caused by the facts that I had exacted heavy penalties from certain flour contractors, and had held back a sufficient amount of money due on beef contracts to protect the Government against frauds being practiced in the delivery of beef cattle.

Now, as a connecting link between Gen. Fisk and the Arizona flour contractors, I can show that he by letter advised the Interior Department, as a reason for an abatement of the penalty I had enforced against these contractors, that the flour delivered by them at the San Carlos Agency was good, wholesome flour, whereas Mr. E. R. Livermore, the flour expert, employed by the Government, reported officially that the same flour was worth 75 cents per 100 pounds less than the sample on which the contract was obtained. The contract called for a penalty to three times the deficiency in value, amounting to $2.25 per 100 pounds. So far, therefore, these friends of Gen. Fisk have suffered a penalty of over $22,000 on a single flour contract.

During the two years and four months that I administered the affairs of the Indian Bureau I was uniformly on the side of the Government and the Indian, and by no act of mine was either of them left unprotected against fraud; on the contrary, I gained the hearty ill-will of all the dishonest contractors and all claim agents seeking the payment of doubtful and fraudulent claims, and I challenge any impartial tribunal to find any facts to show the contrary. It was simply because of the rigid business management of Bureau affairs that the Indian ring demanded my removal, which has been finally accomplished.

It is not the first time Gen. Fisk has interfered in the interests of that fraternity, as will appear notably when he aided his friend Columbus Delano to organize a Commission which was intended to squelch Prof. Marsh for his impertinent interference with their vested rights.

E. A. HAYT.

AID FOR IRELAND.

CHICAGO.

The Rev. D. J. Riordan, Chancellor of the Diocese, makes the following additional report of collections made in the Catholic churches of the Diocese for the relief of the suffering Irish:

St. Patrick's Sterling (add'l)	$ 28	Wilmington (additional)	[illegible]
Colono	56	Twelve-Mile Grove	[illegible]
Geneseo	101	St. Mary's, Aurora	[illegible]
Milton	6	Troy Grove	11
Winfield	14	Elgin	[illegible]
Buffalo Grove	13	N. E. Aurora	[illegible]
Hyland Park	22	St. Bridget's, Chicago	[illegible]
St. Patrick's, Lake Forest	34	Menomonee	61
St. Stephen's, Chicago, (add'l)	2	Richland	18
St. Anthony's, Chicago	74	Somonauk	[illegible]
St. Mary's, Chicago	370	Amboy	[illegible]
St. Ann's, Englewood	125	Lodi and Blackberry	[illegible]
Holy Family Parish, Chicago: Collection	1,142	Dixon	[illegible]
Married Ladies' Sodality	300	Harmon	40
Temperance society	150	Naperville	[illegible]
Boys' Parochial School	102	Ohio Station	[illegible]
Catholic Tem. and Tot. Abs. and B. Society	60	Rapid City	[illegible]
Sheffield	115	Huntley	[illegible]
Fulton	70	Hyland and Seneca	[illegible]
St. John's, Joliet	42	St. Mary's, Freeport	[illegible]
St. Peter's, Chicago	15	Rosencrans	[illegible]
De Kalb (add'l)	61	Hennepin	[illegible]
Sycamore	224	Manteno	15
Minooka	102	Woodstock	[illegible]
Arlington	58	St. Mary's, Mendota	[illegible]
		Total this week	$ [illegible]
		Previously acknowledged	[illegible]
		Total to date	$[illegible]

The following sums have been already forwarded to the clergy and others named:

The Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel	$ [illegible]
The Most Rev. Dr. Woodlock, Bishop of Ardagh	[illegible]
Visitation Nuns, Waterford	[illegible]
Convent of Poor Clares, Kinmare	[illegible]
Sisters of Charity, Ballagdaderin	[illegible]
Sisters of Mercy, Oughterard	[illegible]
According to previous statement	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

THE HERALD TO PARNELL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The *Herald* names as the Committee to distribute its Irish relief fund Col. King Harmon, M. P.; Mr. Shaw, M. P.; Prof. Baldwin, Cardinal McCloskey, and Mr. Parnell. The Cardinal at first declined to serve, but has since reconsidered his declination, and now consents to render the requested service. Mr. Parnell also declined when his services were first asked, but the *Herald* hopes he will reconsider his decision, and grant its request that he may act as one of the Committee, "notwithstanding his strange course toward the paper." The editorial upon the subject in this morning's *Herald* concludes as follows: "We offer Mr. Parnell such a committee as he thinks desirable, naming himself a member of it. If he again declines, the verdict of the American public will be that Mr. Parnell's object is not relief for his starving countrymen, but selfish agitation for his own political and personal aggrandizement, and that he is not only an obstructionist in his own country, but an obstructionist to charity here. If he deliberately puts himself in this position, the American people will think it about time that he end his farce. We suppose all sensible Irishmen will indorse this conclusion."

SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13.—The treasurer of the committee appointed to raise subscriptions for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland to-day forwarded a draft for £83 to Patrick Eagan, Dublin, Ireland. In addition, $470, contributed by the Catholic churches, was forwarded to Bishop Baltes, at Alton, and will be forwarded by him to the Irish Land League. Parnell has notified the Committee that he will be in this city March 3, and preparations are being made to give him a grand reception, the friends of the cause in surrounding towns proposing to join those here.

WATERTOWN, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Feb. 13.—The ward committees appointed to collect funds from our citizens to aid the famine-stricken people of Ireland are actively engaged in their work, and will be able in a few days to make a favorable report of their labors. The committees also in the surrounding towns are at work successfully to the same end, and taken altogether a handsome sum for the charitable object in view is expected to be realized.

PARNELL IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—Parnell addressed an immense audience at the Academy of Music to-night. The Mayor presided, and among those on the stage were Gov. Hamilton and clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal and Catholic Churches.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 13.—The Commercial Exchange is moving to send a ship-load of grain and flour to the starving people in Ireland.

A FIGHT WITH INDIANS.

A telegram was received at military headquarters yesterday from Col. Miles, dated at Fort Keogh, M. T., Feb. 10, as follows:

"On the 3d inst. a war party of Uncpapa Indians attacked two citizens in camp on Powder River. On the 5th, Sergt. Thomas Glover, with eight men of the Second Cavalry, left Keogh in pursuit. They trailed the Indians about sixty-five miles to Alvido, near the bend of Pumpkin Creek, where they drove them into a ravine and held them until the arrival of Capt. Snyder, when the three surrendered. In the affair one Indian has been killed and two wounded, George E. Douglas, Second Cavalry, dead, and Charles W. Garnsey, Second Cavalry, wounded. The Indians left Sitting-Bull's camp, north of the Canadian line, for a raiding expedition. These three Indians would seem to be amenable to trial by military commission or a civil tribunal. It would have a good effect, and tend to stop the depredations of small war parties, if they were sent to Leavenworth Military Prison. Sergt. Glover and party are entitled to much credit for their skill and fortitude.

"MILES, Colonel Commanding."

WISCONSIN WINTER WHEAT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Feb. 13.—The opinion is quite general among the farmers that the winter wheat in this section has sustained no injury, indications being that the season thus far has worked favorably for the crop.

It gives me pleasure to inform you that the St. Jacobs Oil accomplished a great deal of good in our county. A lady of my acquaintance suffered with rheumatism to such an extent that she lost the use of her arm, and could not attend to her household duties. She bought a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, and was cured after applying the same only a few times. I could mention a hundred similar cases which have come to my knowledge. B. SEIM, South Adams, Mass.

THE COURTS.

Ashton vs. McNeil—The Defendant Wins the Day.

A Supreme Court Decision on Usury—Sam Walker and Two Per Cent.

The Court Expresses a Wholesome Contempt for Mere Technicalities.

Record of Judgments, Divorces, New Suits, Probate Business, Etc.

ASHTON—M'NEIL.

The trial of the suit of Samuel Ashton against William McNeil for $5,000 "attorney's fees" was resumed before Judge Rogers at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the presence of full benches, the case attracting much attention.

Architect Egan testified that he knew the plaintiff and the defendant. The contract for the stone-work for the Court-House was let in the fall of 1876. He didn't know who McNeil's attorney was, but he recollected having a conversation with him while one of the contracts (brick or stone) was pending, and of McNeil's telling him he had retained Ashton for the purpose of attending to his interests as to it.

On the cross, Trude tried to draw out that three weeks ago McNeil had referred to Ashton and Armstrong as blackmailers, but the Court ruled adversely, as he did on another inquiry as to whether Ashton had not endeavored to "force himself into the brick-contract" and failed. Fanning, said the witness, was the lowest bidder for the stone-work.

Mr. Filkins was recalled and testified that, according to the records, the bid of Fanning was $535,000. The contract was never let to Walker. Witness identified a power of attorney from McNeil & Son to Edwin Walker. All the money for the work was paid under it to Walker.

On the cross, he said a notice was served on him and the County Treasurer about a year ago that this power of attorney had been revoked on account of a settlement McNeil and Walker didn't have.

In reply to Mr. Trude, on the redirect, witness said the notice was withdrawn. He had never seen a written assignment of the contract.

The plaintiff then closed his case.

The defendant, "Uncle Billy," was the first one called on his side, and his story was in substance this:

"The first time I had a conversation with Ellithorpe was in the fall of 1876. He came to me after I got the contract for the cut-stone, and told me that Ashton would like to see me,—that he could do something for me toward getting the brick-work, as the two ought to go together. He said Ashton was well acquainted with the Board—had been its President—and had a good deal of influence there; knew all the ins and outs, and I couldn't have a better man to do anything for me if I wanted anything of the Board. Ellithorpe also said that Ashton had the Democratic members under his hands,—could make them do what he wanted. I went to Ashton's office along with Ellithorpe. He asked me to go. Ashton was in, and we three sat down. Ashton said: 'Why, Mc, I have been in the Board, I know all about it, and I can control the Democratic side of the Board; and you can make $10,000, Ellithorpe can make $10,000, and I can make $10,000. What do you say about it?' I said I didn't know anything about it,—that all the jobs I ever got I had gotten on their merits and figures; I got my cut-stone on its merits; and I didn't know about entering into the arrangement,—that I would think over it. After some talk like that I left the office. A few days after that Ellithorpe came after me again, and I went to Ashton's office and had the same kind of talk. He (Ashton) had made inquiries about me, and he knew that I was a pretty good figurer on masonry, and wanted to arrange with me. If I thought $10,000 was too much, he would take $5,000. I said, 'If you get me the brick contract I have no objections to paying you the $5,000 for it.'"

"Was anything said on that occasion as to how he was going to get it?"

"He said he could influence the Democratic side of the Board."

"How many Democrats were in the Board at that time?"

"I don't know. I didn't pay any attention to the politics of the members."

Witness stated further that he had had no more interviews with Ellithorpe on that topic. He went to his office once in Exchange Building, but nothing was said about the brick or stone contract or dealings with Ashton. Ellithorpe had met him on the street several times since the bringing of the suit, and, after talking about other matters, said: "Mc, why don't you go and settle with Ashton, and not have any trouble? You are both friends of mine. At the interview in front of Lawrence & Martin's he said, after coming out, 'Mc, you had better go and settle with Ashton. I don't want to go on as evidence. I will do you both harm.' I said, 'There is no man or mason can do me any harm in Chicago.' He said, 'Skin your own skunks,' or something to that effect. Nothing was said then about benefits Ashton had done me in getting me the stone-contract.

"I went to Ashton's house with Sheriff Agnew. That was after I had made my figures on the brick-work. The brick-contract was discussed there. Ashton said, 'Mc has been talking to me about using my influence.' I said, 'Yes; I was telling the Sheriff, and we just dropped in to see what you could do.' Ashton said, 'Yes, I can do something. I have been in the Board a good while, and I propose to help you. I have influence with the Board,' etc. We talked altogether about the brick contract. The stone contract was let in August, and the brick contract about December. Ashton never gave me any advice. I never submitted any contracts to him, nor did he ever draw any for me. He never rendered me any service whatever in relation to them. I had no attorney. I was not the lowest bidder. The stone contract was not let to Walker. I didn't tell him to go and see the Commissioners about the matter."

On the cross, McNeil stated that, when he first went to Ashton's office, Ellithorpe said, "I have brought Mac to see about that matter." Fanning did not get the contract, because he had no quarry. "I heard him say so, and then I made arrangements with Walker to control his, and get the job. I never consulted with Wilkie about the contract. Wilkie has no interest in it."

Frank Agnew testified to the interview at Ashton's house. The conversation was general, Ashton talking about seeing the members of the Board about getting the contract for McNeil, provided he was the lowest bidder, and representing him as a good man and a thorough mechanic in his line. McNeil was the lowest for brick. Sexton got the contract.

John McCaffrey, ex-County Commissioner, testified that the cut-stone contract was let to McNeil upon the express condition that Walker was to assume the responsibility and give the county a mortgage on his quarry. The bond was given by Walker.

On the cross, witness said he didn't know that the assignment was made by McNeil to shelter him from his creditors, he being heavily in debt. McNeil was a bidder on the foundations, but, though the lowest bidder, the contract was not given to him, because he was not considered financially responsible. He said he was worth about $700.

The arguments began at 2 o'clock, and occupied all the afternoon recess. The Judge then charged the jury, intimating strongly that such contracts were against public policy, and void for that reason, and, after being out about ten minutes, the jury returned with a verdict in favor of the defendant. This appeared to be somewhat expected, and not even the usual motion for new trial was made.

USURIOUS INTEREST.

The Supreme Court has just delivered a decision, written by Chief-Justice Walker, of more than usual interest. The suit is that of Sam J. Walker against A. D. Rich, trustee, the National Trust Company, and others, to enjoin them from selling certain lands under a trust-deed. A cross-bill was filed by the Trust Company, alleging that Greenebaum & Foreman claimed to have a prior lien on the same land. To this Walker answered, setting up that, in his admitted dealings with Greenebaum & Foreman, he had paid them large sums of usurious interest, and on a settlement between them on equitable principles he would be found to owe them nothing. The case was referred to the Master, who reported the amount he found due to Greenebaum & Foreman. Exceptions were taken to his report, but the Court sustained it, as did the Appellate Court.

The grounds alleged for reversal are that the Master refused to deduct large sums of usurious interest paid by Walker, and stated the amount due on incorrect principles.

It was urged on the other side that the pleadings set up usury in such a general form as to be worthless. It was urged also that the claim made by Walker was not sufficiently specific.

The answer alleges that Walker for a number of years borrowed money from complainants, giving them his own notes, executed trust-deeds, and deposited the notes of other persons as collateral security for such loans, and "charges that all or nearly all of the loans of money made by him from them were made under and in pursuance of unlawful, corrupt, and usurious agreement and understanding between them and him, to the effect that he should pay to them for the loan and forbearance of said moneys interest thereon at the rate of 1½ and 2 per cent per month and upwards, and all extensions and renewals of said loans were made and secured upon agreements for, and actual payments of, similar rates of unlawful and usurious interest; that his notes set out in the cross-bill do not represent any indebtedness created at the time they were given, and were connected with transactions occurring long prior to their date; that a large portion of these notes consist of the amount of other notes of his, deposited with them, and upon which he never received any money; that he was entitled to large credits on these notes for payments made thereon, over and above the lawful rate of interest for the forbearance of money loaned to him by them, in pursuance of corrupt, unlawful, and usurious agreements and understandings between them, and that sum in equity and good conscience should be credited on the principal of such loans as payments; that, relying on their integrity and good faith, he did not keep any accurate or proper memoranda of his transactions with them, believing he could obtain a statement of the same from them on request; that the principal part of such memoranda were destroyed by the fire of October, 1871; that without their assistance he was unable to state the account; that he frequently requested a statement of the account by them and an inspection of their books, which they had refused; that such a statement would show he was entitled to large set-offs, and that he had paid them for the loan and forbearance of money upon unlawful, corrupt, and usurious agreements therefor, the sum of $400,000 over and above lawful rates of interest under that statute, which sum should be credited on the notes they have presented against him; that complainants are actually indebted to him in the sum of $200,000, which is more than the amount claimed by them on the notes set out in their bill; that the parties never had an accounting, and he denies he ever refused to come to an accounting, but they had refused to account."

The Court says that it will not adopt such technical rules of pleading as will necessarily defeat the defense. In this case there were a large number of renewals, in which it is alleged there was at each usury charged and taken, and the defendant shows he has no memoranda or books from which he can state each transaction with accuracy and precision. "Shall he be compelled to do so, and if he fail in his proof of the allegations precisely as stated, he must fail in his defense, and this, too, when he is called on to account as to what he equitably and legally owes. Could this be called administering justice according to equity and good conscience? It would be to sacrifice substance to mere technical form. It has always been supposed that equity acts on broader and less technical rules than courts of law for the purpose of doing more complete and ample justice. Shall we, then, narrow its rules and stickle for mere forms, and defeat a defense the statute has given? This answer is sufficient to fully apprise the complainants of the defense it requires them to meet. That is the purpose of an answer, and thus accomplishes the purpose. Under it complainants could not be taken by surprise, and what more could they ask?

"The tendency of all institutions is to run into form and to ignore the spirit and principles upon which they are founded, and Courts are not free from the same tendency. There was a time when special pleadings and form were so strict that but the few could conduct a suit to a trial on its merits and avoid some technicality that ended the case and frequently stifled justice and perpetrated wrong. To overcome these intricate technicalities Legislatures intervened, and either reformed or abolished the common-law system, that the path to justice might be freed from useless obstructions.

"The tendency of the past generation has been marked by a continued effort to remove useless and unmeaning forms that hinder or delay justice without compensating benefits. And Courts should not obstruct the efforts, unless it is likely to pass to a degree of laxity that may become equally injurious.

"Courts of equity, with the practice and its pleadings, were created and adopted to mitigate the rigors of the common law. And since their organization the tendency has been to render the forms by which it proceeds as stern and unyielding as those of the common law it was intended to enlarge, and thus obtain more ample and complete justice.

"Again, plaintiff in error stipulated of record that he waived the forfeiture of legal interest, and that in stating the account legal interest should be charged to him. On reading the evidence in the record, we are strongly impressed with the fact that Walker paid large sums of illegal interest to complainants. They do not deny there was usury paid to them, but deny that they remember the rate charged. They also say there was no agreement as to general or uniform rate to be charged. But they do not deny that they generally charged or retained 2 per cent a month. Plaintiff in error swears that was the uniform rate, with the exception of a few out of the many transactions, and he is strongly corroborated by Badger, the expert, who examined complainant's books. That there was usury connected with the notes, secured by this deed of trust, we think is apparent. But what sum has been paid on them, or what amount of principal in them is for usury on the notes for which they were given in renewal, or what portion of usurious interest on other indebtedness from Walker to them, entered into and forms a part of the sums named in them as principal, we will not stop to inquire. But that there is such usury we think is clear."

The Master should have deducted from the notes sued on all usurious interest showed to have been paid on them, including other notes or debts not connected with these notes. The mere renewal of a debt tainted with usury and changing the form of the evidence or the security does not purge it of the vice of usury. It is urged that the exceptions before the Master were not sufficient to authorize the Court to consider them. One of them at least was sufficiently specific for the purpose for which intended. It was intended to raise the question whether there was evidence requiring the Master to make allowance of credits for usury. The Court thinks there was such evidence. The Court concludes:

"When the case is returned to the Circuit Court, if necessary to protect the rights of plaintiff in error, the Court will require the defendants to his cross-bill to answer it. If the answer filed had been too general to admit the defense of usury, it would, in the promotion of justice, have been proper to have granted leave to file the amended answer so as to have considered the evidence before the Master, although the better practice would have been to have asked leave as soon as the evidence was discovered before the Master. Such a course is fairer, and consequently more proper. But in a case like the present, it could have worked no surprise or injury to complainant on the hearing. The decree of the Appellate Court is reversed and the cause remanded. Decree reversed."

ITEMS.

Judge Tuley will not be in court to-day or Monday. Tuesday and Wednesday he will hear motions and Thursday he will begin the call of his February calendar.

Judge Blodgett's call to-day includes 976, 992, 998, 1,003, 1,006, 1,007, 1,008, 1,013, 1,015, 1,017, 1,019, 1,020, 1,021, 1,022, 1,025, 1,028, 1,029, 1,032, 1,041, 1,044, 1,047. No. 988, Emerson vs. Stickney, is on trial.

Judge Gary will hear motions to-day; Judge Smith will have a peremptory call of motions for new trials in term numbers 642, 990, 998, 1,034, 1,186; Judge Rogers will hear submitted cases; Judge Moran will continue the hearing of Hurlbut vs. Meeker, now on trial before him; and Judges Barnum and Jameson divorce cases.

DIVORCES.

Annie Plumber filed a bill yesterday for a divorce from Loring Plumber on account of his alleged cruelty.

Judge Tuley granted a divorce to Johanna Woller from John Woller on the ground of cruelty, and to Abraham Gaynor from Mary A. Gaynor.

Mrs. Sarah C. Coffey applied for a divorce from Cornelius J. Coffey, of the *Western Catholic*. She says she was a widow (Mrs. George D. Wyckoff) when she married Coffey, Nov. 27, 1873, and that he has since then treated her with extreme cruelty. On one occasion, as she alleges, he attempted to throw her out of an upper window at No. 614 West Van Buren street, and he has frequently threatened to kill her. She also charges him with being criminally intimate with a woman living on Wood street. Since her marriage she says she has been obliged to support herself, although Coffey receives a salary of $30 a week.

FEDERAL COURTS.

The Peoria Starch Manufacturing Company began a suit yesterday for $2,000 against the Westchester Fire-Insurance Company.

William Walkins filed a bill against the Illinois Fence Company and Frank, James A., and Charles F. Swan, to restrain them from infringing his patent for an improvement in barbed fence-wire.

J. H. Hill filed a bill against Ward A. Dwight, R. J. Welles, and others, to prevent them from using a patent for an improved trace support and buckle, patented by H. C. Hill, Aug. 3, 1869.

The Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company filed a bill against Edwin and Mary Walker to foreclose a mortgage for $40,000 on all that part of fractional Sec. 22, 39 14, beginning at a point in the centre of Michigan avenue on the south line of land, and running thence west on said line 225 feet to a point equidistant from the west line of Michigan avenue and the east line of Wabash, thence south eighty feet, thence east 225 feet to the centre of Michigan avenue, thence north along the centre of Michigan avenue eighty feet to the place of beginning.

STATE COURTS.

Brush & Gage began a suit yesterday against Michael Hoover, Michael Donegan, and Patrick Long to recover $2,000.

Charles Walsh sued the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company for $2,000.

Mary A. Kyle brought suit to recover $4,900 of Hamilton, Albert H., and Horace C. Disston.

Henry O'Ruan commenced a suit to recover $10,000 of Daniel Clancy.

Thomas P. Ford began a suit in replevin against Richard D. Lenders, J. C. Richards, Alexander Oehmick, John Hoffman, and J. H. Burke to recover a quantity of machinery, patterns, etc., situated in the foundry No. 62 West Washington street, and valued at $2,500.

Simon Simpson commenced a suit for $5,000 against Toussaint Menard and Mesance Menard.

J. D. Jennings sued Frederick R. Otis for $1,000.

J. B. Knowlton filed a bill against Francis and Mary A. Canfield, Hiram Canfield, A. A. Snow, and others to foreclose a mortgage for $2,666.10 on the undivided ¼ of the W. ½ of the E. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 25, 40, 13.

A. C. S. Wilcox filed a distress warrant against Nathan Davis to recover $415.32 back rent of Lot 53, Block 2, in the University Subdivision, on University place.

Algernon Granville began a suit in trespass against Charles F. Mullins to recover $5,000 damages.

Edmund Knauer commenced an action in trespass against John M. Armstrong, laying damages at $10,000.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Dr. Horatio Hitchcock, letters testamentary were issued to Chauncey Hitchcock and Lelinda J. Hitchcock, and their individual bond for $130,000 was approved.

In the estate of John O'Brien, letters of administration were issued to Kate O'Brien, and her bond for $2,400 was approved.

In the estate of Frederick Franz, the guardian filed a new bond for $1,000.

In the estate of Josephine Whaley, the will was proven and admitted to probate.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General call of his calendar.

APPELLATE COURT—Motions.

JUDGE GARY—284 and 331 to 393, inclusive, except 376. No case on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No preliminary call. Peremptory call, 509, 537, 547, 550, 559, 563, 572, 578. No. 536, Johnson vs. Lynch, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Chancery motions at 9 a. m.

JUDGE ROGERS—60 to 66, inclusive. No. 53, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company vs. Beaton, on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—22 to 45, inclusive.

JUDGE BARNUM—Contested motions.

JUDGE TULEY—No court.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Condemnation cases Nos. 1,072, 1,079, 1,081, 1,082, 1,084, 1,085, 1,096, 1,098, 1,099, 1,101, 1,102, 1,103, 1,105, and 1,106.

JUDGE JAMESON—CRIMINAL COURT—Nos. 934, 943, 948, 955, 956, 949, 952, 953, 954, 918, 636, and 823.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Hempstead Washburne vs. Willard Wallace and George I. Russell, $285.25.

JUDGE GARY—J. M. Sheehan vs. Cornelius R. O'Connor, $672.56.—Eliza A. Carter vs. City of Chicago, $200.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE MORAN—James Mullen, administrator of Ellen Mullen, vs. Benjamin F. Pease, $837.50.—Ellen McGlenn vs. City of Chicago, $3,500.

APPELLATE COURT—SECOND DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 13.—The proceedings in the Appellate Court, Second District, were this day as follows:

425. Bundy, administratrix, etc., vs. Gordon; motion to tax cost of additional abstract to plaintiff in error; overruled.

427. Sheeran vs. Whitney, administratrix, etc., same motion; same order.

424. Burget et al. vs. Paxton et al.; cost of additional abstract ordered taxed to plaintiffs in error.

441. Robbins vs. Roth; appeal to Supreme Court allowed and bond approved.

421. Commissioners of Highways of the Town of Dimmick, etc., vs. Commissioners of Highways of the Town of Waltham, etc.; appeal to Supreme Court allowed.

357. Sumner et al. vs. Sisson; appeals by Sumner & Ellis to Supreme Court allowed; Sumner to file bond within twenty days.

424. Burgett et al. vs. Paxton et al.; appeal prayed to Supreme Court.

462. Lacey vs. Baker et al.; appellant granted leave to withdraw record and original mortgage from the files.

465. Williams vs. Galt; appeal prayed to Supreme Court.

405. Bennett et al. vs. Van Fleet et al.; appeal prayed.

473. Moline Water-Power Company vs. Waters & First; motion to dismiss appeal; alternative motion to strike bill of exceptions from files.

206. Carpenter et al. vs. Calvert; motion by appellee to affirm decree of Circuit Court in conformity with the opinion and order of Supreme Court.

Court adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

PURCHASE OF A DOCK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 13.—Yesterday the Chicago Dry-Dock Company, a Milwaukee institution, of which William H. Wolf is President, added to the premises already acquired by the purchase of the Doolittle dock. Mr. Wolf negotiated the transfer, paying $42,000 for the property in the name of the Company.

CORRECT YOUR FAULTS

of digestion with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine which removes flatulence, heartburn, irregularity of the bowels, poverty of the blood, and all shifting, harassing, perplexing symptoms of dyspepsia, as well as their cause. A conspicuous change in the appearance as well as in the feelings of those who use the Bitters takes place as the distressing symptoms disappear, and the stomach, liver, and bowels reassume their function in full force and activity. The haggard appearance of the countenance and sallowness of dyspeptics are supplanted by a healthier look, and as the food is assimilated, the body acquires substance. Appetite, without which food does comparatively little good, is restored, and the nervous system refreshed with much needed slumber, through the use of this medicine, which is also beneficial to persons of a rheumatic tendency, and an inestimable preventive of fever and ague.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IMPORTANT!—ANY PASSENGER on the train which left Rochester, N. Y., for the West at 10:20 p.m., July 23, 1879, on the New York Central Railroad, will confer a favor (and may also find it to their advantage) by sending their address to CHAS. R. JOHNSON, Worcester, Mass.

PERSONAL—JOHN THIRD: WILL SEE YOU through. Write or telegraph your whereabouts. ANSON.

PERSONAL—O: PACKAGE RECEIVED LAST Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. O.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

FOR SALE—ONE BILLIARD-TABLE, ALSO ONE 15-ball pool-table, cheap for cash. To be seen at 1023 West Madison-st.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMERous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

CHAS. BENNETT, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 389 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 433 East Division-st., between LaSalle and Wells.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A FIRST-CLASS ORGAN FOR $35 AND UPWARD at the factory, 63 East Indiana-st. Nicholson Organ Company. Established 1871.

DECKER BROS. PIANOS are preferred over all others by Rive-King, Theodore Thomas, Kellogg, Mills, Mason, Goldbeck, Carey, Seguin, Sherwood, Pease, Regina Watson, Brignoli, Tomlins, and hosts of other great artists. STORY & CAMP, sole agents, 188 and 190 State-st.

MATHUSHEK PIANOS "the people's favorite." Never before has a piano made such immense strides in popular estimation as this wonderful instrument. Don't fail to examine it before purchasing. STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

ESTEY ORGANS, says everybody, "have no equal." If you are skeptical call and be convinced. All goods sold low and on easy terms. STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD 7⅓-octave piano-forte, splendid carved legs, cost $600, almost new; will sell for $225. 117 South Park-av.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS PIANOS PIANOS Sold on installments if required. NEW AND SECOND-HAND ORGANS ORGANS ORGANS Sold on installments if required. W. W. KIMBALL, Cor. State and Adams.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF SHEET MUsic, musical instruments, and general musical merchandise may be found at LYON & HEALY'S, State and Monroe-sts.

STEINWAY. The standard piano of the world. Sold only at LYON & HEALY'S, State and Monroe-sts.

FISCHER. The best piano at a moderate price. Sold only at LYON & HEALY'S, State and Monroe-sts.

LYON & HEALY Is the only reliable small-sized piano in the market. Sold only by LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

BURDETT Is matchless among reed organs. Sold only by LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

SECOND-HAND Pianos and organs constantly on hand at $50 and upward. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT. First-class pianos and organs at moderate prices. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

REPAIRING. We employ twelve first-class workmen as tuners and repairers. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

Everything in the music line from a piano or organ down to a mouth organ or Jewsharp may be found at LYON & HEALY'S, State and Monroe-sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PAYING NEWSPAPER IN ILLINOIS FOR sale, at county seat; only one other paper in county; prints 960. Address CASH, care F. C. Wood, 224 Walnut-st., St. Louis, Mo.

A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED OFFICE-man having $5,000 to invest, desires an interest in some good business. Address B 36, Tribune office.

A YOUNG MAN HAS $1,000 TO INVEST IN A paying business, manufacturing preferred. State full particulars. B 5, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST located and paying stores in the city. ALBERT HUNT, with Fuller & Fuller.

FOR SALE—TAVERN AND DINING HALL IN the best town on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, doing a paying cash business; well established and advertised; furnished, or without; a bake-oven attached; also a good stable; everything good as new; all clear. Will sell for cash, or will exchange for Chicago property or small improved farm in Illinois. Satisfactory reason for selling. Address Albion House, Box 21, Byron, Ill.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE FOR A MAN who means business with a small capital to embark in business sure to pay. Corner drug-store with good physicians' practice of 8 years standing, on one of the best streets in Chicago. Seven rooms above, stable, barn, etc. Will sell cheap for cash; rent cheap; good reason given for selling. Address DRUGGIST AND PHYSICIAN, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE IN ILLINOIS—LOCAtion suitable for German or American. Any one desiring a good business, address C. FISHER, Worden, Ill.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, AND fixtures—A rare opportunity for any person wishing to engage in the business. Best location in the city. HILTON BROS., 131 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—A STEAM-POWER ELEVATOR, with feeding and shipping yard, situated in one of the best farming centres in the State, on the C., B. & Q. R. R., 80 miles west of Chicago. Apply to MARIA C. SCHROEDER, Mendota, Ill.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS—FURNITURE OF a Chicago hotel of 50 rooms; first-class location; paying business; house full of people. Reason for selling, other business. $2,000 cash will put you right in a profitable and pleasant business. Patronized by first-class people. Furniture cost $12,000. Apply on premises, Avenue House.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BAKERY ON WEST Lake-st., with wagon and two horses. Inquire of M. J. EICH, 106 Fifth-av., Room 8, or 1000 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A $2,500 STOCK OF DRUGS IN A TOWN of $1,000 inhabitants, in Central Iowa. Terms easy and good reasons given for wanting to sell. Address A 58, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY STOCK AND FIXTURES in good neighborhood; owner going into other business. 288 Thirty-first-st.

HO! FOR THE GUNNISON MINING COUNTRY—I have arrangements perfected for early and extensive prospecting in Colorado this season; want partner with cash capital; can show a fortune in it. References given and required. Address A 40, Tribune office.

HOTEL, WITH STORE, CONFECTIONERY, news stand, and lunch-room attached. Good business and reasons for selling. Address Occidental Hotel, Kentland, Ind.

WOOLEN MANUFACTURER—ONE OR TWO practical men with working capital of $10,000 to $15,000 (to be under their own control) can hear of an A No. 1 opening by addressing C S 8, Room 4, 182 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD PAYING drug store. Address, with full particulars, Box B B, Waukesha, Wis.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. KEAN, 173 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO—CONSULtation free, personally or by letter, on chronic male or female diseases. Cures warranted. Finest illustrated book extant, 536 pages, beautifully bound; prescriptions for all diseases. Price, $1 postpaid.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION—A MEDICAL essay, comprising a series of lectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, on the causes and cure of premature decline, showing indisputably how lost health may be regained, affording clear synopsis of impediments to marriage, and the treatment of nervous and physical debility, being the result of twenty years' experience. By mail, 25 cents, currency or postage stamps. Address Secretary Kahn's Museum, 688 Broadway, New York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A BUNDLE OF 18 DRESS COATS NOT finished, from a wagon in going from the North Side to the West Side. $25 reward will be paid for their return to 3 Fig-st.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK, ON WENTWORTH-AV. cars or on Randolph and Clark-sts. Return to 1174 Michigan-av. and receive reward for trouble.

LOST—A SCOTCH TERRIER DOG. FINDER will receive $10 reward and no questions asked by returning to 325 Elston-road.

INSTRUCTION.

ELOCUTION—SAMUEL KAYZER, Teacher of elocution and dramatic art, Room 9, 83 Madison-st. (Hershey Music-Hall), Opposite McVicker's Theatre.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GIVE FRENCH LESsons by a French lady in private families. Apply at 362 Canal-st., basement.

BOOKS.

ANDERSONVILLE—THE BEST BOOK PUBlished on Southern military prisons—is now ready for delivery. For specimen copy address or call at Room 7, 120 Randolph-st.

5,000 BOOKS FOR SALE CHEAP: MRS. Holmes' novels, new, 75 cents; Shakspeare, 6 vols, new, $3; all the poets, fine editions, 75 cents; Froude's History of England, 12 vols, $8; Worcester Dictionary, new, $5. MILLER'S Cheap Book Stores, 96 and 102 Madison-st.

PATENTS.

PATENTS—L. B. COUPLAND & CO., PATENT Attorneys, 70 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill. Patents obtained for mechanical devices, processes, medical or other compounds, and ornamental designs. Caveats, interferences, infringements, and all other matters relating to patents, will receive prompt attention. Call or address for particulars.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN HORSES FIT FOR ALL use; all kinds of carriages, top and open buggies; large assortment of new and second-hand grocery-wagons; all kinds of harness, new and second-hand; horses and wagons to let by the day or week; money advanced; will sell on monthly payments, or exchange. H. C. WALKER, 249 State-st.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BURGLAR SAFE, 24x20x36 inches; steel and iron; Sargent combination lock; in good order. Address Drawer 76, Watertown, Wis.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY GEO. R. CLARKE & CO., 99 Washington-st.:
Brick dwelling, 2 stories and basement, barn, etc., on West Congress-st. $3,750.
Brick dwelling, 2 stories and basement, on Johnson-place, 9 rooms. $2,500.
Four cottages on Cottage Grove-av., near Thirtieth-st.; 7 rooms, with gas, water, etc. $2,000 each.
Stone-front, 3 stories and basement, on Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts. $10,000.
Four dwellings, with all modern improvements, on Michigan-av., corner Peck-court.
Large fine marble-front, 3 stories and basement, on Twenty-fifth-st., near South Park-av. $8,000.
Also, several business blocks, central, and paying a good income.
BUILDING-LOTS.
25 feet on Michigan-av., near Harrison-st. $8,000.
50 feet on State-st., corner Eldridge-court.
172 feet on Groveland Park-av., corner Thirtieth-st. $40 per foot.
50 feet on Lake-av., corner Thirtieth-st. $40 per foot.
150 feet on South Park-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts.
52 feet on Calumet-av. (east front), north of Twentieth-st.
50 feet on Oak-av. (south front), near Vincennes-av. $60.
Several hundred feet fronting on Vernon-av., west of the University.
Also, one block of 3¾ acres, two blocks (6¾ acres each), fronting north on Grand Plaisance, and one 5-acre block fronting south on the same.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—
394 Michigan-av., 3-story and basement; 14 rooms.
376 Michigan-av., 2-story frame, stone basement, 12 rooms and barn.
86 South Park-av., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms.
Michigan-av., 30-foot lot, bet. Fourteenth and Sixteenth-sts., east front.
Prairie-av., 75-foot lot, bet. Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., west front.
Calumet-av., 40-foot lot, bet. Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts., east front.
WEST SIDE.
Blue Island-av., near Fourteenth-st., 3-story brick stores; flats above; lot 208 feet deep; rents for $1,900; price, $16,000; easy terms.
67 North Peoria-st., 2-story frame, 9 rooms, lot 25x125; $1,800.
69 North Peoria-st., cottages, 6 rooms, lot 25x125; $1,200.
204 Fulton-st., cottage, 9 rooms, lot 25x125; $1,800.
206 Fulton-st., 2-story cottage, 10 rooms, lot 25x125; $2,000. E. S. HAWLEY, 24 Howland Block.

FOR SALE—27X109, MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER Adams-st.
2-story brick house, North Oakley-st., $2,200.
37x174, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st., $75 per foot.
37x174, Wabash-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., $65 per foot.
15 lots, Kenwood-av., corner Forty-eighth-st., two blocks from Kenwood depot, $750 per lot.
25x160, Wabash-av., near Forty-second-st., $1,000.
10 lots, West Huron and Erie-sts., near Noble, $800 per lot.
25x135, with 2-story house, Elizabeth-st., near West Indiana, $1,500.
5 lots, Thirty-ninth-st., near Stewart-av., $450.
49x160, Kimbark-av., near Fifty-fourth-st., $480.
20 lots, Leavitt-st., near Twenty-second, $500. J. W. FARLIN.

FOR SALE—$5,000—JACKSON-ST. (BOULEVARD); $800 rental; best of tenants; desirable house and location; large lot; south front; two complete and distinct flats of six rooms, gas fixtures, bath and water-closet each; in superb order; covered stairs to a large, warm cellar, the laundry and fuel-rooms. Over $1,000 recently spent in improvements. Pays 8 per cent on $7,500. A good home, and income besides. Easy terms. Next summer this will be the best through street on the West Side. J. C. MAGILL, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—REMEMBER—Desirable lots are scarce. Build with dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. You cannot buy such a house near town. You will never build so cheap again. Have south and east light in the living rooms. LOTS (FURNISHING IT). $140—Adams-st., near to and west of Jefferson Park. $140—Adams-st., corner Wood, the best corner in the market. $100—Jackson-st., corner Honore; pavement this year. J. C. MAGILL, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house and barn on Prairie-av., south of Sixteenth-st., cheap. Marble front, Prairie-av. and Twenty-fifth-st., $10,000. Brick house, Prairie-av., north of Twenty-fourth-st., $7,500. Double house and 50 feet, Calumet-av., $30,000. HENRY L. HILL, 140 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD 3-STORY STONE AND brick dwellings and lots on South May-st., near Madison, $9,000 for both, or $5,000 and $4,500 each. Great bargains. Now rented for $40 per month each. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling house and barn, 620 West Washington-st., for $6,000; part on time. GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 771 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT STONE-FRONT residence, 439 West Washington-st., near Ada; three stories, basement, and sub-cellar; building 25x70 feet, lot 25x170 feet, fronts south. Price, $13,500; furnace, range, and gas-fixtures included. $28,000 was refused in 1872. WM. C. REYNOLDS, 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—399 WARREN-AV., DINING-ROOM and kitchen on parlor floor; convenient and complete; street paved; location desirable. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

FOR SALE—118 OAKLEY-AV., STONE-FRONT. Dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; convenient and complete; street paved; desirable location; or for rent from May 1. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR EIGHTeenth-st., house and forty-foot lot; dining-room and kitchen on the parlor floor; $12,000. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV., NEAR ROBEY-ST. two-story frame house, with 30-foot lot; price $3,600. A great bargain. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON TERMS TO suit, four-story marble-front house, with all modern improvements, 213 Ashland-av.; three-story marble front, 583 West Jackson-st.; four-story marble front, 396 Michigan-av. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON REASONable terms, $1,700, brick house 442 Irving-place; $2,000, brick house 26 Fillmore-st.; $2,000, large frame house 10 Harvard-st.; $2,000, frame house 1147 West Taylor-st.; $8,000, three-story brick 1030 West Adams-st.; $2,500, three-story brick 1024 West Adams-st. Inquire 505 Western-av.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NORTH OF THIRtieth-st., new brick house. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT, WITH extension, on Warren-av., near Robey, frame barn. The best house for the money on the street. For permit to see house apply to MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE STONE-FRONT ON ADAMS-st., near Ashland-av., deep lot; can be had at a low price; terms easy. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON Prairie-av., complete in every respect, large lot; price, $35,000. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FORTY-EIGHT FEET ON INDIANA-av., near Thirty-first-st., east front, $90. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES NO. 16 DEPUYSTER-st., 50 feet front. If you want a bargain call on the owner on the premises.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE HOUSE AND lot on North Peoria-st. Inquire of owner, 182 North Peoria-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—GOOD STONE-FRONT HOUSES, $5,500 to $7,000, on best avenue east of Michigan-av., south of Thirty-first-st. F. GAYLORD, 11 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 50X175, NEAR Thirty-third-st., choice lot, $110 per foot. F. GAYLORD, 11 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—PARTIES SEEKING CHOICE INvestments on West Madison-st., also fine chances to buy homes or vacant lots, notice my list in this evening's Journal. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—$3,750—WEST INDIANA-ST.—BUSIness property, two buildings, two lots, two barns. Small outlay will make rental $720. J. C. MAGILL, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS IN ACRE property, Town of Lake and Hyde Park. CHAS. GARDNER, northeast corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts., first floor.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTY-fifth-st., house and lot, east front, in first-class order; $9,000. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ARCHER-AV., FRAME STORE AND lot, near Halsted-st., at a bargain. THOMAS & BRAGG, 133 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS residence lot in the city, 25x178 feet, east front, on Calumet-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., adjoining No. 358, at $75 per foot if taken at once. THOMAS & BRAGG, 133 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY FEET OR JACKSON-ST., near Franklin, at two-thirds its value; only $10,000. JOHN F. EBERHART, 34 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EXCELLENT 8-ROOM HOUSE WITH large lot at Winnetka for $2,000; monthly payments. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHOICE PIECES OF ACRE property, from 5 to 40 acres each, in Hyde Park and South Chicago, at low prices. CHAS. CLEAVER, Room 21, 124 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$2,750—HOYNE-AV., NEAR ADAMS-st., nice cottage and 24-foot lot. J. C. MAGILL, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY ACRES IMPROVED. FIVE acres and house, $500. Office days, Saturday and Monday. J. G. EARLE, Room 56, 116 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$350 PER ACRE, TEN OR TWENTY acres, near city limits and station. TOMLINSON, 93 Fifth-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—80-ACRE FARM IN McHENRY County, Ill.; improvements first-class; fruit and timber; $3,300. Address J. V. ALDRICH, Richmond, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE IN PART—520 acres in Randolph County, Missouri, finely improved; fine dwelling; large orchard. Several smaller farms for sale. R. H. BOWLAND, 26 Metropolitan Block.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD BRICK HOUSE AND LOT for a customer. Must be west of Union Park, between Jackson and Lake-sts. Will pay $4,000 to $5,000; $1,000 cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM IN IOWA, ILLINOIS, or Northern Missouri, clear, for a splendid residence in Riverside, clear. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—TO BUY OR TRADE FOR SEVERAL thousand acres of good land in Nodaway and Atchison Counties, State of Missouri. Address, for reply, ALONZO THOMPSON, Maryville, Nodaway County, Missouri.

WANTED—CHEAP ACRE PROPERTY NEAR the city and on a stream of water. Address 722 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

D. HARRY HAMMER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, office and court-room 151 and 153 Clark-st. Chattel mortgages, etc., acknowledged.

WANTED—TO TRADESMEN, MECHANICS etc.—Books and accounts corrected, journalized, posted, balanced, and audited; balance sheets "struck." T. ROGERS, Room 2, rear of basement 85 La Salle-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT SINGER SEWING-machine, with cover, leaf, drawers, and attachments, almost new, only $30. No. 117 South Park-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, 2-STORY and basement frame house, 309 Groveland Park-av., near Thirty-first-st., eight rooms, two minutes from steam-cars and same distance from horse-cars; all modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closets, furnace, etc.; rent $40 per month. Inquire at the house.

TO RENT—FROM NOW—3-STORY BASEMENT brick house, No. 889 Michigan-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts. Apply at the house.

West Side.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, NO. 30 Pearce-st.; parties leaving city. Apply on premises.

Suburban.

TO RENT—3-STORY BRICK BASEMENT HOUSE with two acres of garden and orchard, $30 per month. TOMLINSON, 93 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—ONE FLAT, 338 NORTH STATE-ST. Inquire in basement.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st.; private family. Address C 2, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL FRONT, for gentlemen. 47 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House. Apply at Room 17.

TO RENT—412 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER THIRteenth-st., two large and one single rooms, closet, bath, furnace, gas; also rooms for housekeeping.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT rooms at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS, AT 335 Wabash-av., Flat 3, to one or two gentlemen.

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL NEW AND elegantly furnished, quiet and desirable location, southeast corner of North Clark and Superior-sts. Apply to H. R. ANTHONY, Room 1.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 254 EAST MADISON-ST. 3-story and basement, opposite Field, Leiter & Co.'s wholesale house.

Three houses, with five acres of land each, in Montrose, eight miles from Chicago. Inquire of LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 70 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID STORE AND BASEMENT 24x80, near corner of Madison and Franklin-sts. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—TO REAL-ESTATE agents, landlord, or tenant—A bonus will be paid for a first-class store 22 or 25 feet front by 100 deep; location, West Madison, between Canal and Peoria, corner preferred. Wanted for a first-class business. Address B 12, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—ABOUT MARCH 1, A small furnished house, by a family of four adults, not farther south than Twenty-second-st., or, if on North Side, east of Clark-st., and convenient to business. Must have all modern improvements. Best of care guaranteed. Satisfactory references furnished as to responsibility, etc. State location and rent. Address X 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED house, centrally located, where five or six first-class boarders may be kept; no children; rent not to exceed $65 a month, unless very extra. References. Address B 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED room on North Side; a place where I can have breakfast preferred. Address C 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL in some thriving town in Wisconsin or Iowa, furnished; to right party will give good security. Address B 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OF ABOUT 6 rooms, south of Twenty-ninth-st., handy to Illinois Central trains; must be in good repair. Address B 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY AN AMERICAN couple with one child, a furnished house; will board one couple for the rent. Best of references given. Give name and address so an interview may be had. Address B 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ABOUT 1,500 SQUARE feet of ground floor, with eight to ten horse-power furnished. T & CO., Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FINE STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT A bargain for cash. Address V 2, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—THE CINCINNATI Railway Iron-Works Company offer for sale or lease on favorable terms their rail and beam mill. The property is in good condition and well situated for handling everything with the greatest economy, having a frontage on the Ohio River of over 600 feet, and the same on the Little Miama Railroad. The present owners will take a large interest in a new organization, if desired. Address WALTER SMITH, President, 13 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

FOR SALE—LUMBER, LIME, AND COAL-YARD, with six lots on railroad switch; residence and four lots in a live town in Central Iowa; also two improved farms, 160 acres each. Address Lock Box E, Dallas Centre, Dallas County, Ia.

FOR SALE—PRODUCE COMMISSION BUSINESS. With fair capital and energy an unlimited business can be done. Address A 74, Tribune office.

GROCERY, DRUG, AND OTHER STOCKS bought, sold, and exchanged; no charge unless successful; good business openings always on hand. J. E. KIMBALL & CO., brokers, 126 Washington-st., Room 18.

GOOD OPENING FOR FAMILY GROCERY OR hardware store, first-class brick store, with fixtures complete; good cement bottom cellar; office, etc.; centrally located; most convenient store in Evanston, Ill., to rent. F. H. POWERS.

PROPOSALS FOR BIDS—UNDER ORDER OF THE Superior Court of Cook County, entered Feb. 5, 1880, in the case of Johnson et al. vs. The Fidelity Savings Bank and Safe Depository, in Chancery, I offer for sale five hundred and fifty (550) shares of the capital stock of the Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company. All bids are expressly to be subject to acceptance or rejection according to the direction of the Court. All bids must be made on or before Tuesday, February seventeenth (17th), 1880. V. A. TURPIN, Receiver.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $3,000 TO $4,000 TO take half interest with me in an elegant hotel. Best locality in the city. Address A 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WHO HAS $5,000 TO INVEST in a legitimate enterprise; must have some knowledge of mechanics; none but one who can come well recommended need apply; an excellent opportunity is offered. Address B 4, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS OF TEAMING AND EXPRESS WORK done. 575 West Fourteenth-st. ARTHUR OADES.

BEDBUGS AND COCKROACHES EXTERMINATed by contract (warranted). Exterminators for sale. Call or address A. OAKLEY, 167 Clark-st., Room 8.

IF YOU HAVE $4,000 OR $5,000 AND WANT TO double it up quickly, address B 13, Tribune office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT EDWARD Lees and Robert J. Hendricks are no longer President and Treasurer of the "Lees & Hendricks Packing & Provision Company," and that Robert D. Fowler and Frank Clifton have this day been elected President and Treasurer, respectively, of said Company, and that no person or persons are authorized to act for said Company, except the last-named officers or their authorized agent. Dated Feb. 13, 1880. ROBERT D. FOWLER, President.

NOTICE—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: WE, the united carpenters and joiners, will demand $2.50 per day on and after Monday, the 5th day of April. By order of the Executive Council.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEment, in doctor's family. Diseases peculiar to the sex skillfully treated. Examination and consultation free. Strictly private and confidential. Box 353, Chicago. Initial letters will not be delivered at Post-Office.

THE TURKISH, RUSSIAN, AND ELECTRIC bath-rooms at the Palmer House have been greatly enlarged, especially in the ladies' department, and are now very attractive. Try them.

WANTED—WEST SIDE PROPERTY-OWNERS to call and see us about looking after their property the coming season. Rents have advanced, and we have already any quantity of inquiries for dwellings and business places from May 1. We make West Side property a specialty. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—A SMALL LOT IN A DESIRABLE location in Rosehill Cemetery. Address B 47, Tribune office.

100,000 CIGARS CHEAP. Will be sold by the case, or in lots to suit, at $14.50 and $15 per M in 100s; $16 per M in 50s, for cash, fully guaranteed. Call and examine, or will send C. O. D. R. W. TANSILL & CO., 60 Lake-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM the bridge—Front rooms, with board, $4 to $5 per week; without board, $1 to $3.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT — ELEGANTLY FURnished family and single rooms, with board.

434 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT AND back rooms, with good board. Day boarders accommodated. MRS. E. A. REED.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARrison-sts., four blocks south of Palmer House—Board and room, per day, $1.50 to $2; per week, from $6 to $10; also furnished rooms rented without board.

ENGLISH HOUSE, 81 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—Down again: single room and board, $4 to $7. Restaurant tickets, 21 meals, $3.50. Transients, $1 a day.

HASTINGS HOUSE, 16 AND 18 EAST ADAMS-ST.—Well-furnished rooms, with board, from $5 to $8 per week. Transients, $1.25 to $1.50 per day.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Palmer House—Room and board, $5 to $7 per week; $1.50 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND SUITE OF ROOMS FOR SELF (gentleman), child, and governess, where are positively no other boarders. X X X, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A LADY, IN PRIVATE FAMILY, on South or North Side, where there is piano. B 40, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN WANT A room, with good board, and grate-fire; prefer Wabash or Michigan-av. Address, stating terms, B 41, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 TO MANUfacture a rotary barbed-wire; the only patent ever issued to a rotary barb; overcoming the danger of common barb, but just as effectual. Address L. B. CURTES, Joliet, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—GOOD BUSINESS MAN with capital in grain commission business well established. Address C 3, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick dwellings, with all modern improvements; clear lots; two-story frame dwelling; all in fine residence portion of city, for farms or good Western land. BAIRD & LANSING, 85 La Salle-st., Room 26.

TO EXCHANGE—13 SOUTH MAY-ST., NEAR Washington; want a smaller house for equity. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, buggies, etc.; cheapest and best in city. Advances at low rates. J. C. & G. PARRY, 150 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, THOROUGHLY COMpetent drug clerk; must be single, strictly temperate, and a good worker; give name of last employer, and state salary expected. Address B 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER IN GRAIN COMmission business who can invest $5,000 or $10,000 and take an interest. Address C 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STEADY, ACTIVE YOUTH, about 18 years, quick, intelligent, and accurate at figures, accustomed to office work; good wages. Address B 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE HARDWARE house an experienced bill clerk, must be correct at figures and a rapid penman, one acquainted with the hardware business preferred. Address, with references, C A, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD BRASS STAMP CUTTER. For particulars inquire of CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CARPENTER (SINGLE man) to work and live in hotel. Apply at Atlantic Hotel.

WANTED—IRON MOLDERS—APPLY AT ONCE to SHERWOOD School Furniture Co., 303 and 305 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD STRONG SMART BOY TO RUN small stationary engine. Must have experience. DUFFY, 275 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CRAYON ARTIST by a lithographing establishment, out of the city. Address, stating wages expected, with samples of work if possible, B 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIVE FIRST-CLASS CABINET-makers and two wood carvers. Apply to CLARK BROTHERS & CO., Robey-st., near Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RULER. STEADY employment to a good man. Apply to J. W. Butler Paper Co., 184 Monroe-st.

WANTED—PATTERN MAKERS. NONE BUT experienced gear makers need apply. CHAS. KARSTNER & CO., 63 South Canal-st.

WANNTED—IMMEDIATELY—A NO. 1 CARriage-ironer to go to Atchison, Kas. Good wages paid. Address J. J. POTTER, Atchison, Kas.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN DO CUStom-tailoring cutting and is willing to make himself generally useful. H. COHN, 133 West Madison.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED KNIFE-CUTTER for ladies' suits, also operators for Bonnaz and buttonhole machines. SEIFELD BROTHERS, 243 Madison-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 GOOD LABORERS FOR THE iron mines, wages $1.45 to $1.60, free fare; ten choppers, $26 per month and board; one cook. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

WANTED—200 LABORERS FOR IRON MINES; wages from $1.40 to $1.75 per day; 200 for C. & N. W. R. R. Co.; $1.40 per day; free fare; one cook, at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—IN ILLINOIS, IOWA, WISCONSIN, Minnesota, Michigan, and Chicago, good agents for "Around the World with Gen. Grant," by John Russell Young; the finest book of travels ever published; contains 800 illustrations drawn by the first artists especially for this work. Published in 20 parts at 50 cents each, and sold only by subscription. Call or address Subscription Book Department, The American News Co., Room 6 Portland Block, Chicago.

WANTED—MEN OF INTELLIGENCE AND education to sell Dr. Naphey's "Prevention and Cure" (the best family medical book ever published), and, after a few months' experience, to act as managers for different States. We have just engaged three men at $1,000, one at $1,200, and two at $2,000. We want a dozen more at these prices if capable of handling men; must canvass at first. Give age, experience, and send this. W. J. HOLLAND & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO TAKE ORDERS in the city; a chance for a live young man to make money. MOONEY & SMART, 125 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN COMPETENT TO take charge of an office for the sale of standard bound books in a city of 150,000 inhabitants; must be able to give proper security. Address B 14, Tribune.

WANTED—BOOK CANVASSERS. LIBERAL INducements offered to successful canvassers. J. B. Burr Publishing Company, 194 South Clark-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH $200 TO ACT AS treasurer in a first-class concert and bell-ringing company. Good security given for money invested. Those meaning business call or address Manager, 186 State-st., Room 34.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE WILL MAKE liberal terms with an experienced salesman to sell plain and printed wrapping-paper, paper bags, etc., in this city. References required. Address B 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERT AS TRAVELING SOlicitor for the sale to consumers of the most popular make of shirts in the West. Must be of the most genteel address and a true gentleman in every particular. Address, giving full name, age, and experience in this business, B 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—AGENTS—WE HAVE A RARE scheme for men of genteel appearance and average tact, and can show any man how to make money on small capital; $1 sample free. Papers for stamp. Merrill Mnfg. Co., Room 3, 27 and 29 North Clark-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COOK WHO UNDERSTANDS HER business. Apply between 1 and 3 o'clock at 512 North La Salle-st. City references desired.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work in a family of three; German preferred. 1468 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PASTRY COOK. Apply at office of Atlantic Hotel.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—COMPETENT HANDS TO WORK on mantles and dresses; also apprentices. 12 Harmon-court.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GIRLS TO ADdress circulars. Call before 9 o'clock at Tribune counting-room.

WANTED—ADY AND GENTLEMAN AGENTS for new solitaire double puzzle, rack brain, and 34. 40 Reaper Block.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—LADY CANVASSers for the city and State; $3 to $10 per day made; no humbug; goods sell at sight. Call or address with stamp G. A. ROBINSON, 201 Clark-st., Room 8, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—OFFICE WORK OF ANY kind, or as collector, by a capable and trustworthy man, experienced in fire insurance and newspaper clerical work; also retail boot and shoe trade; willing to work hard for small salary. First-class city references. Address A 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED entry, shipping, and corresponding clerk. Best city references. C 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN A1 BOOKKEEPer and accountant. Best city references. B 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED man as bookkeeper or traveling for lumber or grain house. Satisfactory references. A 57, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL bookkeeper of eight years' experience; am also posted in the lumber trade. Can bring first-class references and furnish security myself to a limited amount; could furnish other security for a large amount should a position of trust be offered. Address B 35, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL PARty, in a sash and door factory; is accustomed to business, soliciting, estimating, taking charge of help, etc. Address M 110, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO drive truck for a store, either double or single team; or would like to work in a store. Best of city references. Address G. CUSHMAN, 201 Ewing-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN with 12 years' experience in managing the general office business of a large Eastern jobbing house, to establish himself here in a similar capacity. Highest testimonials furnished. Address A 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman for a wholesale grocery house; will travel on a commission or salary; want a good house; can command a good trade in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas. Best of references. Address A 87, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH A PHOTOGRApher; have had 10 years' experience in rooms and at landscape work. Address B 32, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work by a German girl. References given and required. 273 South Morgan-st., rear.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY about 40 years old as housekeeper for an elderly couple or a widower with family; is competent to take entire charge of a house; also an excellent manager of servants. Can give best of references. Address B 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW as housekeeper; small wages; the main object is to get a good home. B 42, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

AM PREPARED TO LOAN MONEY ON DIAmonds, watches, and jewelry. LIPMAN'S Loan Office, 122 Randolph-st., one door east of Clark. Old gold and silver bought for cash or exchanged; for sale, diamonds, watches, and jewelry 25 per cent less than store prices. Business confidential.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal. 152 Dearborn-st., Rooms 17 and 18.

ANY AMOUNTS OF MONEY TO LOAN ON furniture, pianos, etc., at lowest rates, without removal. Room 11, 95 Dearborn-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

CASH PAID FOR ENDOWMENT LIFE INSURance policies. D. W. SUTHERLAND, 95 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY AT current rates of interest. G. H. FERRY, Room 27, 86 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHATTELS AND GOOD security. Commercial paper and chattel mortgages bought. Room 46, 92 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc., without removal. J. C. & G. PARRY, 150 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY in Chicago and vicinity, and on Illinois farms within 150 miles. B. L. PEASE, 143 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON LONG TIME AND LOW rate by the Mechanics' & Traders' Savings Loan and Building Association, 119 Dearborn-st. C. C. FRENCH, Secretary.

WANTED—$8,000 FIVE YEARS, ON IMPROVED real estate renting for $1,500 per year in a city of 8,000 inhabitants 100 miles from Chicago. Inquire of E. A. BEACH, Room 3, 128 La Salle-st.

$12,000 TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on city or farm property within fifty miles. JOS. R. PUTNAM, 40 Portland Block.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing at GELDER'S, 364 State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established 1861.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

G. N. Tuttle, Detroit, is at the Palmer.

A. P. Wood, Omaha, is at the Palmer.

H. Sharples, Quebec, Can., is at the Tremont.

Samuel Herman, of Buffalo, is at the Gardner.

O. G. Tuttle, Connecticut, is at the Sherman.

S. F. Higley, Cleveland, O., is at the Sherman.

C. Sperry, of Lockport, N. Y., is at the Gardner.

J. C. Palmer, of Eau Claire, Wis., is at the Gardner.

A. Green, St. Louis, is registered at the Tremont.

J. E. Meacham, Almeda, Cal., is at the Tremont.

George F. Creery, Kansas City, Mo., is at the Palmer.

H. S. Bartholomew, Bristol, Conn., is at the Tremont.

P. Arnold, Montreal, Can., is registered at the Palmer.

John S. Thompson, Los Angeles, Cal., is at the Sherman.

F. C. Garbutt, Leadville, Col., is stopping at the Palmer.

George A. Spicer, Cincinnati, is at the Grand Pacific.

Thomas Ryan, M. C., Kansas, is at the Grand Pacific.

George Mesmin, Paris, France, is at the Grand Pacific.

Dr. R. H. Wyman, Keokuk, Ia., is at the Sherman House.

Mr. and Mrs. Huckvale, London, England, are at the Grand Pacific.

J. S. Runnells and J. S. Clarkson, *Register*, Des Moines, Ia., are at the Sherman.

C. O. Rowe, Superintendent Western Union Telegraph, Pittsburg, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Faculty of Rush Medical College held a meeting last evening at the Grand Pacific, and transacted some routine business.

Ex-Gov. Willard P. Hall, of Missouri, was at the Palmer House yesterday. The old gentleman managed to fight shy of the reporter.

A switchman on the Chicago & Alton Railroad named Conley was run over by a switch engine about 8 o'clock last evening at Polk street crossing.

An owner is wanted at Central Station for a railroad ticket from Chicago to Richmond over the Michigan Central Railroad. It was found on the street by Officer Wyman.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was at 8 a. m., 28 degrees; 10 a. m., 28; 12 m., 27; 4 p. m., 30; 8 p. m., 33. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.30; 8 p. m., 29.40.

Mrs. Julia McCabe, 70 years of age, living with her daughter at No. 31 Archer avenue, died suddenly at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. A physician who was called in says old age and general debility were the causes of her death.

The Carpenters' and Joiners' Union met last evening in their hall, corner of Twenty-fifth street and Portland avenue. There was a large attendance, but no business of importance was transacted, save the admission of new members.

A 3 weeks' old male infant was left at 8 o'clock last evening on the front-door steps of Mr. Solberg's residence, No. 86 Foster street, by some unknown person. The Solbergs having no children of their own appear anxious to adopt the little waif.

At noon yesterday Isaac Dodd, 30 years of age, janitor of the Oriental Building, fell from outside of a window in the second story of the building, which he was engaged in cleaning, and striking on the flagging, some fourteen feet below, injured his back seriously.

The Hornung improved register was yesterday put in use on the West and South Side street-railways. By a glance at the dial it can easily be told whether the conductor has turned the register at the end of each trip, as he is required to do, but which is sometimes "forgotten."

The regular annual masquerade-ball of the Germania Männerchor, the leading German Society in this city, will come off at Brand's Hall this evening. The preparations have been on the grandest scale, and the affair promises to be one of the most brilliant ever gotten up by this Society.

Thomas Hurd, a laborer 32 years of age, an habitue of Tom's lodging-house, was run down at the corner of Canal and Madison streets by a horse and buggy driven by Mr. Lauer, of the real-estate firm of Schumacher & Lauer, No. 236 Blue Island avenue. Hurd was only slightly injured, and was taken home.

A petition was in circulation yesterday and received numerous signatures on the Call Board asking the Board of Directors to hire Brunswick's Billiard Hall for the meetings of the Board, the present quarters being too confined. The present lessees are, however, not at all alarmed at the project, and think they can hold on to the premises.

In the account published yesterday of the fire on the tug J. H. Hackley it was stated that Box 17 was turned in by some unknown person, and that Capt. Calder, of No. 13, rescued one of the two men who were on board,—Thomas Dow. Timothy Lynch, assistant engineer of No. 1, claims the credit of giving the alarm and also of saving Mr. Dow's life.

P. B. S. Pinchback, A. J. Dumont, of New Orleans, W. G. Bullock, Cheyenne, and James B. Sener, ex-Member of Congress from Virginia, breakfasted at the Grand Pacific yesterday morning. The party arrived from Washington on the early train, but they refused to be interviewed, and left for the West at 10 o'clock via the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Laurel Division, No. 59, Sons and Daughters of Temperance was reorganized Wednesday evening by the election of the following officers for the ensuing quarter: Mr. James Wood, W. P.; Mrs. H. Frank Boles, W. A.; Dr. L. H. Montgomery, R. S.; Miss Ella Pickering, A. R. S.; Mr. George E. Hull, F. S.; Mrs. Piatt P. Gibbs, Treasurer; Mr. Adolph Rudolph, Chaplain; Mr. Wilmer Slig, Conductor; Mrs. F. J. Hurlbut Assistant Conductor; Mr. C. Greely, Inside Sentinel.

F. S. Dodge, 34 years of age, and a silver-plater by trade, disappeared in quite a singular manner Thursday evening from his home, No. 8 North Sangamon street. Along about 10 o'clock he left the house to post a letter, which he had just written, and has not been seen since. His friends are quite worried about him. Mr. Dodge is described as about 34 years of age, five feet eleven inches tall, dark eyes and hair, high forehead, dark whiskers and mustache, and clad in a dark chinchilla overcoat, seal cap, dark-gray pantaloons and vest.

Early yesterday morning the body of a man was found floating in the Ogden Slip at the foot of Michigan street so badly decayed that it was with great difficulty recovered from the water and taken to the Morgue. The deceased was about 45 years of age, of medium stature and build, brown hair, and full beard of the same color, low shoes, dark pantaloons, blue woolen shirt, and yellow oil-cloth coat. There was nothing in the clothing which would lead to identification, but it is quite probable that the remains are those of some poor sailor lost overboard last fall.

Thomas Conlan, a watchman in the employ of the Alton & St. Louis Railroad, was run down at 7:45 last evening at the corner of Polk and Beach streets and instantly killed. Conlan was signaling a train, and as he did so stepped backwards to an adjoining track, not noticing engine No. 148, which was running in an opposite direction. He was picked up in fragments, his body being strewn along the track for some distance. The remains were picked up and taken to the Morgue by Officer Walker. The deceased was 30 years of age, American, and left a wife and three children in poor circumstances at Rochester, N. Y.

John C. Gault, General Manager Wabash Railroad, St. Louis; A. C. Baird, General Freight Manager of the same road, St. Louis; H. C. Townsend, General Passenger Agent Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, St. Louis; C. K. Lord, General Passenger Agent Missouri Pacific Railroad, St. Louis; W. R. Arthur, General Manager St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, St. Louis; George C. Kimball, General Manager Chicago, Michigan & Lake Shore Railroad, Grand Rapids; James Mahoney, General Freight and Ticket Agent Rock Island & Peoria Railroad, Rock Island; and J. M. Osborn, General Freight Agent Wabash Railroad, Toledo, are stopping at the Grand Pacific.

The distinguished Philadelphians who are en route to Arizona were received Thursday evening by Mr. John B. Jeffery, who was apprised of their coming through a dispatch from Mr. Charles Eneu Johnson. Mr. Jeffery procured boxes for them at Hooley's to see the "Crushed Tragedian" that evening, and last evening they were the guests of J. H. Haverly, looking at "My Partner." During the day they did the Stock-Yards, Water-Works, South Park, and the Mining Board, carriages being provided for that purpose. The party is in charge of John L. Hill, ex-Receiver of Taxes of Philadelphia, and they leave at 10:30 this morning for San Francisco in the Pullman car Izaak Walton.

Delegates from various German societies and other gentlemen who are admirers of the eminent German poet, Frederich Bodenstedt, met last evening at Prager & Knise's club-room, No. 55 Dearborn street, to further discuss the form the reception should take when he visits this city. At the former meeting a banquet was suggested, but it is now proposed to have a musical festival at the North Side Turner Hall, the use of which has been gratuitously tendered for that purpose by the Chicago Turngemeinde. The date of his arrival here is not yet definitly fixed, but as soon as it is the public will be notified of it through the press. The different musical societies of the city will be invited to take part. The following is the Committee of Arrangements: Emil Hoechster, Ernst Prussing, William Floto, F. Huxmann, Walter Butz.

The Chinese residents are in a quiet way keeping up the New Year festivities which they commenced last Monday. They are attending to business during the day as usual but in the evening, after work is over, enjoyment to the fullest extent is indulged in. The lover of the dreamy delights of opium seeks his couch, lights his pipe, and floats away upon the smoke-wreaths to realms where washee-washee, Dennis Kearney, and designing directory men are alike unknown. Others, with the memory of distant laundrymen in their minds, sit down and indite long letters to friends in other cities,—picturesque screeds which begin in the upper right-hand corner of the paper and run through a series of perpendicular lines until they end in the left-hand lower angle of the page. The majority of them, however, find their chief enjoyment in "bung-loo," an institution which occupies a place in the Chinese domestic economy similar to that enjoyed by poker in America, and at which some of the Mongolians are so expert that the profits they make at the game overshadow the income from their legitimate business.

About twenty veterans assembled last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel to organize an encampment of the new secret society known as Our Country's Defenders, and continued their secret session until a late hour. The muster was under the charge of Chief Muster Officer J. H. Gray. The lodge was organized as John L. Beveridge Encampment, No. 37, of the Order of Our Country's Defenders, Department of Illinois. The election of officers to serve for the ensuing six months resulted as follows: Commander, W. W. Roberts; Lieutenant-Commander, W. J. Maskell; Adjutant, Abram Bates; Quartermaster, A. P. Heller; Chaplain, A. G. Fancher. The subject of representation at the National Encampment, to be held at Dixon Wednesday, was brought up, and John L. Beveridge, H. O. McDaid, W. W. Roberts, E. P. Heller, and W. J. Maskell were chosen delegates. The meeting then adjourned to that time and place. One of the newly-elected officers of this new organization is responsible for the statement that it is to be used against the candidacy of Gen. Grant, and, in case of his nomination, as a regular Hancock Club, in spite of the fact that most of its members are Republicans. This view is somewhat borne out by the fact that the constitution provides that the organization shall be political in character, but bound to no party. The individual members seem to have but little idea of what its intents really are.

NORTH SIDE ROLLING-MILL EXTENSION.

A rumor to the effect that Mr. O. W. Potter, President of the North Side Rolling-Mills, had purchased a number of blast-furnaces in South Chicago, caused a TRIBUNE reporter to call on him last evening for the purpose of ascertaining whether the report was with foundation. The reporter was informed that the Company had authorized the purchase of these blast-furnaces, which are situated in the neighborhood of the Joseph H. Brown Mills, and that it was the intention of the Company to build branch mills at that point, for the reason that it was impossible to obtain land in the vicinity of the North Side mills for the proposed extension. Another reason for this move is that water in plenty can be obtained free of charge, thus doing away with a considerable expenditure. The resources of the North Side mills are inadequate to supply the enormous demands that are made upon the Company, and this fact has necessitated the building of the contemplated branch.

THE CITY-HALL.

The foot-bridge over the south entrance to the La Salle street tunnel is about completed.

Among the building-permits issued yesterday was one to Leonora Dillon to erect two two-story dwellings, corner of Fulton and Diller streets, to cost $4,000.

The City Treasurer yesterday received $2,919 from the Water Department, $30,460 from the South-Town Collector,—$25,000 in cash and $5,460 in scrip,—and $4,373 from the North-Town Collector in scrip.

Thomas Chalmers, Joseph Beer, and Peter Devine, boilermakers, have consented to act as a Board to examine applicants for the position of Boiler Inspector for the city. They are ready to commence the work at any time, and the indications are that individual who gets the highest testimonials from them will be appointed to the place by the Mayor. They can be found at No. 145 Fulton street.

A few days ago bids were opened for 1,000,000 sewer-brick, but, since the prices were so high and the competition so limited, Commissioner Waller has concluded to reject them all and invite new proposals. He will so advertise as to get bids from Milwaukee and other places, and since it is proposed to pay cash there ought to be no difficulty in the city's getting the bottom figures. Sewer-brick appear to be very scarce in this locality just now, and prices are correspondingly high.

Superintendent Kirkland confesses that the partition or corridor walls of the new City-Hall have cracked, but says there is nothing serious. He does not attribute it to the foundations, but would have very little to say on the subject. The cracking, it appears, occurred some months ago, and, while he has looked into it, he will say nothing on the subject until the building season opens. It may be on account of the weather, and it may be for other causes, but he will not give an opinion until work opens up.

The press has inadvertently given out the wrong idea of the provisions of Commissioner Waller's ordinance as applying to the collection of water rates on and after May 1. It provides that those who pay their tax in May and November will be entitled to a discount of 10 per cent, and those who pay in June and December will be given a discount of 5 per cent, and those who fail to pay in July and January will have their water supply shut off. No penalty is to be attached for non-payment, as heretofore, but instead a premium is to be offered for prompt payment. The ordinance will be put upon its passage Monday evening.

The contractor for the brick-work on the new City-Hall says, in reply to the rumors about his inability to go on with the work, that he anticipates no trouble, and that he will complete his contract, etc. The reason he has not had his bondsmen come around and sign the necessary papers to secure the city against loss in the event of its advancing money to purchase brick for spring work, is that they, or some of them, have been out of town. He does not think of such a thing as throwing up the contract, but since the city is safe in any event, whether he does or not is of very little public interest.

Another case of small-pox was reported yesterday, and the patient saved a great deal of trouble by trudging out to the Small-Pox Hospital the night before and giving himself up. He hailed from No. 86 West Van Buren street, and gave his name as Frank Quinn. How he became infected is not known, but it is said that he is an intimate friend of the City Physician, and has been riding to and from the hospital with him. Two cases were reported from an alley bounded by Peoria, Green, Washington, and Madison streets, but they turned out to be chicken rather than small-pox. The cases at the hospital are all reported as doing well.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The appropriation bill, as made up by the Finance Committee, has been printed, and will come up for consideration Monday evening. As far as can be learned, the Committee's figures come a great way from giving satisfaction, and promise is made that their report will be thoroughly riddled. The Aldermen are being importuned on all hands by the employés for increase of pay, and it seems to be generally conceded that those whose terms expire this spring will make a strong fight to give them all they ask. In fact, the tendency seems upward, and never before was greater pressure being made in this direction. It is not done openly, however, on account of a rumor afloat to the effect that such employés as sought an increase would be dismissed by the Mayor. The struggle is none the less earnest, however, and, if it results in nothing else, it is safe to predict that the 5 per cent taken off salaries by the Finance Committee will be restored. The disposition also appears to be general to push up the appropriations for schools, street-cleaning, etc., and considerable trading is reported among certain Aldermen whose reelection is said to hinge upon their getting appropriations for certain viaducts and bridges.

THE PISTOL BRIGADE.

The Mayor yesterday concluded that it was not the best thing to do to continue issuing permits to individuals to carry concealed weapons, and closed down upon the scheme. His objection is, as has already been given, that the issuing of permits should be a source of revenue to the city, which it is not, and he wants the ordinance so amended as to charge a fee in addition to the Clerk's fee. He thinks that the charge of $2 would be about right, and will issue no more permits until the Council has had an opportunity to amend the ordinance. The following permits, however, to carry pistols, were issued yesterday,—that is, were taken out yesterday upon permits granted the day before:

Patrick O'Neal, watchman, corner of Clark and Twenty-third streets.

S. M. Perry, jeweler, No. 645 West Washington street.

F. A. Perry, jeweler, No. 645 West Washington street.

Philip Freiler, bookkeeper and collector, No. 375 South Halsted street.

Maurice Arnheim, tailor, No. 157 Clark street.

S. J. Brandl, beer-peddler, No. 30 West Ohio street.

William Keyting, clerk, No. 1168 West Taylor street.

Martin J. Qualey, grocer, No. 559 Elston avenue.

M. J. Mangon, McCormick's reaper factory, No. 821 West Twenty-second street.

Jacob J. Burbach, collector, residence not given.

Joseph Galitscher, "capitalist," No. 395 Sedgwick street.

THE GAS QUESTION.

The Gas Inspector yesterday set about an inspection of the test-metres of the North Side, the object being to ascertain whether or not the city was paying more for its gas than it had contracted to pay. These test-metres are few in number, but the periodical examination of them is very essential to protect the city from imposition. The examination was the first made by the present Inspector, and he adopted the policy of going for the metres in person, getting the burners, labeling them, etc., and making the examination afterward. The estimated pressure is two inches, and, taking the various metres and burners to his office, he found them correct,—that is, that the capacity of the burners corresponded very faithfully with the indications of the metres. He found the metre at the south end of the La Salle street tunnel to be correct, and the metre at the engine-house, No. 225 Michigan avenue, was found in the same condition, and the capacity of the burner 3.3 cubic feet per hour. The metre at the East Chicago Avenue Station was also found correct, while the burner had a capacity of 3.5 cubic feet per hour. The metre at the corner of North avenue and Larrabee street was also found correct, while the burner ran 3.5 per hour. These tests comprise the entire North Division, and the average consumption appears to have been 3.43 cubic feet per hour, all of which may mean much or little. It will take several days to complete the tests, and until then nothing can be known as to whether or not the city is paying for more gas than it consumes in the city at large. When all the tests have been made an average can be struck, which will show the facts, but as it is nothing is known. The test-metres and lamps are the guides for all the lamps, and after they have been tested it will be an easy matter to make computations. Each lamp is supposed to consume the same amount of gas that is consumed by the test-lamps in their respective districts, and knowing the consumption of the test lamps, and the number of lamps, the figuring will not be difficult. But in this, even, there is a chance for the city to be wronged, so, to make assurance doubly sure, the district burners are to be tested to see if they correspond with the test-lamps; and comparing the result of this dual test with the bills rendered by the gas companies will settle the question between the city and the companies as to whether the city is being imposed upon or not. As soon as the result is known it will be laid before the Council.

COUNTY-BUILDING.

Only eight marriage-licenses were issued yesterday.

There will be no session of the Criminal Court to-day, and no call in the County Court.

In the County Court yesterday H. S. Monroe was appointed guardian ad litem of Albert P. Johnson, a minor.

The trial of the boy William Schoene, for the murder of his playmate, Samuel Unger, came to an abrupt conclusion in the Criminal Court yesterday morning. On the previous day an attempt had been made by the defense to show that Schoene was weak-minded, if not imbecile, but this broke down badly, and yesterday counsel for the defense informed the Court that they were willing to enter a plea of guilty of manslaughter. The State's Attorney realized that it was hopeless to look for a verdict of guilty of murder, and therefore accepted the plea. The boy being under age, there were only two verdicts possible—guilty of murder, with hanging for the penalty, or the verdict which was returned, with a sentence of imprisonment in the Reform School. The law expressly forbids the incarceration of persons under age in the Penitentiary. The Court asked the boy if he knew what the result of his plea might be, and was answered in the affirmative. Judge Gary then sentenced him to three years in the Reform School.

The Committee on Education met yesterday and audited one bill for $6. They also agreed with representatives of the County Board of Education that the Committee would not audit any more bills until said Board had examined them. The Committee on Roads and Bridges will recommend to the Board that an appropriation of $3,000 be made for the improvement of Archer road, South Halsted street, and Vincent road, contingent on an appropriation of double that amount being made by the Town of Lake for the same purpose. The Committee on Printing and Stationery met but found nothing to do, and the Committee on Towns and Town Accounts audited a few bills. The Joint Committee on Buildings and Service decided to print fifty copies of the plans and specifications of the vaults, iron doors, and locks required for the new Court-House, and will consider the subject further March 1. To-day the Committee on Jail and Jail Acounts will meet, and the Committee on Charities will travel out to the Insane Asylum to receive the supplies.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

The Assistant Treasurer yesterday paid out $40,000 in gold.

Two thousand silver dollars were disbursed yesterday and $7,000 in silver redeemed.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $25,750. Of this sum, $21,356 came from spirits, $3,163 from tobacco and cigars, and, $1,073 from beer. There were no exports.

A letter was received yesterday from Collector Smith, dated at New Orleans, stating that he would probably abandon his Southern trip and return to this office some time next week.

Superintendent McDowell now says that he will have the Department of Judiciary in their quarters in the Government Building by May, the rest of the offices by July, and the Post-Office by fall. The work of putting in the marble wainscoting has been begun, and the plastering is being pushed rapidly, several of the rooms having received the finishing coat.

Sidney W. Sea, who is charged with perjury in making out his bankruptcy schedules, had a partial hearing yesterday before Commissioner Hoyne. This charge is based on alleged false swearing in relation to several conveyances between himself, his son, and others. Yesterday's examination was confined to the introduction of certain documentary evidence, and the hearing was continued until Wednesday morning.

The dutiable goods received at the Custom-House yesterday were as follows: Wilson Bros., 8 cases hosiery; Field, Leiter & Co., 106 cases dry goods; R. Sylvan, 1 hhd brandy; A. G. Spalding & Bros., 1 case archery goods; F. W. Hoyne & Co., 100 brls ginger ale; Chicago Stamping Company, 195 boxes tin plate; Metzler, Rothschild & Co., 2 cases smokers' articles; Graham Bros. & Co., 6 cases essences; Kalman Bros., 5 cases cigars; Kantzler & Hargis, 4 cases cigars; Metzler & Rothschild, 1 case smokers' articles. The collections footed up $7,546.

STATIONERY BIDS.

THE ART OF GETTING A CONTRACT.

For the last month or two the members of the Printing and Stationery Committee of the County Board have been perplexed over the question of letting the contract for stationery for the use of the different county offices during 1880. This perplexity is no new thing, for every year the difficulty of arriving at a plan whereby the contract should be given to the lowest responsible bidder has been experienced. The trouble has uniformly been how to ascertain who was the lowest. Last year a schedule, supposed to include all the articles used, was prepared at considerable trouble and expense, and, this being printed, was handed to prospective bidders. It was supposed that the description of the goods was sufficiently minute for anything, and the following sample will show how the schedule was arranged:

COPYING BOOKS.

515. French, 500, 9x11, half-bound, each.
516. French, 700, 9x11, half-bound, each.
517. French, 1,000, 9x11, half-bound, each.
518. French, 500, 10x12, half-bound, each.
519. French, 700, 10x12, half-bound, each.
520. French, 1,000, 10x12, half-bound, each.
521. French, 500, 10x14, half-bound, each.
522. French, 700, 10x14, half-bound, each.
523. French, 1,000, 10x14, half-bound, each.

Certain firms of stationers bid on this schedule. Some were very low on some items and very high on others, and a wonderful diversity was seen in the bids on certain grades and qualities of goods. The Committee wrestled with the bids for a while, and at last in wild despair totaled up the footings of each bidder, paying no attention whatever to the quantities of each which might be required, and gave the contract to the firm thus ascertained to be the lowest bidder. It need not be said that this afforded no criterion whatever of the merits of the respective bids. The following will show how it may readily happen that the lowest bidder under this system is in reality the highest:

	A.	B.
Eyelet-machines	$5.00	$3.00
Ink	3.00	4.09
Carmine ink	21.00	13.68
Inkstands	1.00	7.04
Lead-pencils	6.00	10.45
Legal paper	.20	.18
Commercial	.20	.23
Feather-dusters, per day	1.30	30.00
Total	$37.70	$68.67

Who can possibly tell by such a system of comparison as this which bid is the lowest?

LOOKING OVER ONE BILL

of $289.92 a TRIBUNE reporter found that the articles named on the schedule and included in this bill would have cost $27.18 more if purchased from another bidder, while certain other goods would have cost $5.26 less. Thus there was an apparent economy of $21.92 by accepting the bid. But of the whole bill, $158.80 (being a good deal more than one-half) represented articles not enumerated on the schedule at all, and on which there is therefore no basis of comparison.

The art of bidding on supplies of stationery appears to be an intricate one. For instance, one man offers to supply nickel check-cutters for 10 cents per dozen, while his competitors ask respectively $3.50 and $4.75 for the same goods, the latter being about the cost. A would be satisfied with 80 cents per dozen for 4-inch copying-brushes, B wants $4, and C $4.52 per dozen. A will let Cook County have all the iron copying-bowls required for 50 cents per dozen, C demands $4.30. For copying-presses the one asks $2, the other $5.70, and for stands for the same A suggests $1.50 and C $7.98. Here the higher prices are the genuine ones. On envelopes and erasers there seems to be something approaching unanimity, but when

FEATHER-DUSTERS

are reached wide asunder as the poles are the bidders. From one can be obtained fifteen-inch ostrich-feather dusters for $1.30 per dozen, while the others ask respectively $30 and $25.20. Black inks run about even; carmine all the way from $13.68 to $21 per dozen quarts. Two men declare that India medium copying ink is worth $3 per dozen bottles, but the third will furnish the same for 40 cents. One will supply double inkstands for $1 per dozen, another asks $7.27. The same startling differences are found in the price of memorandum-books. On the different grades one bidder ranges from four to 25 cents, another from 10 to 45, and the third from $1.20 to $5.15. Quill pens can be had from A for 10 to 25 cents per dozen boxes, but another bidder cannot contract below $4.52, and for one grade would like to get $9.93. Red tape (without which the work of a public office could not possibly go on) costs 50 cents, or $3.25 per dozen. Pens and pencils come out about even, but on some of the grades of paper most used the prices range from $3.60 to $6 per ream. One firm asked exactly double the price for rubber bands of all descriptions that was demanded by another, and yet there must be a market price for these useful little articles. As to rulers, Cook County can get a dozen of maple, with brass edges, for 70 cents or $2, and a dozen of hard rubber for 65 cents or $3.09, as the case may be. Banker's sealing-wax appears to cost anywhere from 20 to 91 cents, and the 15-inch shears which A asks $6 per dozen for B cannot vend for less than $11.

EVEN THE WASTE-BASKET

is not exempt from the ordinary lot. A large wire basket costing 25 cents if bought from A cannot be gotten from B for less than 75 cents, and while one will sell a large willow basket for 55 cents the other demands $1 for the same article.

Most aggravating to the searcher after truth is the fact that the same canine appears to have bitten all the bidders. The man who is away down on one article is away up on the next, and, while in one place he is ready to sell for 40 cents a dozen goods which cost him $3 at wholesale, on the next he demands $5 for something which his competitor will sell for 60 cents. It is apparent, therefore, that no system of making the awards based on the footings will work. The only possible plan to secure for Cook County its annual supply of stationery at figures something near market rates would be for the Committee to ascertain as near as might be what quantity of the most-used articles would probably be required during the year, and to figure on these. Then, by taking the lowest bids on such, and ignoring those on check-cutters, crayons, cash-boxes, eyelet-machines, letter-clips, and lithographed receipts, and by paying some attention to the price of ink, pens, pencils, paper of all kinds, memorandum-books, and above all of red tape (without which office-life would be a dreary blank), the Committee might possibly arrive at a conclusion which would result in the saving of considerable money to the taxpayers of Cook County.

GASTRONOMICAL.

THE SUNDAY DINNER BILL OF FARE.

Following is the menu for to-morrow's dinner for eight plates:

SOUP.
Consommé with asparagus
FISH.
Bluefish au bleu.
ENTREE.
Veal cutlets a la Milanaise.
VEGETABLES.
French peas.
ROAST.
Chicken.
SALAD.
Lettuce and young beans, shelled.
DESSERT.
Apples a la Condé.

COOKING DIRECTIONS.

Soup—Make some bouillon pot-au-feu, as previously explained; strain it well; then take a can of asparagus and put the tender green ends in the bouillon with the juice which was in the can. Let boil all together for half an hour, skimming carefully the whole time, and serve hot.

Fish—Take two bluefish of about two pounds each, clean them well, and make four pieces of each. Then put in pan, with two big onions finely chopped, two dry leaves of laurel or bunch of parsley, some salt and pepper, and a quart of claret. Put on the fire and let boil for ten minutes.

Take half pound of good butter, mix it with two spoonsful of flour. When the fish has boiled, then put the pan on the side of the stove, and add the butter mixed with flour, but in little pieces. Cover the pan slightly and let simmer (very slowly) for an hour. Serve in a very hot dish, but take great care not to break the fish. Ladle a little of the sauce on the fish, and serve the remainder in a separate dish.

Entrée—Take eight small veal chops, trim them well, season well on both sides with salt and pepper. Take half a can of mushrooms, chop them very fine with an onion, a bunch of parsley, and a little piece of ham. Mix the whole with one-fourth pound of bread soaked in milk, one-fourth pound of butter, one egg, and a small glass of sherry. When this is well mixed, divide it in eight parts, put one on each chop, put the chops in a roasting-pan previously rubbed with a little butter, and take care that the chops do not touch each other. Put a little melted butter on each chop with some bread or cracker crumbs, and let cook for an hour in the oven, which must not be very hot.

After that time have a strong fire and let cook for a quarter of an hour, to get the chops of a nice color, and serve hot in a dish, dressing the chops so as to form a crown, not forgetting the juice, which must be put in the same dish.

The directions for cooking the roast chicken and preparing the apples a la Condé were given in previous menus. ERNEST MAGNY.

GRAIN-SHIPPERS.

PERFECTING THEIR ORGANIZATION.

The grain-shippers of the Board of Trade who are interested in organizing an association met in the Directors' rooms for the second time yesterday afternoon. Mr. George M. Griffin occupied the chair, and E. H. Sedgwick officiated as Secretary.

The first thing in order was the reading of the report of the Committee on Organization by the Chairman, E. S. Richards. He read a draft for a constitution and by-laws, the latter being identical with those of the Board of Trade. The constitution provided for a President, a Vice-President, and a Secretary, who might also act as Treasurer. The Association is to be called "The Shippers' Association of Chicago."

On motion, the constitution was taken up and adopted section by section, as read by the Secretary. It was stipulated that ten men should constitute a quorum, but that a less number might adjourn. Provision was made for Standing Committees on Grievances, Finances, Membership, Weights and Measures, etc. The initiation fee was placed at $2.

The Committee on Organization, which was also the Committee on Nomination of Officers, reported the following names as officers for the first year:

President—George Clarke.
Vice-President—N. E. Piatt.
Secretary—E. H. Sedgwick.
Executive Committee—T. S. Francis, H. C. Teed, — Hoagland, — Stone, and W. J. Meek.
Committee on Membership—A. E. Clark, T. B. Wilcox, S. J. Pattee.
Committee on Transportation—George Clarke, George M. Griffin, J. M. Watte.
Committee on Weights and Measures—W. W. Hunter, O. W. Requa, and J. K. Howard.
Judiciary Committee—G. B. Comstock, J. W. Sykes, Boyden (of Fleming & Boyden.)
Committee on Grievances—George M. Griffin, N. E. Platt, and D. D. Garcelon.

A committee of three was appointed to receive signatures to the constitution, and to notify the officers of their election. The Committee consisted of F. F. Elmendorf, James McGregor, and E. H. Sedgwick.

On motion, the meeting adjourned for two weeks from yesterday.

WASTED WHEAT.

THE "IMPERIAL" ELEVATOR.

The exploded elevator was visited by hundreds of people yesterday, and, though the chaotic confusion of the day before had to a great extent disappeared, the scene was one of unique interest. All that is left of the building is the southern wing and the chimney. The latter is built upon a rock foundation, and is a strongly-constructed and symmetrical shaft, which has received no impression of the wreck and ruin lying around it, but the building still standing, which contains mill machinery of great value, is badly demoralized, the brick walls inclosing its eastern and western sides being seamed with frequent cracks. In the opinion of a number of expert gentlemen who viewed the structure yesterday all that was needed to overthrow it was a strong gust of wind striking it at an angle. As it was, when the breeze from the north caught the upper story it made it sway in a very threatening manner.

Opinion was somewhat divided as to the cause of the disaster. Mr. Wheeler, who was on the ground all day yesterday directing the movements of the little army of men engaged in loading the grain for removal, was firmly of the belief that the building itself was amply strong to sustain the pressure of the grain stored in it, and that, when the investigation of the cause of the crash came to be made, it would be found that the foundation of the northern portion of the building was insecure, causing an unequal settling of the building, and finally its general collapse. On the other hand, a well-known builder stated that the construction of the building was altogether too flimsy for the load recently placed in it, but that if the sum of $1,000 had been judiciously expended in iron supports and strengtheners the elevator could have stood the strain successfully.

With regard to the probable loss, Mr. Wheeler stated that until much more of the grain had been gotten safely in store it would be impossible to make an estimate. The grain from the middle of the heap was being taken direct to the Galena Elevator, as it was perfectly clean; that nearer the sides, which was more or less mingled with extraneous matter, was transferred to Seavern's grain-cleaning establishment, where it is undergoing the process of cleansing.

The work of removing the grain from the wreck was carried on very energetically all day yesterday. A body of over 150 men were at work. These were divided into different gangs, some of them throwing the grain direct from the heap into the cars standing alongside; others filling sacks which were carried to wagons waiting to receive their load; while others confined themselves to the removal of the débris brought to light by the lessening of the hight and area of the mountain of grain. It is a difficult matter to make an estimate of how much was saved up to last night at 6 o'clock, but the calculation of a member of the firm of Munger, Wheeler & Co., who placed it at 60,000 bushels,—about half of the whole quantity,—is probably close to the truth. With a similar amount yet to be saved, the great danger dreaded is from a rain or snow storm. The aspect all day yesterday was quite threatening, and the suspension of work during the dinner-hour seemed to most observers to be a waste of very valuable time.

Although the scene presented at the site of the catastrophe was quite orderly as compared to the tangle of the day previous, yet there was enough of confusion to impel the thought that an elevator explosion provides one of the most complete wrecks which can be produced. Notwithstanding the steady work of the laborers, the wheat-hill at the north end of the building had a hight of over thirty feet late in the afternoon. Rising from its centre were the wrecked bins which, when they impeded the work, were attacked with crowbars, split asunder, and carted off piecemeal to the west of the building, where they formed a goodly pile of lumber, among which old women and girls wandered all day long, ostensibly for the purpose of gathering kindling, but really with an eye to filling with chicken-feed the big sack which lay hidden in each of their baskets. Some of the timbers lying here are stout posts of eighteen inches in diameter, which had been snapped across by the force of the crushing grain, giving proof of the irresistible rush of the weighty mass.

The work of removing the grain will be resumed early this morning, and, if no rain intervenes, the bulk of it will be saved by sunset.

MOTHER-IN-LAW.

The alleged influence of a mother-in-law in breaking up a happy home was possibly shown yesterday in the case of one Marte F. Wissig, who keeps a drugstore at the corner of Paulina and Twenty-second streets. Some time back, Wissig began to remonstrate with his wife for flirting, and the first of the present month he refused to live with her, taking up his abode in his store, while his wife and her mother, Mrs. Scadden, occupied rooms overhead. Instead of trying to heal the breach between husband and wife, the mother-in-law, he alleges, upheld her daughter, and encouraged her to scorn her husband. On the 4th inst. Wissig had occasion to come down-town on business, and during his absence a $1,000 bond, eight $100 bonds, and $165 in currency were stolen from his store. He notified the police, telling them that he strongly suspected his wife of the theft, and they armed themselves with a search-warrant for the premises. Their hunt proved unavailing, and they began to look elsewhere for the thieves.

Dissatisfied with this, Wissig went to Justice Brown's office and swore out a second search-warrant, which he put into the hands of Constable George Hartman. This officer set about finding out whether the suspicions of the husband were well founded. He sent a decoy to Mrs. Wissig to negotiate for one of the bonds, if she had them, and this decoy succeeded in obtaining one of the $100 bonds. A warrant for the arrest of the wife and mother was sworn out before Justice Summerfield, and yesterday Constables Hartman, Getman, and Huggard went out to the house. They informed Mrs. Wissig that they had a warrant, and at this she began to regain her lost senses. In a talk with her husband, she made a full confession to having stolen the bonds, and produced them, asking forgiveness. Mr. Wissig agreed to "kiss and make up," on condition that the "mother-in-law must go," and, as this condition was agreed upon, the happiness of the Wissig family was once more restored, and the mother-in-law must look for other relatives.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

The case of Homer Bevans, the High-School teacher accused of irreverent remarks about the teachings of the Bible, and some indelicate remarks to a class composed chiefly of girls, has created a decided sensation in the village, and threatens to break up friendships of years' standing. It is the talk of all circles, and is likely to work an injury to the school whichever way it is decided. Some of the Church folks threaten to call a public meeting and demand the dismissal of Mr. Bevans forthwith. The liberal religious people are disposed to stand by Mr. Bevans, if it is simply a plan to have him censured for his religious views. From what can be learned, the Committee are inclined to treat the objectionable language used by Mr. Bevans as indiscreet, but not intentional, and will probably recommend that he be censured and cautioned against using similar language or questions again. The Committee meet Monday, and will then frame the report to be made to the Board.

The Rev. P. M. Flannegan, pastor of St. Ann's Catholic Church, has returned from his trip to Havana, much improved in health.

HYDE PARK.

The Board of Trustees met last evening in the Village Hall.

The Committee to whom was referred the protest against the improvement of South Chicago avenue to State street reported, recommending that proceedings be dismissed. The Board laid the matter over for one week. The improvement proposed would cost $32,000.

Dr. Lewis, the Health Officer, reported that during January there had been twenty-eight births and twenty deaths.

The Village Controller, at the request of the Board, made a statement on the appropriations required to meet the outstanding water-pipe bonds at their maturity. The average time that the bonds were to run was fourteen years and nine months, thus requiring fifteen yearly appropriations. The bonds amount to $300,000; interest on same, $315,000. Fifteen annual appropriations of $41,000 will meet them; or $35,000 per year for ten years and $41,000 afterwards will do the same. The attorney was directed to prepare the proper ordinance.

The Board of Education of District No. 1 have decided to erect a brick school-house at the corner of Frederick place and Fifty-fourth street. The building is to be two stories high, with a basement, and to contain eight rooms. The estimated cost is about $6,000. The plans are in the hands of the architect, who will advertise for bids.

SAINT VALENTINE.

The Post-Office Flooded with Tender Missives.

This being St. Valentine's Day the feathered tribe the world over put an end to their days of courting and cap the climax of their preliminary cooings with matrimony. There is no exception to the rule. From the Condor, whose mighty wing cleaves the thin air between snow-capped Himalayan peaks down to the sparrow which twitters from a TRIBUNE Building window-ledge, all have to bow down to the ornithological law which decrees that upon the 14th day of February in each year all birds must mate. All the bachelors and spinsters among them who have been wasting the earlier spring evenings spooning in couples upon single twigs barely large enough to hold one bird comfortably, utterly regardless of the speeding of the hours, or of the gentle hints given by the old folks snugly stowed away for the night in the nest above, must on this day put an end to their foolishness and come right down to business. The male flirt whose conduct has given rise to grave misgivings on the part of his lady-love's parents must make a declaration of his intention, and, no matter how coy the young lady, upon this day she will find courage to coo in the affirmative. It must be a trifle hard upon the rooks, who, according to testimony which cannot be gainsaid, are the officiating ministers among the winged tribe, that so much of matrimony is condensed into so short a time, but probably the sudden influx of a multitude of marriage fees compensates for the inconvenience caused by the culmination in one day of so many courtships. However all this may be, the truth remains that upon the day mentioned—to-day, in fact—the birds choose partners for life and settle down systematically to nest-making, in this respect differing from the matrimonially-inclined among men, whose superior wisdom usually induces them to prepare the nest beforehand. The argument has possibly never been advanced before, but the question is worthy of consideration, whether the theory of evolution may not be strengthened by the fact that the day upon which the ornithological question is is universally popped is devoted by the human race to an expression of its tender feeling. The debatable point of whether the soul-breathing poetry, love-suggesting odors, and embossed paper of the modern valentine are a development of the billings and cooings of one of the ancestors of Noah's dove, is one that a Darwin or a Tyndall alone can do justice to, and its immediate consideration must be dispensed with, the fact merely remaining that, whatever its origin, of all the anniversary customs honored by mankind, that of sending valentines bids fair to survive with the strongest. There is an indirectness of method in connection with this peculiar love-missive which makes it especially popular. The youth who has gotten the tender question upon his tongue, but no further, for a thousand times, finds in its ready-made poetry an expression at hand which speaks forth what he has to say without blush or stammer, and which, with his initials attached, will pop the question, or at least break the ice for him in admirable style, and the maiden who has been anxiously waiting for the question which he has feared to pop, can help matters on amazingly by a judicious investment in 25 cents' worth of patent poetry embowered in a wreath of flowers and embossed paper, which she posts anonymously, but with the best possible care that the handwriting upon the envelope shall not conceal her identity. While the valentine is a special boon to the bashful, it is by no means despised by those who are bolder in the declaration of their passion, and it must by no means be considered by those who make it a point never to send valentines that it is only the timid among lovers who resort to their use. Just as surely as a young man's fancy turns lovewards in the springtime, so surely, as the days are getting on towards the 14th of February, do the thoughts of young men—and young women—revert to the necessity of marking their devotion with the joint assistance of the stationer and the Post-Office Department. And it may here be remarked that while every valentine sold conveys pleasure and profit to the former, it carries dismay and dolor to the latter. But few people have any idea of the extent to which, in a large city like Chicago, the annual sending of valentines taxes the working power of the Post-Office. A TRIBUNE reporter paid a visit to the Post-Office yesterday evening, and learned from the Assistant Superintendent of Mails that an extraordinarily large number of these love-missives had been posted during the day, they constituting fully one-third of the whole letters received, or an amount equal to half an ordinary day's mail. The quantity was considerably larger than that received on the 13th of February, 1879, the increase being due largely to the better times which are prevailing, and in a no small degree to the fact that, this being leap-year, the privilege of love-making in all its forms, valentines of course included, is extended to the fair sex. The Assistant-Superintendent pointed out to the reporter a large table upon which lay thousands of the loving epistles, which were being sorted for the city carriers to-morrow. He stated that the city delivery of valentines would be something unprecedented to-day, and that, though the carriers would go out laden to their fullest capacity, they would not be able to distribute the whole in one day. This is a fact worthy of attention, as its knowledge may save a world of disappointment to those who are looking for a valentine, but may be doomed to a temporary disappointment.

Acting upon the suggestion conveyed by the early reports of agricultural statisticians which give the acreage planted with certain sorts of crop as an indication of the extent of the coming harvest, it does not seem unreasonable to assume that the increased labor caused to the letter-carriers to-day may be looked upon as prophetic of an unusually lively matrimonial market later in the season. Where there is smoke there must be fire, says the proverb, and by analogy it may be safely inferred that where there are valentines there must be matrimonial intention. This granted, no proposition could be plainer than that, it being shown that the sowing of valentines this year is about double that of last year, the crop of weddings will, in due time, be proportionately increased. It is a little hard upon the letter-carriers, but, when their overwork is blessed with such a happy augury, they ought to bear their extra burden with felicity.

APPOINTMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., Feb. 13.—Judge Lacey, of the Circuit Court, has appointed Mr. James Deland to fill the unexpired term in the Circuit Clerk's office of De Witt County, occasioned by the resignation of William H. Harrison. The investigation of the office has been completed, and Mr. Deland will make due report to the Board of Supervisors, which meet in March next, as to the deficit said to exist in the accounts of the former Clerk. The appointment is very satisfactory to all parties concerned.

The Eldredge Sewing-Machine.—It leads the world, and is the best for you to buy. Sold on monthly payments. 199 State street.

NO FANCY PRICES—Best set teeth, $8; filling ½ rates. McChesney Bros., Clark and Randolph-sts.

"Sweetness lingering after sweetness"—Candies for the ladies bought at Dawson's, 211 State street.

The attention of the ladies is called to Buck & Rayner's Cold Cream.

The latest invention in chewing tobacco is the Mahogany Cut Plug. Said to excel fine-cut or plug.

DEATHS.

STROMBERG—Feb. 12, of membranous croup, Charles Gottfried, only son of C. G. and Mathilda Stromberg, aged 5 years and 4 months.
Funeral services Saturday at 2 p. m., at the residence 494 Webster-av., to Graceland Cemetery.

DOYLE—Feb. 13, Mattie B., daughter of H. H. and Marion Doyle, aged 5 years 4 months and 9 days.
Funeral from 775 West Adams-st., Feb. 15, at 1 p. m.

GRAVES—Feb. 13, of quick consumption, Fannie A. Graves, sister of Mrs. W. R. Grafton.
Funeral services take place to-day at 2 p. m., at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, thence to Graceland Cemetery.

NOONAN—At his residence in Brighton, of cancer in the throat, Thomas Noonan, aged 50 years.
Funeral Sunday, the 15th, by carriages to Calvary.

NELSON—Feb. 12, Charles F. Nelson, aged 15 months.
Funeral by carriages to Holy Family Church, thence to Calvary.

LYNCH—At the residence of his parents, No. 224 North Market-st., of diphtheretic croup, at 7:30 a. m. Friday, Feb. 13, Patrick, beloved son of Thomas and Catherine Lynch, aged 15 years and 2 days.
Funeral Sunday, Feb. 15, at 11 a. m., to the Church of the Holy Name, thence by carriages to Calvary.

SAMPSON—In this city on the 13th inst., Sarah Isabelle, only daughter of Nels and Barbara Sampson, aged 7 month and 23 days.
Funeral from residence of parents, No. 49 West Erie-st., on Sunday at 2 o'clock.

HAVEN—Tuesday night, Feb. 3, at Jacksonville, Fla., of pneumonia, Josephine Nicoll Haven, infant daughter of Julius D. and Ellen Spear Haven, of Kenosha.

HAVEN—Friday evening, Feb. 6, at Jacksonville, Fla., of phthisis pulmonalis, Julius D. Haven, of Kenosha, Wis., son of the late Dr. S. Z. Haven, of Buffalo, N. Y.

OGDEN—At his residence at Elmhurst, near this city, on Friday, at noon, Feb. 13, of pneumonia, Mahlon D. Ogden, aged 68 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CARPENTER—Friday, Feb. 13, Mrs. Elizabeth Carpenter, mother of Mrs. Simon Quinlin, aged 80 years.
Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

MONEY—From effect of shock received from cars, Charles Money, aged 28.
Funeral at Janesville, Wis., Sunday afternoon.
☞ Janesville (Wis.) papers please copy.

AGNEW—At 333 West Randolph-st., this city, on the 13th inst., Henry Agnew, aged 73 years.
Services at the dwelling this (Saturday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Lawton, Mich., for interment.
☞ Toronto (Canada) papers please copy.

CUSACK—Feb. 12, at 11 a. m., at her late residence, No. 389 Hubbard-st., Bridget Walsh, beloved wife of Martin Cusack, in her 46th year.
Funeral Sunday, the 15th, by carriages to St. Columbkill's Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.
☞ Holyoke (Mass.), New Britain (Conn.), and Binghamton (N. Y.) papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A "CITIZENS' MASS-MEETING" WILL BE held at Aurora Turner-Hall, corner of Milwaukee-av. and Huron-st., Feb. 14, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of discussing the action of the Finance Committee of the Common Council regarding the appropriation for a viaduct over the N. W. R. R., Chicago-av., and Halsted-st. All interested are expected to come and express their opinion. All Aldermen are especially invited to attend. COMMITTEE.

A COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' PRAYER-meeting will be held this evening in the parlor of the Y. M. C. A., 150 Madison-st.

MR. S. A. KEAN WILL LEAD THE S. S. TEACHers' Meeting in Farwell Hall at noon to-day.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will give another entertainment for boys on Monday evening, Feb. 16, in Lower Farwell Hall. A pleasing program has been prepared. Tickets free at office of Y. M. C. A., 150 Madison-st.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY MEETS TO-night at the Art Gallery, 168 State-st., at 8 o'clock. Lecture by Mrs. Maria A. Shorey. Subject, "The Ultimate Results of Democracy."

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE COOK County Teachers' Association is to-day at 2 p. m., at Bryant & Stratton's Hall, Nos. 77, 79, and 81 State-st.

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Absolutely Pure.

MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR. Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world. No other preparation makes such light, flaky, hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. ☞ Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott.
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AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 80 and 82 Wabash-av.

AUCTION

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

REGULAR TRADE SALE, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 9:30 a. m.

Clothing,

And our usually well-assorted Lines of Desirable Goods. Two Important and Leading Features in this sale will be the offering of a very superior importation

Hamburg Embroideries,

And a Large Consignment

Fine Pearl Dress Buttons.

OPENING SALE

1880 Spring Season. 1880

☞ Due Notice Will Be Given. ☜

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL CLOSE OUT AT AUCTION, Wednesday, Feb. 18, AT 10 A. M. SHARP.

150 Cases Men's Calf and Buff, Cong., Alex., and Dom Pedro.
60 Cases Boys'.
75 Cases Men's Calf Boots.
150 Cases Women's Kid and Goat Button, Side Lace, and Pol.
30 Cases Misses'.
80 Cases Child's Wear, and 30 Cases Men's Kip Plow. All of the best makes in style and quality.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 80 and 82 Wabash-av.

THURSDAY, Feb. 19, at 9:30, REGULAR SALE CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

50 Crates English and American W. G. Ware. 15 Casks Rock and Yellow Ware. 2,000 Brls. Glassware, "assorted." Lamps, Chimneys, Shades, Burners, &c. Decorated Toilet Sets. Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By HENRY & HATCH, Successors to Chas. E. Raddin & Co., 137 & 139 Wabash-av.

LARGE AUCTION SALE BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS, TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 10 a. m. sharp. New goods just arrived.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, Hats and Caps, Notions, &c., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18, at 10 a. m. sharp. Notice our advertisement in next Saturday's Tribune. HENRY & HATCH, Auctioneers.

By FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st., General Auctioneers.

SATURDAY'S SALE, 9:30 THIS MORNING. GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS. NEW AND SECOND-HAND Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets. A full line New and Used Carpets. Stoves, General Merchandise, &c., &c. 100 Boxes Bath Brick.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By D. LONG & CO. Auctioneers, 173 Randolph-st.

Feb. 14, at 10 o'clock a. m., REGULAR SATURDAY'S Furniture Sale. Parlor Sets, Chamber Suits, 2 Pianos, Easy Chairs and Lounges, new and second-hand Furniture of all kinds. D. LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

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Wei De Meyer's CATARRH Cure. A Speedy and Certain Antidote for Catarrh, Snuffles, Colds in the Head, Influenza, and Bronchitis. A Constitutional remedy and absolute cure. Sold by all Druggists, or delivered by D. B. DEWEY & Co., 46 Dey-st., N. Y., at $1.50 a package. Pamphlets mailed free.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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TRUNK Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

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APPLETONS' JOURNAL,
For March.

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RUSSIAN NIHILISM. By Fritz Cunliffe-Owen.
POEMS BY FRANCOIS COPPEE: "Gottlob," "The Benediction," "The Night-Watch." With an Introductory Note.
THEOPHILE GAUTIER.
THE SEAMY SIDE. By Walter Besant and James Rice. Chapters XXX.—XXXII.
A TURKISH EFFENDI ON CHRISTENDOM AND ISLAM.
FLESH-COLOR.
LIFE AT HIGH PRESSURE. By W. G. Blaikie.
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An English Witch.

Exeter (Eng.) Gazette.

An extraordinary but well-authenticated instance of belief in witchcraft comes from St. Blazey, Cornwall. A woman named Keam, who died the other day, was believed by her neighbors to be a witch, and great difficulty was experienced in getting any one to bear her to her last resting-place. It was feared, in fact, that the funeral would have to be postponed; but at the last moment several bricklayers, who happened to be at work in the neighborhood, were induced to lay down their tools and carry the coffin to church in their shirt-sleeves. After the service a like difficulty was experienced in getting the coffin to the grave, and that duty had at length to be done in a very irregular way. The decease of the witch, it is said, had apparently lifted a weight from the minds of many weak persons, one cripple asserting that he shall now recover, and should never have been a cripple had she not ill-wished him.

LETTERS AND SCIENCE.

Escott's "England"—"Sunshine and Storm in the East."

"Problems of Life and Mind"—A New Work on Ireland.

"Ouida's" Last Novel—Magazines—Books Received—Literary Notes.

The Missouri Mastodon—Concerning Cyclones—A Roman Banquet—Scientific Items.

LITERATURE.

ESCOTT'S ENGLAND.

This is the fourth volume in a series, uniform in style, of which "Egypt," "Russia," and "Turkey" were the other three. Their aim has been to present comprehensive pictures of the social and political condition of each of the different countries under discussion. Facts and statistics have been carefully compiled and arranged; official documents have been freely consulted; and, as a result, we have a set of valuable treatises, containing an immense amount of information, accessible in no other form. Publisher and author have done their work well. The books are handsomely and appropriately bound; the typography is clear and attractive, and the publication has, in each instance, been undertaken at a time when public interest was awakened and curiosity stimulated in the direction of the topic treated.

"England, Her People, Polity, and Pursuits," is written by T. H. S. Escott; and his work has been subdivided into some thirty chapters. We notice timely chapters on: "Great Landlords and Estate-Management"; "Commercial and Financial England"; "The Working Classes"; "Pauperism and Thrift"; "Coöperation"; "Criminal England"; "Educational England"; "Society and Politics"; "Crown and Crowd"; "Religious England"; "Modern Culture and Literature"; "Popular Amusements," etc., etc. Much that is contained under these different titles is necessarily familiar; but there is also much that is original, and the volume is one whose value will be permanent. A few extracts will give an idea of the general scope of the work, and also of the author's mode of treatment. And we note, at the outset, that Mr. Escott's criticisms are freely made, and that he does not pretend to defend the shortcomings which his own analysis reveals. We also notice that some of the chapters have been furnished by other writers: "Commercial England," by T. Scot Henderson; "Criminal England," by Maj. Griffiths; "Law Courts," by W. D. J. Foulkes; "English Philosophy and Thought," by W. L. Courtney; "The Services," by Capt. Bridge, R. N. As these writers have, however, been especially selected on account of their familiarity with the subjects on which they have written, an additional value is given to the entire book. We believe that it will well repay the careful reader for the time given to it.

The Nineteenth Century has witnessed many changes both in England political and England intellectual. A genuinely popular government has been established; an earnest attempt to introduce an effective scheme of popular education has been reasonably successful; and the "universal dissemination of a popular literature" has been fettered by neither political nor religious constraints. Nevertheless, many important questions are still unsolved. "We are in process of making up our minds what respect or attention, in fixing the destinies of a great nation, is due to the popular will; what obeisance to the Sovereign; what confidence to the Sovereign's advisers. We are in perplexity what course we should steer between the democratic and the monarchical principles. The respective rights of employer and employed, capital and industry, are an unsolved problem. Are the masses to be taught sobriety by act of Parliament? How far are men to be protected against their own vices?" Most of these questions are pertinent, not only to England, but to the other European nations. In answering them the author intends to "analyze and explain the constituents of the artificial civilization and of the minutely elaborated institutions of the time. . . . We shall pass from the simpler elements of our civilization and government as they may be beheld in rural England to the busier and more highly-organized customs and administration of our great centres of trade and industry. Having seen in concrete shape the personnel of the English nation at large,—their temper, tastes, toils, and pastimes,—it will remain to examine the social organization of the polite world, and the institutions and principles established among us for the administration of the Empire."

The book begins with a chapter on the English village,—"a microcosm not only of the English nation, but of the English Constitution." The English parish contains the miniature pattern of the three estates of the realm. The representative of the Lords spiritual is the clergyman; of the Lords temporal, the squire; of the Commons, the tenant and villager; "while squire and clergyman between them, like the two Houses of Parliament, practically exercise not a few of those functions which in their essence pertain to the Sovereign only." Passing from the simple village system, we are presented with a view of the great landlords and estate-management. If we accept Mr. Escott's dogmas, then the British nobleman has been much maligned. Their life is one of work and unending duties. "The higher the personage in the social scale, the more anxious and laborious the life. . . . The great landlords of England are really the rulers of principalities. They are charged with the administration of a miniature Empire." And, for proof of this, he gives a detailed account of the general principles of the management of the Westminster, Northumberland, Cleveland, and Devonshire estates.

The workingmen of Great Britain may be estimated at from 15,000,000 to 17,000,000. In many respects their condition to-day has been vastly improved; but in some portions of England—the Black Country, for instance—it is still deplorable. The Ten-Hour act, the Factory act, the Workshops-Regulation act, and the Trades-Unions have done much for the English workingman. Fifteen years ago, in the Pottery districts, 11,000 children worked from 5 a. m to 8 or 9 p. m., in an atmosphere varying from 120 to 148 degrees. In winter these children were sent on errands "with the mercury 20 degrees below freezing-point, without stockings, shoes, or jackets, and with the perspiration streaming from their foreheads." This condition of things is now absolutely non-existent. The law prohibits and penalizes the employment of all children under 10 years of age, and of children as "half-timers" of less than 13, and who cannot read and write, and understand some geography, history, and the keeping of plain accounts. There is a better feeling between employer and employed; attempts are constantly made to ameliorate the hardships of the latter; the manufacturing laborer and the miner are better off to-day than ever before. The condition of the laboring class, as a whole, despite its many drawbacks and much severe privation, is visibly and steadily improving. A writer in the *National Quarterly Review* gives great credit for this progress to the Trades-Unions. Mr. Escott also assigns them some credit, as embodying the principles of arbitration and conciliation. These "friendly societies" aggregate in England 1,787,291 members, and a total capital of £8,680,525. In this connection the statistics of the small savings-banks—a safe criterion of the state of English labor—are somewhat significant. In 1863 the number of depositors was 3,080,402, and the total amount deposited £27,187,401,—an average of between £8 and £9 per man. In 1873 the former figures had risen to 4,002,587, and the latter to £63,471,412,—an average of £16 per man. The life of the agricultural laborer is pleasanter than that of his manufacturing brother; yet, strangely enough, so rapidly is England passing from an agricultural to a manufacturing people that, "Whereas fifty years ago a fifth of the working people of England was engaged in agriculture, those now occupied in this manner are less than a tenth." And in this connection we find an interesting collection of statistics:

"The total area of Great Britain is 76,300,000 acres, of which 26,300,000 consist of mountains, pasture, and waste, while 50,000,000 are crops, meadows, pasture, and woods and forests. One-fifth of this land is held by about 600 noblemen. One-fourth is held by 1,200 persons, each averaging 16,200 acres; another fourth is held by 6,200 persons, at an average of 3,150 acres; another fourth by 50,770, at an average of 380 acres; while the remaining fourth is held by 261,830 persons, at an average of 70 acres. There are 561,000 tenant farmers in England, averaging 56 acres each. The population of England increases at the rate of about 350,000 a year."

The wages of an agricultural laborer averages little less than 18 shillings a week, or about $9. The laborer is a free man,—free from conscription or compulsory service in the army. He is the only untaxed man in the community (since he can avoid the use of tobacco, spirits, and beer); and his children have practically free education.

In "Criminal England" there are some 40,000 thieves and depredators continually at large; and in this chapter we have an interesting sketch of the English detective system, with its headquarters at Scotland Yard. England has a system of compulsory education. In a total population of 25,000,000 there are 15,187 day-schools, with an enrollment of 3,154,973, and an income of $19,000,000. A writer in the *Contemporary Review*, last August, admitted, however, that America, Switzerland, and Germany had left England far behind in the matter of national education. An English Government report stated that only nine out of every 100 criminals were able to read and write,—so that there are manifest evasions of the law. The English educational system has more defects than Mr. Escott is willing to admit.

Interesting chapters on "Culture and Literature," "Philosophical Thought," and "Popular Amusements" furnish pleasant pictures of the social life in England. The writer next treats of the relation between England and her Colonies. Here he speaks frankly and justly:

"As the relations between Great Britain and her colonial dependencies are at present constituted, the British Empire is in a state of potential disorganization. The connection between England and India is unique. The exigencies of the British Empire in Europe entail a war in Asia, and Parliament is unable definitly to fix the burden of payment on any one quarter. The question of introducing the foreign troops of the Crown to an island in the Mediterranean is canvassed in a debate that raises the deepest constitutional issues. A deadlock ensues in the political life of an Australian colony, and, after months of negotiation with the Colonial Office in London, nothing is settled."

Especial attention should be directed to this particularly anomalous state of affairs:

"England is a nation of Free-Traders. Yet as a man's worst enemies are those of his own household, so those most bitterly opposed to Free Trade are English subjects. The British Empire is held together by no Imperial tariff, whilst the British dependencies impose protective duties on British exports, so heavy as sometimes to be almost prohibitive."

Mr. Escott takes a particularly bright view of the question of coöperation, regarding it as the compensating principle to unionism. Summing up his deductions on this topic, he says:

"On the whole, it is well that we should estimate coöperation rather by the work it has actually done than by that which sanguine visionaries consider it may still accomplish. It is enough to know that it has organized and elevated the life of the masses; has immensely improved their social position; has implanted in them the germs of a new morality, and a disposition which is fruitful of promise in the future relations of capital and labor. Further, coöperation has made the struggle for existence easier, existence itself happier and better, for half a million of Englishmen, in the course of twenty-five years. A sum of upwards of £5,000,000 of capital forms the stock of the working-class coöperative societies. . . . It is further to be remembered that since 1852—when the first Industrial and Provident Societies act was passed—all this development has been perfectly natural and spontaneous, has taken place in the open market, subject to the full and keen competition of other industrial organizations. If the believers in an agency which has done thus much think that more than is likely to be witnessed yet remains for it to do, the delusion is at least pardonable; and, if these are called fanatics, it must be remembered that it was fanatics with whom coöperation had its first beginnings."

In the chapter on "The Services," Capt. Bridge states that the Royal navy consists of 249 vessels of all sorts, and 60,000 men, of whom 14,000 are marines. The regular army (exclusive of the Indian forces, numbering 62,650 men of all ranks) consists of 7,199 commissioned officers, 17,199 non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers, and 111,054 rank and file, or a total of all ranks of 135,452. The four classes of auxiliary forces—militia, yeomanry, volunteers, and reserves—number 377,202 in addition.

The book is pleasant reading. It is not an encyclopedia, it is not a philosophical treatise, nor is it intended to be a book of reference. It is rather a careful survey of a broad field by a fair-minded man, who has taken the pains to verify his facts, and whose deductions or reasonings from them are entitled to respectful consideration.

(England. By T. H. S. Escott. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 1 vol., 8vo., cloth. Price, $4.)

SUNSHINE AND STORM.

Mrs. Brassey is a charming writer. Simple and unpretentious; wasting no space in fine phrases; seeking for no rhetorical effects; content to describe what has been seen as she has seen it, and imparting a new interest to old themes by the freshness of her mode of treatment,—the two volumes she has already published read very differently from ordinary books of travel. Her "Voyage Around the World in the Yacht Sunbeam" attained at once a well-deserved popularity, and we believe the same fate to be in store for her latest venture, "Sunshine and Storm in the East." We are not unmindful of the fact that Mrs. Brassey enjoyed exceptional facilities of travel and of observation. With unlimited wealth, and a luxuriously-fitted yacht, as large as a fourth-rate man-of-war, for a conveyance; independent of railroads, time-tables, steamboats, or hotels; always at ease and always at home,—traveling had few terrors or discomforts, and it was easy to see things through rose-colored spectacles. The various incidents and excitements attendant on her journeys furnished interesting material for the daily journal, and the bright side of things was invariably uppermost.

In the present volume—which, like its predecessor, is admirably illustrated—the writer tells the story of two voyages—one in 1874, the other in 1878, around the Mediterranean and up to Constantinople. Incidentally, the writer draws a comparison between the condition of Turkey in 1874 and its condition at the time of her second visit in 1878. Then, it was bright, gay, and apparently prosperous; now, shattered, and shorn of its beauty and prosperity; "Sunshine and Storm," as she has happily expressed it.

Mrs. Brassey is the wife of Thomas Brassey, an English Member of Parliament, a wealthy gentlemen, a devoted yachtsman, and whose pleasure it is to spend his leisure time cruising in his yacht, the Sunbeam. The Sunbeam is a larger yacht than any flying the burgee of an American yacht club, with possibly three exceptions: the Ambassadress, belonging to Mr. Astor; the Shaughraun, built for Boucicault, and now owned by Henri Say, a Frenchman; and the new steam yacht being built for Mr. Bennett; to which we may add the America, built for Henry Smith, and now owned by the Navy Department. Mr. Brassey's yacht may be tecanically termed a composit three-masted screw schooner, with removable screw, and topsail yards on her foremast. Her length for tonnage was 157 feet; beam, 27 feet 6 inches; displacement of tonnage, 531 tons; area of midship section, 202 square feet. The engines were of 70 nominal and 350 indicated horse-power. From the pictures given of the "Dining-Room," "Nursery," "Smoking-Room," "Deck-House," "Our State-Room," etc., she must be very handsomely fitted up, and her accommodations differently planned from those of our own larger yachts. Her crew, on this last trip of 13,000 miles, consisted of twenty-two men and officers, with eleven cooks, stewards, and maids, and nine passengers, including the owner and Captain. Starting on a Sunday in 1874, interesting descriptions of Gibraltar, Nice, Athens, Tangiers, etc., are given,—which are not, however, especially new. A long stay was made at Constantinople, and Mrs. Brassey evidently devoted considerable time and attention to a study of the manners and customs of the Turks.

Of the elevation of Ministers to their office she says:

"The last Grand-Vizier was a common Chaouch, or Sergeant in a line regiment. Another Chaouch was presented with £500 and made Colonel of a regiment, simply because the servant of a friend of ours happened to give him a pair of Aylesbury goslings, which in time grew up and had a family of their own. The Sultan, who is passionately fond of all animals, saw and admired them at the guard-house, and wished to buy them. The Sergeant refused to name a price, but begged the Sultan to accept them, and accordingly was rewarded by promotion. The command of one of the largest ironclads was given to a common sailor because he had a very pretty cat, to which he had taught all sorts of tricks. He presented it to the Sultan, and was told to name his own reward. . . . Tom was very much relieved to get away without having any proposal or offer made to him for the yacht."

The second trip of the yacht—an account of which occupies by far the greater part of this volume—began on Friday, Sept. 20, 1878, and some of the same places were visited as on the previous trip. But Cyprus was now an English colony, and much more time was devoted to its exploration. It does not appear that Mrs. Brassey, or any of those stationed there at that time, were particularly enchanted with the new acquisition. "Every one on board the Minotaur gives a bad account of the climate of Cyprus, and seems thoroughly glad to get away from it. The crew have always drank distilled water during their stay. Mr. Hepworth Dixon was among those on the flag-ship. We had an interesting conversation, in the course of which he gave us a great deal of valuable information about the island and the things best worth seeing in it. He specially recommended us to beware of the horses, which are often extremely skittish,—a fact of which he himself had had painful experience, having broken his collar-bone by a fall from one of them." A description of the Island of Cyprus and its different forts occupies several chapters, and conveys much useful information.

The contrast between Constantinople in 1878 and as she had seen it four years before, is most marked in its financial depression, absence of pomp and ceremony, greater freedom of the women, the introduction of European dress, etc. "The man who now possesses the most influence in Turkey is, we are told, the Cafidje, or maker and hander of the Imperial cups of coffee. The Sultan trusts and believes in him more than in anybody else. . . . The present Sultan appears to be much liked by all who come in personal contact with him, and to have an earnest desire to do what is right, though he is easily influenced by others. Sir Henry and Lady Layard are never tired of praising him, and Hobart Pasha, Sir Collingwood Dickson, and many others who have occasion to see him continually, seem to be equally fascinated. . . . Among other fancies, the Sultan has lately acquired a sudden taste for farming, and he now wants to find a bailiff who will go partner with him in a certain number of acres; he will not hear of paying him as a servant."

Mrs. Brassey gives an interesting description of a sort of Robinson Crusoe living on a bold, rugged promontory called Cape Malea:

"It is almost inaccessible from the sea, except on one little spot, where a hermit has built himself a house. He is described as a very old man, with a long gray beard reaching down to his waist. The little plot of land that is not absolutely precipitous near his house is beautifully cultivated in terraces, and he has a small herd of goats and a few fowls. Many steamers and yachts make a point of calling here, to leave him a few biscuits and a little oil. They blow the whistle and lower a boat, and the old hermit comes to the shore and brings whatever produce he has to spare (cabbages, milk, fowl, eggs), leaves it on the beach, and retires to a cave close by. The boat's crew land and take the things, leaving in their place whatever they have brought. As soon as they have rowed a little way off the hermit comes and takes possession of his part of the exchange. He trusts entirely to the honor of his visitors. The story goes that the hermit was originally a shipowner of Athens, and always commanded one of his own ships. Three times did he run ashore on this rocky point, on each occasion losing his ship and many of his crew. At last, in despair, he vowed never to speak to any one again, and to spend the remainder of his life in doing penance for his misfortunes on this solitary cape, with which there is no communication except by sea."

Jan. 8 the family were once more in their English home, and the voyage was ended. It had less of novelty than the voyage round the world, yet had been a very pleasant five months' cruise, and they left the Sunbeam with regret.

We have only been able to give a very general idea of this interesting book. Works of travel often only succeed in accumulating a mass of statistical information, detailing geographical features, recapitulating history, and heaping Pelion upon Ossa in the way of facts and the impressions of others. "Sunshine and Storm" is free from these peculiarities, and is, therefore, all the more pleasant reading. It is not a book of reference; not an authoritative treatise on the countries visited. It is the well-told story of a pleasant trip, filled with incidents and anecdotes that serve to brighten up its pages. It ought to afford profitable entertainment for many an evening to those interested in travels and adventure. We may add that the publisher's work has been well done, the book handsomely bound, and great care shown both in presswork and composition.

("Sunshine and Storm" in the East. By Mrs. Brassey. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 1 vol. Cloth. Price, $3.50.)

PROBLEMS OF LIFE AND MIND.

George Henry Lewes, who died not long since, left manuscripts of the continuation of his "Problems of Life and Mind," which, though not revised by himself as he had intended, are now published under the editorial supervision of a particular friend, aided by Dr. Michael Foster and Mr. James Sully. The first volume of this work was published in England and republished in this country in 1874. In that volume the first Problem was considered. which pertained to the "Limitations of Knowledge." In the present volume three more Problems are discussed,—one pertaining to "Mind as a Function of the Organism," another to "The Sphere of Sense and Logic of Feeling," and the last to "The Sphere of Intellect and Logic of Signs."

It will be seen at once from the first of these titles that Mr. Lewes regards mind as only a function of the nervous organism, and not as the master of the bodily organs. He rejects the theory of Nägeli, that all matter is endowed with life and sensibility. But he holds that plants as well as animals have sensibility along with life. Of course he defines "Sentience" very widely, and he seems to us to overlook the important distinction between nervous conditions in animals and their corresponding states in plants, and sensibility. He does not, of course, admit that sensations are in mind and not in the material organism, which is the common doctrine of spiritual philosophers. He maintains that consciousness and perception are only forms of "Sentience," and the same of thought and reasoning. Accordingly he discusses "the *logic* of feeling." But he acknowledges that he uses the word "logic" in an unusual sense,—attempting, however, to justify it by comparing his use with the common expression, "the logic of events," which is not the language of philosophy.

Mr. Lewes, while dealing largely in definitions, does not seem to us to clear his terms of ambiguity; and he builds his entire system on assumptions which require proof, and rejects mental facts which, in the judgment of all spiritual philosophers, are of fundamental importance. At the same time he differs on grave questions with both Herbert Spencer and Mill.

To those readers who are inclined to adopt the materialistic philosophy, the volume before us will be welcome; while it will be wholly unsatisfactory to those that are persuaded that the organs of sense are only instruments which the mind uses and on which it is dependent in its present state of existence.

We subjoin an interesting statement which we find under the head of "Double Sensation":

"The following case is of intense psychological interest. It reports what the narrator observes in himself, and in his brother; and the main facts have been controlled and verified by Prof. Brühl, so far as objective verification is possible in such a case.

"Herr Nussbaumer and his brother from childhood upwards have always had sensations of color simultaneously excited by sensations of sound. It is not simply that sonorous vibrations excite colors accompanying the sounds, but definit sounds excite corresponding definit colors. One of the brothers has a great facility in distinguishing the overtones which accompany the ground tone; yet very often, when these overtones are delicate and breathlike, his perception of them is *somewhat disturbed by the accompanying colors*. Both brothers have been accustomed to designate particular tones by their attendant colors. The shrill womanly tones of some men's voices they call yellow; the rasping voices of some others they call grayish-brown. When they were children it often occurred that some particularly agreeable tone made them exclaim, 'What a lovely color it has!'—which naturally excited the laughter of bystanders. In later years, Nussbaumer, learning that painters spoke of the tones of color, and musicians of the color of tones (*klang-farben*), imagined that they also had the double sensation which he noticed in himself. But he learned on inquiry that this was not so; their terms were metaphorical.

"To settle the question whether this double sensation was 'mere fantasy,' or 'association of ideas,' Prof. Brühl tested Nussbaumer, and ascertained, first, that each particular note had constantly its corresponding color; and, secondly, that both brothers agreed in having the double sensation, but not precisely the same colors corresponding to the same notes,—there was a general agreement, but with this some differences. The brothers had been separated for six years, during which period no communication on this subject passed between them. The one in Vienna, at the instigation of Prof. Brühl, wrote down a score of questions, which the brother in Vicenza was requested to answer; these answers were handed in a sealed packet to the Professor, in whose hands were the questions and answers of the Viennese brother. In the article from which I draw the account, both questions and answers are given. They show that the phenomena are constant in both brothers, in spite of the minor variations. Thus the tone *g* has orange for one brother, and orange-yellow passing toward bluish for the other. The tone *c* has dark-blue for one brother, and leathery-yellow passing over into cornflower-blue for the other. *D* has a mingling of dark-blue and brownish-violet for one, and chestnut-brown with bright streaks for the other. When a chord is struck, one brother has a blending of colors passing from dark to bright, and from bright to dark; the other has a vividly changing mixture, with sudden flashes of particular colors.

"It is specially noticeable that red, green, pure white, and pure black are never excited in either of them by any tones or combinations of tones. Blue, yellow, brown, and violet are the most frequent. The brother at Vicenza writes: 'I don't know why you put the questions, nor what interest the answers can have for any one but ourselves. I only know that, if I were a painter and a musician, I could make colors represent every tone, and tones represent every color, discords included.'"

(Problems of Life and Mind. By George Henry Lewes. Third Series—continued. Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co. Price, $3.50.) R. W. P.

IRELAND.

A most timely publication, now that the political and social condition of Ireland is attracting so much attention the world over, is a handsome 12mo. volume of 352 pages, published in this city by the veteran bookman, P. T. Sherlock. The book contains everything which is needed for a thorough understanding of the whole Irish question. It literally states the case of Ireland, and so compactly that no one can find any difficulty in understanding it. The book properly gives a description of the country; its coasts and harbors; its islands, rivers, and lakes; its geology, coal, iron, copper, and lead deposits; its climate, botany, and zoölogy. It explains how the territory is divided politically, and the governmental organization in all its details; a statement of all the landed property in Ireland, and the number of acres in each county; the population and number of inhabited houses, with various other details.

The book gives a sketch of the history of Ireland in her days of peace and prosperity, and also of the 220 years' struggle with the Danes; of the Anglo-Norman invasion, begun about 1160; and the spoliation of the land during the reign of the Plantagenets, the Stuarts, and the British rulers down to the latest day.

The ancient land law of Ireland is explained and stated; the confiscations during the various reigns, from Henry II. to Cromwell, are detailed. The political, religious, and social history of the country during its 700 years' struggle with England is graphically stated, with also some statistics of the famine of 1847-'50. Coming down to the present time, there is given the personal history of Parnell and his associate agitators for the reform of the land laws of Ireland; and then it gives in extenso the whole statement of what Ireland complains of, and what Ireland asks of the British Parliament. To the American reader this chapter of the book will furnish a full understanding of the present controversy and of Parnell's mission.

Attached to the volume is a complete gazetteer of Ireland, arranged by counties, including every detail of every county, city, borough, parish, and town in all Ireland. The book is neatly published, and meets a public want. It is published in cloth, gilt, at $1 per volume, and may be had from all booksellers.

MOTHS.

Some writer has said of "Ouida," that she "began with placing in the setting of a feminine imagination the materials of pictures drawn by George Lawrence and Whyte Melville. She has since then come powerfully under the agency of that pagan estheticism which has an important element in modern culture; and to this she has added that experience of foreign countries and extended travel which is seen in many other of the novelists of the period." To which we may add that, having at least studied the immoralities of foreign life, she has devoted her unquestioned talent to making a knowledge of them as widespread as possible. "Moths" is no better than "Strathmore" or "Pascarel." It treats of the adventures of a mother, herself affecting all the fashionable vices of the period, who compels her daughter to marry a brute of princely rank. The daughter, *Vera*, is the one good character in the book,—purity in the midst of corruption,—and her husband insults her by openly disregarding the seventh commandment and bringing his mistresses into his own home. The glimpses of life and the characters sketched are those from which decency recoils disgusted. The purpose and the object of the book are vicious. No conscientious critic could say a single word except in condemnation of the plot, the plan, the principles advocated, or the lessons taught. There is no open indecency, no plainly-revealed immorality staring you in the face as you turn over its pages. But the hidden meaning, the dextrous twist of harmless words, the innuendo, and the insinuation convey the author's intentions in no equivocal manner.

It was said that "Moths" would deal with prominent characters in the social world, and the disguise was to be so thin that the masker would be revealed without effort. We thankfully record our conviction of the abandonment of any such purpose, if it was ever formed,—of its total failure if attempted to be carried into practice. *Prince Zouroff*, and *Lady Dolly*, and the *Duchess of Sonnaze* may actually live and move, and have an existence; but we do not believe their best friends would recognize them in "Moths." Women who are not satisfied with a husband's affections, but must have their lovers, and "affinities," and admiring *Joseph Surfaces*, are not so rare but that we can find their prototypes in real life. But nowhere do we believe that the lack of morality described in Ouida's latest work would be tolerated in so open, flagrant, and unpleasant a form. In real life at least, immorality in the higher ranks goes heavily veiled, and it is not the barking dog that bites.

All this being said, and being true, will not probably prevent the sale of a single copy of the book. To have said less would have been a perversion of duty; to say more would accomplish no good. We believe such works as "Moths"—so cleverly written, so full of evidence of the talent and genius of the writer, the story so interesting and so graphically told, the scenery so skillfully painted,—we believe the effect of such works to be pernicious, and their publication a matter of regret. Yet we cannot deny their power. "Moths" is not inferior to "Ouida's" other works, although the story is too long drawn out. The descriptions are well done, the climaxes effective, and the ending satisfactory. Those who enjoy this sort of literature will feel repaid for reading "Moths"; which comment is, after all, very much like Artemus Ward's comments on his famous cure-all pills: "For them wot likes these pills, these are just the pills wot they likes." (Moths. By "Ouida." Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1 vol., cloth. Price, $1.25.)

A NEW MAGAZINE.

With the new year there was issued from a St. Louis house a handsomely-printed and well-edited periodical, under the title of *Hackstaff's Monthly*, "devoted to the grafic arts, the book and paper trades." Ostensibly published for the benefit of printers and their colaborers, it contained but a small proportion of matter devoted especially to the craft; but, as a magazine of "general literature," it was certainly a success. The second number has reached us, and presents many desirable improvements upon its predecessor. A serial story by Harriet Prescott Spofford will aid to give the new venture a national reputation. The other original stories are of a high order, as are all the contents. The articles of especial interest to the printing craft—and to the general reader as well—are those upon "Newspaper-Libels," "Copyright," "Proof-Reading," "Trade-Unions," etc. The editor, while declining, for the present, to enter into the spelling-reform movement, gives a few paragraphs which afford of themselves strong arguments in favor of the reform. The new venture certainly deserves succes, and we sincerely hope it will meet with it. George C. Hackstaff & Co., publishers, Singer Building, St. Louis. Price, $2.50 per annum. H. R. B.

MAGAZINES.

The *Penn Monthly* for February contains articles on: "Spiritualism in Germany," by Prof. Robert E. Thompson; "Two English Crazes," by W. D. Rawlins; "The Land Question in the Scottish Highlands," by John Murdoch; "The Duties of Visitors of the Poor, Aside from Almsgiving," by Mr. Lesley; and "What Is Money?" by Timothy Wright.

The *National Quarterly Review* for January contains articles on: "Rise and Fall of the Bonapartes," "The Management of the Indians," "The English Classics," "The Hygiene of Water," "The Working Classes of Europe," "The Nebular Hypothesis," "Inter-State Extradition," "The New Eastern Question"; and "A Southerner's Estimate of the Life and Services of Stephen A. Douglas."

Appletons' Journal for March contains: "The Return of the Princess," Part First; "First Impressions of the New World" (concluded), by the Duke of Argyll; "Russian Nihilism," by F. Cunliffe Owen; poem, by François Coppee; "Théophile Gautier"; "The Seamy Side," by Walter Besant and James Rice"; "A Turkish Effendi on Christendom and Islam"; "Flesh-Color"; "Life at High Pressure," by W. G. Blaikie; and "The Restoration of the Jews."

The Chicago *Medical Journal and Examiner* for February contains, among its original communications: "Select Topics of Modern Surgery"; "The Cinchona Cure for Intemperance"; "Expert Testimony in the Hayden Trial"; "The Mechanical Adaptation of the Obstetric Forceps"; "Gynæcology in the Seventeenth Century." There are also reports of clinical lectures, and clinical reports, with the usual correspondence, selections, and editorial articles.

The *Fortnightly Review* for February has the following table of contents: "Turkish Facts and British Fallacies"; "Sir William Roxall, R. A.," by Lord Coleridge; "The Beginning of Greek Sculpture," by W. H. Pater; "Irish Needs and Irish Remedies," by H. M. Hyndman; "Pliny the Younger," by H. F. Pelham; "The Cost of Elections," by Sydney C. Buxton; "Henry Thomas Buckle," by G. A. Simcox; "The Irish Franchise," by Charles Dawson; "Empire and Humanity," by Frederic Harrison.

The most important article in *Macmillan's Magazine* for February is "Cetywayo's Story of the Zulu Nation and the War," as told by him to Capt. J. R. Poole, R. A. Other subjects treated are: "He That Will Not When He May," Chapters XIII.—XV.; "Poultry-Keeping as a National Industry," by Jane Chesney; "Stage-Anomalies," by H. Sutherland Edwards; "Some Hints on the Teaching of Latin," by Prof. George Ramsay; "A Night-Watch"; and "The Halcyon's Nest," by Robert Caird.

LITERARY NOTES.

The Rev. Sheldon Jackson—a Presbyterian missionary in Alaska—will soon publish a book on that country, illustrated by over a hundred wood-cuts.

In answer to the question, Who wrote "Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation?" it is now generally admitted to have been written by the late Dr. Robert Chambers.

The March number of the *North American Review* will contain a reply to James Anthony Froude's recent essay on "Romanism and the Irish Race in the United States," by Bishop Spalding, of the Roman Catholic Church.

Richard H. Dana is said to be engaged upon a new treatise on International Law; and James Schouler, of Boston, is writing a sequel to Bancroft's History, entitled a "History of the United States under the Constitution."

The *Harvard Register* for February contains a very good illustration of the new Sever Hall, with a full description of this latest addition to the Cambridge buildings. There are also many other articles of interest to Harvard alumni.

A new weekly periodical, the *Troubadour*, has appeared in London. It proposes to unite with information about all that concerns art, in the widest meaning of the word, literary articles, tales, poems, and other more or less original contributions.

The new volume by the late Bayard Taylor, which will be issued in March, will have for its title, "Critical Essays and Literary Notes," and will comprise, besides "Days in Weimar," articles on Thackeray, Tennyson, Halleck, Hugo, Howells, George Eliot, and Henry James, Jr.

The London *Times* explains the large prices obtained at the sale of Dr. Laing's library as being in a great measure due to the demand from America for rare and curious books, and first editions of standard works, etc. It is estimated that the proceeds of the sale are five times greater than the total sum paid for the books by Dr. Laing.

An odd certificate of merit, says the *Publishers' Weekly*, comes up from an unexpected quarter to that already famous novel of life in the South, "A Fool's Errand, by One of the Fools." The Raleigh (N. C.) *Observer* declares in anguish of spirit: "It is a powerfully-written work, and destined, we fear, to do *as much harm* in the world as 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'" This the publishers consider the best possible tribute to the strength of the book.

G. P. Putnam's Sons offer original manuscript copy and autograph revisions of the first edition texts of portions of Washington Irving's "Mahomet and His Successors," "Knickerbocker's History of New York," and the "Life of George Washington." The price asked is $250. They also offer a fine set each of Audubon's "Birds of America" and "Quadrupeds of America" for $1,950, and McKenney & Hall's "History of the Indian Tribes of North America" for $500.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A BUNDLE OF LETTERS. By Henry James, Jr. Boston: Loring. 1 vol., paper.

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS AND PAPERS. Volume IV. Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co. 1 vol., cloth. Price $5.

GRAHAM'S SYNOPSIS OF STANDARD PHONOGRAPHY. By A. J. Graham. New York: Bible House. Cloth. Price 50 cents.

THE MASTER OF RED LEAF. By E. A. Meriwether. New York: E. J. Hale & Son. 1 vol. paper 75 cents, cloth $1.25.

HISTORY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. Part IV., Vol. 2. By Mrs. Martha J. Lamb. New York; A. S. Barnes & Co. Price 50 cents.

HALF A HUNDRED SONGS. By Hattie Sanford Russell. Price 35 cents. ELEMENTS OF EDUCATION. By Charles J. Buell. Price 15 cents. POLITICS AND SCHOOL. By Sydney G. Cooke. Price 25 cents. All published by Davis, Bardeen & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

SCIENCE.

WARM WATER IN SURGERY.

Dr. A. H. Goelet, confirming Dr. Hamilton's views, reports cases of traumatic erysipelas, lacerated and contused wounds in general, but especially those of the scalp, compound fractures, gunshot wounds, and traumatic gangrene. The warm-water application may be made: (1) By a water bath, when the limb is submerged in water kept constantly at the same temperature (generally about 100 deg. F.), disinfected when so desired, and changed as often as necessary (about twice a day will generally suffice). (2) By means of hot fomentations, which consist of a layer of cotton batting, or two thicknesses of sheet lint, saturated with hot water (previously disinfected if desired), applied closely and evenly to the part, and kept at an even temperature by a covering of oiled silk. In this case it will be necessary to wet the dressing about every two hours, and change it twice a day, or oftener where there is profuse suppuration. In erysipelas the dressing must extend a little beyond the limit of inflammation. Dr. Goelet gives a number of cases in which one or the other of these plans of treatment was employed with great success.

A ROMAN BANQUET.

A recent number of *Notes and Queries* gives an entertaining account of a Roman banquet which took place about 75 B. C. This supper (cœna), which corresponded more nearly with the dinner of modern times, was given by Lentulus to celebrate his inauguration as Flamen Martialis, an officer who ranked among the Flamines second only to the Flamen Dialis. The company comprised seven of the Pontifices, Q. Catulus, M. Æmilius Lepidus, D. Sylianus, P. Scævola Sextus, Q. Cornelius, P. Volumnius, P. Albinovanus; the Rex Sacrorum, C. Cæsar; and L. Julius Cæsar, the Augur. The party, however, was not limited to men. There were present four of the Vestals,—Popilia, Perpenia, Licinia, and Aruncia (the remaining two of their colleagues were probably obliged to remain at the Temple to attend to the sacred fires); the wife of Lentulus, Publicia the Flaminica, and his mother-in-law Sempronia. [This title of Flaminica had some privileges, and also some restrictions. Among the latter was one which prohibited her from mounting a staircase of more than three steps, to prevent her ankles being seen.] The presence of the Vestals may occasion some surprise, but their position was in many respects anomalous. The honors paid to them were very remarkable. They were attended by a lictor when they went out, and even Consuls and Governors made way for them. Like the Peers of England, they gave their evidence without taking an oath. The duties of their office were required to be very strictly performed, and the most terrible punishments awaited any violation of their vows. They enjoyed a fair amount of liberty, and were allowed to walk about the city, to attend theatres and gladiatorial exhibitions, where the best places were reserved for them, and they were, as we see, sometimes present at social entertainments. They were even able, after thirty years' service as Vestals, to unconsecrate themselves and to marry. The company at Lentulus' banquet was arranged in three triclinia, with ivory couches. The Pontifices occupied two of the triclinia, and the third was given to the ladies. From the recumbent position of the guests, who were said to lie in the bosoms of each other ("alicujus in sinu cubare"), it would not have been decorous for the ladies and gentlemen to occupy the same couch, and it was, indeed, only in the later days of Rome that the ladies adopted the custom of reclining at table. The repast commenced with the antecœna, for which it was usual to serve hors d'œuvres for the purpose of stimulating the appetite, but on this occasion the menu of the antecœna or gustatio contained some dishes which were tolerably solid. Raw oysters à discrétion ("ostreas crudas quantum vellent"), several kinds of shell-fish ("echini, pelorides, spondyli, glycomarides, murices purpuræ, balani albi et nigri, urticæ"), thrushes, asparagus, fatted fowls, oyster patties, ortolans, haunches of a goat and wild boar, and rich meat made into pasties. For the cœna there were pork, wild boar, fish patties, pork pies, ducks, teal soup, hares, rich meat roasted, wheaten cakes, and rolls. The conversation is not recorded, but it is to be hoped that the company (following the advice given in the "Atticæ Noctes" of Aulus Gellius) avoided painful and involved subjects, and limited their discourse to the common topics of every-day life.

THE MISSOURI MASTODON.

Several years ago, a Dr. Koch placed on exhibition the bones of a large animal he found in Gasconade County, Missouri. He had arranged the bones with but little idea of their proper relationship, turned the head upside down, and represented it as having canine teeth adapted to a carnivore,—the tusks, in reality,—alleging that the animal fed himself with his fore feet. J. D. Dana, the geologist, and O. C. Marsh, the paleontologist, went into an examination of the relics, effectually scalping the Doctor, and, while crediting him with being an assiduous collector of bones, dubbed him an ass and a falsifier. The Doctor claimed he had found arrow-heads with the bones, which would make it appear that man was contemporaneous with these mammals on this Continent. However willing scientists might have been to accept any proofs of such a statement, Dr. Koch's unsupported claim of the arrow-head find was too much for them to swallow in the absence of indications in any other part of the country that man existed previous to the last end of the tertiary formation or just before the post-tertiary. Marsh says there is considerable evidence of man's existing on this Continent during our pliocene, and Dr. Koch's arrows would have added to the evidence had not the falsehoods in which he was detected discredited all he might say beyond the mere undisputed bone-discovery. Koch described the several layers through which he dug to exhume the mammoth's remains, stopping only short of the old red sandstone; when the facts were proven that the mammoth was found in a peat-bog, the bones being pulled up from the muck by reaching down poles and arms.

We thought these matters were settled long ago; but, to our surprise, here appears Bryant's History of the United States, with the capture of the Missouri mastodon depicted on page 11. Bryant does not tell us the names of the savages exactly, but he represents them surrounding the dying nondescript,—all of them, like the Cupids in Biddy's valentine, with more bows and arrows than breeches, striving to fill his hide with paleolithic memorials of their existence, evidently fully conscious that millions of years afterward Dr. Koch was to beguile Bryant into recording their arrowheads along with Washington's hatchet and the nickel-plated spade with which Grant planted the tree in South Park, as among the utensils worthy of being embalmed in the American recollection.

In literature pretending to exactness, no greater disservice can be rendered truth-seekers than committing just such blunders. Partisanship may be useful in these fields, by enabling the judge to discriminate between assertion and counter-assertion. Histories claiming to be exact should have such matter carefully sifted before introducing it to readers as fact.

CONCERNING CYCLONES.

Every one should know what a cyclone is, but the general ideas on the subject are rather vague. Take a small butter-pot, and set it down on your largest map of the world at about 20 degrees North Latitude, anywhere in the Atlantic between two continents, say east of the West Indies. Then, with a piece of whalebone twice as long as from the butter-pot to the North Pole, bent into a parabola, with one end at the Pole, the other at the butter-pot, mark out thus the path of the cyclone. The apex of the bent whalebone will be somewhere in the Western United States. Imagine your butter-pot to be revolving on its own centre in the direction of the hands of a watch, at the rate of a hundred miles an hour. Its northwestern edge will be the dangerous storm-rim, blowing a hurricane, lashing the seas, and precipitating the rain; the other edges will be breezy, but not so stormy, as they contain less moist air. The centre will be the low barometer and calm area, because here the air has less weight, and is flowing upward. Now, move your pot slowly along the parabola, still supposing it to be turning. By the time you reach the centre of the United States, exchange the pot for a saucer, with the same supposed conditions, only by this time, if wintry, a snow-storm will take the place of the rain. Keep it moving circularly, and northwards also along the parabola, and about Hudson's Bay change to a breakfast-plate, and in Greenland to a dinner-plate, and about the 80th degree North, before the storm reaches the size of a buggy-wheel, it breaks up. Thus you see the space over which the storm travels enlarges as it passes North, the winds blow around its rim, and the calm centre moves with it. Mariners now carry what is called a horn-card, a transparent piece of flat cows'-horn, with a circle on it, inside which are several smaller circles, with arrows pointing as a watch's hands travel. Whenever the barometer changes, and clouds scud by, this horn-card is placed on the chart at the ship's position. Knowing the wind's direction and the weight of the air, the horn-card tells whereabouts in the cyclone the ship is, and from this is reasoned how to sail to avoid the cyclone; or, if unavoidable, how to manage in it; or, if possible, how to profit by it. Not many decades ago, ships were driven thousands o

miles from their course by not having masters possessed of this knowledge. Nowadays, meteorological information is as necessary to the navigator as his sextant. In South Latitudes the storm passes in the same way toward the South Pole, by way of a western bend, only the circular motion is reversed, and the southwestern is the stormy edge.

FLOWER TOURNAMENTS.

Jeux floraux—flower tournaments—were celebrated yearly at Toulouse. In the time of the Troubadours it possessed an endowed literary institution (College du Gai Savior, or de la Gai Science),—College of the Gay Arts, as Poetry was termed. The college faculty consisted of seven Troubadours, under a Chancellor; they elected Doctors and Baccalaureates, and taught the laws of Love (Quis d' amors, also called amors fleurs du gai savior) in their palaces and palace-gardens. In 1323 they sent out a letter in rhyme, inviting all poets to be present at the poetical tournament to be held in Toulouse, May 3, 1324, offering as a prize for the best poem a violet made of the finest gold. The celebrated Arnauld Ridal won the prize. The magistrates of the city, who were present, begged the privilege of holding a similar tournament for the purpose of encouraging everything in the line of art which might serve to beautify the City of Toulouse, offering the same prize,—the gold violet. To further enhance the glory and magnificence of this tournament, two additional prizes were offered, viz.: a wild rose (eglantine) and a marigold (souci), both of silver.

ANOTHER "ANTI-FAT" REMEDY.

The use of the variety of sea-weed botanically known as Fucus vesiculosus for reducing obesity has obtained recognition in professional circles abroad, says the *Journal of Health*. Dr. Fairbank writes to the *British Medical Journal* as follows: "More than fifteen years ago I gave some of the extract in pills (four grains three times a day) to a very corpulent lady, who in three months lost three stone in weight without any change of diet. Since then I have frequently given it for reducing weight depending on the accumulation of adipose tissue, and have never found it to fail. The solid extract can be easily made into four-grain pills, which must, however, be kept in a stoppered bottle, as they readily absorb moisture from the air. I may say that a patient who has lately been taking it as an anti-fat, and who always suffered very much from rheumatic pains about the body, has been entirely free from such trouble while she has been taking the extract,—a fact which she quite independently noted."

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

La Nature publishes the account of a new metal lately discovered by Daffi. It resembles arsenicum.

If you want to see an egg waltz, half fill a small quill with mercury, and thrust it into a hot, freshly hard-boiled one. The hotter the egg, the more rapid will be its jumps and rolls.

During the last twenty years 100,000 women died from cancer in England. Dr. Arthur Haviland claims that high, dry, well-drained countries have little mortality from this cause.

India-rubber trees, which are tapped every other day, continue to yield sap for more than twenty years; and it is a singular circumstance that the oldest and most frequently tapped trees produce the richest sap.

Prof. Nordenskjold has announced his intention of starting soon on another journey of exploration to the Siberian Polar Sea. He will make the New Siberian Islands, visited in 1809-'10 by Hedenstroem, his base of operations.

Lightning travels nearly a million times faster than thunder. The speed of lightning is so great that it would go 480 times round the earth in a minute, whereas the sound of thunder would go scarcely thirteen miles in the same space of time. Thunder will take a second to travel 380 yards.

Economy Notes says that aniline inks are now in common use, especially in connection with the various gelatine tablets for multiplying copies of written matter. Upon the hands it makes annoying stains, difficult of removal by water or acids. They may be easily washed out by using a mixture of alcohol three parts and glycerine one part.

Grape-growing in the United States is rapidly assuming importance. From the three largest grape-producing sections of the country we learn the crop for 1879 to be: Missouri, with 1,500 acres in cultivation, producing 500,000 gallons of wine; Sandusky, O., and vicinity (including the Lake Erie Islands) has 4,000 acres in cultivation, producing 16,000,000 pounds of fruit, and the reported quantity of wine produced is given as 1,526,000 gallons; California has 60,000 acres set with 45,000,000 vines, and represents in money value (including the land) $30,000,000.

Joseph W. Swan writes to *Nature*, with reference to Edison's carbon horseshoe: "Fifteen years ago I used charred paper and card in the construction of an electric lamp on the incandescent principle. I used it, too, of the shape of a horseshoe, precisely as, you say, Mr. Edison is now using it. I did not then succeed in obtaining the durability which I was in search of; but I have since made many experiments on the subject, and within the last six months I have, I believe, completely conquered the difficulty which led to previous failure, and I am now able to produce a perfectly durable electric lamp by means of incandescent carbon."

The Chinese are many hundred years behind time in physiology. They are profoundly ignorant of the circulation of the blood, and locate mind in the abdomen. They teach that the spleen is the chief organ in the body, as it grinds the food by rubbing against the stomach, presides over the muscles, and regulates the heat. The liver controls the tendons and nails. The heart beautifies the complexion, moves the ears and tongue. The kidneys govern the bones and hair. The diaphragm keeps foul air from rising into the throat. The gall-bladder is the seat of courage; hence they fight for its possession when a brave animal is slain, imagining that he who eats the gall-bladder of a remarkable animal obtains the peculiarities of that beast.

The *Tasmanian Examiner* contains a letter from a correspondent in which he speaks of a curious sight he witnessed in Ceylon. It is the manner in which iron at a white heat is handled by the blacksmiths, which is kept a secret in the trade. The process is simple, but it certainly requires nerve to take up a ball of almost liquid iron the size of a twenty-four pound shot, and hold it in the palms of one's hand from twenty to twenty-five seconds, and afterwards deliberately stand on it for the same time. They make a paste of equal quantities of the Muranga root, leaves of the Bewila and Kapukannasa plant, and the tender shoot of the Gurulla finely ground with lime-juice; and this, spread over the palms and soles, makes them fireproof; for, although you hear the hissing of the iron while being carried in the hands, it leaves no mark or injury when the paste is washed off.

The *Scientific American*, commenting on the substitution of electric machines for batteries, says: "In 1873 the Western Union Telegraph Company sent 14,456,832 messages, at a cost of $6,575,055. In 1879 they sent 23,070,106 messages, at a cost of $6,160,200. In 1869 the cost of battery per mile was $1.17 1-10. The Company have reduced this sum year by year, until, in 1879, the cost of battery per mile of wire was only 34 1-10 cents; and now, the present cost of supplying the electric current is to be reduced 50 per cent by dispensing with batteries and using machines." The same paper states that there are three sets of machines and engines, two sets for working the 360 wires that radiate from the Western Union Building and the cables of the Gold and Stock Telegraph in New York, and one set for reserve. A single engineer can attend to all the apparatus, which will not occupy one-tenth of the space, and will not weigh within sixty tons of the weight of present battery arrangements.

Prex and Freshy.

A President of a New England college, after getting a seat in a horse-car, noticed one of the Freshmen of his college curled up in front of him, and exhibiting obvious signs of vinous exhilaration. A close inspection revealed the fact that the state of inebriety was not hastily put on (like a hat), but had been worn closely (like an undershirt) for several days. For a few moments the President surveyed the undergraduate with an expression of mingled commiseration and disgust, and finally he exclaimed: "Been on a drunk!" The half-conscious student rallied his straying senses, and, with a gleam of goodfellowship in his eye, somewhat unexpectedly ejaculated, "So—hic—have I."

Avoid a costive habit of body, not only because of the attending discomfort, but, lest it engender more serious consequences. Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills are either laxative or cathartic, according to the dose, and may be depended upon to produce healthy secretions of the liver and stomach.

PARIS.

Jules Favre in the Franco-Prussian War—Two Terrible Blunders.

The Vacant Fauteuil in the Academy—Who Will Obtain the Coveted Position?

Henri de Bornier and His Tragedies—Two Theatrical Scandals.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—In the death of Jules Favre, France has lost a great orator, and an honest, though most unfortunate, man. In 1870 he had reached the apogee of his career. From the time war was declared against Prussia, his star paled. At the outbreak of the Commune, it sunk forever. The story of the 4th of September is so well known that I need only mention a few details. The news of the Sedan disaster had hardly got to Paris when the popular wave, sweeping the wrecked relics of the Second Empire away, landed Jules Favre and a few other Liberals, high and dry on the treacherous rock of Political Power. Jules Favre proclaimed the downfall of the Empire. Jules Favre decreed the birth of the Third Republic. And Jules Favre, with Jules Simon, Leon Gambetta, Cremieux, and the rest (I need not name them all), organized the Provisional Government that assumed the noble—but, alas! empty—title of

"GOVERNMENT OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE."

Opinions, of course, are divided, and will long be divided, as to the wisdom or madness of the resistance that followed Sedan. There is no doubt, however, of one thing: It saved the national honor, if it doubled the national disaster; and, though it led to a financial loss that seemed almost ruinous at the moment, it served a useful purpose by revealing the unsuspected resources the French could fall back upon. To Leon Gambetta belongs rightfully any gratitude France may care to bestow on the Government of the National Defense. Jules Favre and Jules Simon, shut up in Paris, did little good and much mischief. Gambetta, who had, as every one remembers, been dispatched to the provinces by balloon—Gambetta was the soul of the resistance. It led, as we know, to nothing in particular. Jules Favre had undertaken the responsibilities attaching to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In this character, when things grew desperate, he proceeded one day to the Chateau de Ferrieres, where he had that memorable and melancholy interview with the Iron Count.

BISMARCK AND FAVRE

were as different as any two statesmen could be. The one was as hard and strong as the other was emotional and—as a consequence—weak. Both were, in their respective ways, true patriots, however; and, for my part, I cannot bring myself to make merry over the tears the sentimental Frenchman shed in that interview. The German was pitiless; and Jules Favre refused to treat on his conditions. "Not a stone of our fortresses,—not an inch of our territory." That was the phrase, I think. If, in the sequel, fortune had favored France, the words would have made the utterer of them more famous than all his previous acts. As it was, they ruined him. Not one stone, or one fortress, or one inch of territory was yielded to the conqueror, but many stones and fortresses and many hundred square miles of territory, and Jules Favre signed the treaty. He was not much more responsible for the national calamity, so far, than Gen. Von Wimpffen had been at Sedan; but now, for his misfortune, he was guilty of a piece of carelessness so gross and disastrous that

A CRIME WOULD HAVE BEEN PREFERABLE.

When the armistice was arranged between the enemies, he forgot to have Bourbaki's Army of the East (then marching towards Germany) included in it. The result was, that close upon 100,000 French soldiers (I forget the exact figures) had to cross the Swiss frontier to escape annihilation. Taking it for granted that Bourbaki's army was included in the arrangement, Gambetta sent instructions to it, ordering that offensive operations should be discontinued. The Germans in Bourbaki's neighborhood of course knew the real state of affairs, and *they* disregarded the armistice. Gen. Cambriels dispatches desperate messages to Gambetta, asking for new instructions and explanations. Gambetta, in dismay, applies to Jules Favre, and is told—that the Army of the East has been forgotten!

But this was not the only fault Jules Favre was guilty of in 1871. Subsequently he is found opposing Bismarck's plan for the disarming of the Paris National Guards. Bismarck gave way to "the gentleman of the pavement" on this point; and

THE COMMUNE FOLLOWED.

There is no reason to believe Jules Favre had any but perfectly honest motives in committing these two terrible blunders; but they were none the less fatal. He has since publicly "asked pardon of God and man" for his mistakes; but men—Frenchmen, at least,—have not yet forgiven or forgotten. In August, 1871, he withdrew from the Government, and the political world saw him but little after. Care, grief, and remorse weighed heavily upon him, and aged him fast. He lost his old fire and force. His hair grew white, and his face became gray and grim. When last I saw him,—at a lecture of Father Hyacinthe's,—he was but a shadow of himself. At the time of his death he was a Senator, representing the Department of the Rhône.

There was another reason, on which it would be uncharitable to linger long, for the profound melancholy of his last years. Shortly after the war a quarrel with one of his friends led to the disclosure of his illicit connection with a lady, by whom he had had a child. The offense in this country would, in the case of almost any other man, have been thought trifling. But he had ever had a peculiar reputation for rigid virtue. The scandal finished what the incidents in the war had begun, and there was an end of Jules Favre.

A few words about Jules Favre

THE ORATOR.

His eloquence was not naturally great. He had at the outset, like Demosthenes, much difficulty in speaking,—partly due to a sort of hiccough that troubled him. He conquered his defects by sheer hard work and perseverance. No speaker of this generation was more elegant, incisive, or correct. Some called his oratory rhetoric; but the judgment is too severe. His style was more akin to Cicero's than Demosthenes', no doubt, however. They say he wrote out his speeches three or four times before delivering them. Irony was the most remarkable feature of them all. He very often failed to win the cases he took in hand, but rarely to win the admiration of his hearers.

It will soon be time to find a successor for Jules Favre

AT THE ACADEMY.

Speculations are being hazarded about the name of the coming man already. Three men in France seem to have preëminent claims to the consideration of the Institut: a great orator, a great historian (who is a remarkable orator also), and a great (or, to put it in a more temperate form, a distinguished) poet. The names of these three are Leon Gambetta, Louis Blanc, and Leconte de Lisle; and not one of them has the faintest chance of being chosen. That seems odd, but the ways of the Academy are crooked and inscrutable. Piron's well-known epitaph recurs to one whenever there is any talk of new elections at the Institut:

"Ci-git Piron, que ne fut rien;
Pas même Academicien!"

"Here lies Piron, who was a nobody;
He wasn't even an Academician!"

The verse is doubtful, but there is nothing doubtful about the epigram. The Academy now, as at all times, contains some members who are really worthy of their dignity. Victor Hugo, Littre, Taine, Jules Simon, and a few more,—among whom I do not include M. Alexandre Dumas fils. But there are a score of others in the august body who could never have been elected, surely, if they had not had interest and favor to help them. What does any one care for MM. Cavillier-Fleury, Marmier, Roussel, or d'Audiffret-Pasquier, for instance? Respectable mediocrities, all of them. If the traditions of the Institut be adhered to, it is probable another mediocrity will be added to it presently. Some think it may be M. Chesnelong, a gentleman not without rhetorical talent, and a devoted partisan of the Comte de Chambord. Should a man of letters be preferred, it is quite probable

M. HENRI DE BORNIER

may carry the day. He is not as great as Corneille, but he imitates him decently, and he has written a tragedy which had a very long run some years ago at the Theatre Français,—"La Fille de Roland."

With the profanity of most Anglo-Saxons, I confess I hate a French tragedy. The master of masters—Corneille himself—depresses me. Racine would send me to sleep if I had the rashness to hear much of him at a time. As for M. Henri de Bornier, though his talent must be of a high order, I should not like to see two plays of his in a week. I wonder whether his new tragedy—"Attila"—will be as successful as "La Fille de Roland." The plot (if the published newspaper revelations be trustworthy) is not of the most intensely stirring, but the verses are said to be admirable. Here is a rough outline of the story: *Attila*, the "Scourge of God," is at the opening of the play discovered in his camp, impatiently debating whether to marry, and whom to marry. He asks counsel of two of his Royal prisoners, *the King of the Ostrogoths* and *the King of the Gepides*. The question is put to them whether the happy bride shall be *Honoria*, the sister of the Emperor Valentinian, or *Ildione*, sister of King Mérovée of France. As it happens, his two advisers are in love themselves with the very two Princesses singled out by *Attila*. Each of the selfish wretches naturally does his best to turn the passion of the ruthless Hun from the object of his particular flame, and towards the lady preferred by his fellow-monarch.

ON THIS SLIGHT PEG

(more suited for a comedy than a tragedy, one might suppose) the dramatist has hung five—actually five—acts, terminated suddenly by the death of *Attila*. I am not surprised that the Comédie Française declined the work. It is to be produced at the Porte St. Martin, however, shortly, with Dumaine—he who played the *Grotesque American* in the "Tour du Monde"—in the title part. Dumaine is fat, not to say vulgar. He has nothing regal or terrible in his air or acting, and he is rather above than below the middle hight; so he will be an excellent representative of *Attila*, whom historians declare to have been a small man, and whom we may reasonably suspect of having been bilious. M. de Bornier will be fortunate if he is elected.

A THEATRICAL SCANDAL

is being much gossiped about in green-rooms and drawing-rooms. Mme. Henri Chabrillat, the wife of the young and successful manager of the Ambigu Comique, has just applied to the law courts for a judicial separation. In this case, at least, the criminal cause of the mischief seems to be M. Emile Zola. (N. B.—Pray don't take me too literally). M. Henri Chabillat last year produced M. Zola's "Assommoir." You know what a "hit" it was. Apparently "L'Assommoir" did little for the morals of the people. It was discovered, first of all, that there were murderers among the "supers" who played in the piece at the Ambigu. (I refer to Gilles and Abadié.) Now it would appear from Mme. Chabrillat's petition, that the Ambigu manager himself was corrupted by the too Realistic Realism of M. Zola,—for he is accused of having, early in the career of the melodrama, fallen a victim to the charms of one of his own actresses, discreetly alluded to as Mlle. L. M.; and, says Mme. Chabrillat, from that day day forward he has altogether deserted his hearth and home. The petitioner, who is a daughter of M. Cantin, the manager of the Bouffes, was only married to M. Chabrillat about eighteen months ago.

Another distressing scandal: Mme. Favart, the eminent societaire of the Comédie Française, has been obliged to tender her resignation, which has been accepted. She was riddled with debts, and her creditors were an eyesore and offense to the Theatre Francais. Mme. Favart does not altogether withdraw from the theatre, of which she has long been one of the greatest ornaments. She goes down a step, however, and becomes a pensionnaire, with a fixed salary of 10,000 francs. Last year, as I wrote to you the other day, she made 60,000 francs.

It is worthy of remark that amongst the persons who attended

THE FUNERAL OF JULES FAVRE,

M. Gambetta did not figure. This will not, however, appear so amazing if it be remembered that the two members of the Government of the National Defense were at direct issue once upon the question of peace or war. Gambetta was for war to the death, while Jules Favre and the Paris section of the Provisional Government were, as history records, in favor of abandoning a hopeless struggle. There were several Ministers at the funeral. MM. Jules Ferry and Lepere were among the pall-bearers; and Jules Simon, with many another distinguished man, walked sadly behind the hearse. The service was celebrated according to the Protestant rite, and, when they lowered the body into the yawning grave, no one uttered a farewell speech. Jules Favre, if he may sometimes have loved ostentation, had grown to despise it ere he died, and he had specially requested that no orations should be delivered at his tomb. So Henri Martin, who had prepared one, went away disappointed.

HARRY MELTZER.

HORTICULTURE.

Another Pioneer Horticulturist Passed Away—A Letter from William Jackson—S. G. Minkler on Orchard-Culture.

From Our Own Correspondent.

No. 13 EIGHTEENTH STREET, CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Mr. William Jackson, one of the active members of the Alton Horticultural Society, and residing at Godfrey, Ill., has just written me. He says:

"The Alton Horticultural Society held their February meeting at the office of Capt. E. Hollister, on the 5th inst, but adjourned without attending to any business, to attend the funeral of

THE HON. A. P. MASON,

who died on Thursday."

Mr. Mason was 69 years old, and had been a citizen of Godfrey for over forty years. He was the last member of his father's family. He leaves a widow and married daughter and many relatives to mourn their loss.

Mr. Mason was a member of the State Legislature in 1860, and was a representative man, and active in every good word and work. Formerly he attended our horticultural meetings, and more than once have we been through his orchards and eaten of their fruits. It was due the man that the Alton Society should adjourn and attend the funeral in a body. He has passed to the other life, but his works and good name are with us still.

Mr. Jackson sends the following item on the subject of

SMALL FRUITS.

And, as he is a practical grower of fruit and vegetables, what he says is worth considering:

"Those who may have blackberries to plant in the coming spring would do well to plant in richer ground than is generally set apart for that purpose. It is my opinion that blackberries in the future will be one of the best, if not the very best, paying crop of small fruits, where they can be successfully grown. It has been the custom heretofore to plant blackberries on the poorest broken ground. Ground where nothing else would grow was considered good enough for them. It is possible this alone may have been the remote cause of the rust and general deterioration of this fruit for the last few years. A step in the opposit direction could do no harm, and might do a great deal of good. There will be many new kinds of strawberries in the market this summer, should the season be favorable; and, as a matter of course, there will be more or less competition as the case may be. The public in general like a large, showy berry, and, with few exceptions, will take fruit of this kind in preference to smaller fruit of better flavor. Probably the best of the newer kinds, as far as tested, are the Duncan, Monarch, Kerr's Prolific, Black Defiance, and Cumberland Triumph."

I have also at my hand some practical suggestions on

ORCHARD-CULTURE

from S. G. Minkler, of Oswego, who is Treasurer of the State Horticultural Society, and who is acknowledged to be one of the successful horticulturists of the State, and who for twenty-five years has been an active worker in our State organizations for the promotion of Horticulture and Agriculture. Here is what he says:

"The first thing to take into consideration is the site. This, of course, should be in proximity to the dwelling,—on the highest ground, if possible,—always on ground well underdrained; if it is not naturally so, it should be made so by tiling or ditching. If the ground is very level, it may be thrown up in ridges, and plant the trees thereon.

"The ground should be—yes, must be—in good tilth. If not, better defer till it can be; and deep tilth at that.

"It will not be necessary to go into all the minutiæ about laying out the ground.

"As to the distance that trees should be set, there is a variety of opinions. I think twenty-six to thirty-two feet is the better distance. If trees are set thirty-two feet, their roots will meet in eight years. I have trees set two rods apart each way, and their branches have kissed each other long since.

"Now the trees. Be sure you get good sound trees, three or four years old (they may be a year or two older if properly handled).

"Set the trees four inches deeper than they stood in the nursery. You may ask, Why? Because your ground is mellow (or should be). The ground settles, the tree does not. Set your tree leaning a little to the 1 o'clock sun, because our prevailing winds are from the southwest; also, put your heaviest branches on that side.

"In setting, great care should be taken to have the roots spread out at full length, not twisted around in the hole. (Did I say 'hole?' Your hole should be the size of your orchard.) Put the earth in a little at a time, so that there will be no vacancies under the roots. Then pack the earth well on the roots,—nay, stamp it,—and finish with light soil on top.

"Well, what next? Much. (Ask some one what that means.) Thorough cultivation is one mode of mulching; but I prefer both kinds.

"I prefer the trunks four, and sometimes five inches, in trees of spreading habits.

"If you have properly set your trees, they will not need staking. But it is the safest way to stake; for, if your trees get leaning towards Lake Michigan, the sun will scald the bark on the sunny side, and you will meet with a failure.

"Drive your stake on the southwest side, one foot from the tree. Take your hay or straw band; put it around your tree; twist it hard together one foot; then open your strands, and put it around the stake and tie. That keeps the tree from rubbing the stake.

"N. B.—Do not get too many varieties,—fifteen at most.

"After-culture: Any hoed crop till the orchard comes into bearing. Buckwheat is an excellent crop for orchards. Even if it is not taken off it keeps the soil shaded and cool. When seeded down, I prefer clover. It should not remain seeded long enough for the blue-grass to get possession.

"Now, about the rabbits. Mr. Weir says it doesn't kill the trees to have the rabbits gnaw all the bark; but that is a mistake, in our experience. When rabbits have the habit of barking trees it is quite certain that either the trees or the rabbits must go; they cannot both survive. Therefore we encourage the shooting of the pestiferous quadruped. You can make soup of him if you like that kind of thing, and in due time your young orchard will have grown to maturity,—a thing of beauty and a joy for years to come."

O. L. B.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Timely Hints—An Unpopular Law—Scraping the Bark of Trees—Too Many Varieties—High-Colored Butter—Agricultural Education—Planting Peas—Wheat-Prospect.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. 12.—The "want" of a thing is sometimes more expensive than the article itself. The absence of a hatchet, ax, saw, or some other implement or tool, frequently causes the loss of valuable lives and the waste of a great deal of property. A pail of water, if it had been at hand, dashed upon the flames when first discovered, would probably have saved Chicago. No good farmer is, or should be, without all the tools and extra pieces that may be needed for repairing farm-machinery. If such things are not already on hand, their purchase should no longer be delayed. In a country where coal is almost the exclusive fuel, axes are in no special demand, but a sharp hatchet is often needed. There should be on every farm a saw, a few chisels of different sizes, a brace and bits, an inch augur, pinchers, shoeing-knife, riveting-hammer, punches for metal and leather; files, both three-cornered and flat; cold-chisel; an anvil, or iron of some kind to be used for an anvil; a bench and screw; a supply of shingle, lath, and five or six different sizes of nails, including a few "clinch" nails of different sizes; a supply of various-sized carriage-bolts, a monkey-wrench, and many other things that will readily suggest themselves. With an ample supply of tools, and extra clevis and clevis-pins, etc., a farmer can save the largest portion of running to the blacksmith for repairs at a time when he can least afford it. It is not a good plan to wait until an article is broken before getting it mended. Take a look at the half-worn cleviser, the cockeyes in the tugs, the clips on the single-trees, the ring to the neckyoke; and, if much worn, get them repaired. It is bad policy to wait until the sudden breaking of some of these things causes your team to run away, with consequent smashing of the vehicle, and perhaps some broken bones of your own to remind you of your folly.

"AN UNPOPULAR LAW!"

We really never expected to come across a man who believed that a law restraining the cultivation of dogs, and consequently encouraging sheep-husbandry, wrong; but we have seen the man, and heard him talk. He informed us that the Dog law is a wrong law, and very unpopular with farmers. A dog is one of the greatest aids that a farmer can have, while it does not pay to raise sheep. The soil is too wet in this State, so he said; and large flocks cannot be made profitable because they get the scab, the foot-rot, or some other disease. He admitted that sheep sometimes paid big dividends, and that they eat almost all kinds of weeds; but they had always to be guarded. When asked why, the old man was forced to admit that it was to keep the dogs away. It was in vain that we explained to him that it was not so much to protect the present owners of sheep—because their numbers are few—that the Dog law was enacted, but to encourage others to go into sheep-raising without having to watch prowling curs; he persisted in his statement that the dog was the most valuable animal of the two to the farmer. It is a pity that such men exist to pervert public sentiment, and raise dogs almost under the shadow of our Agricultural College.

SCRAPING THE BARK OF TREES.

The *Gardener's Monthly* says that "There are still discussions as to the value of scraping off the loose, dead bark of trees. Few of those who speak against it seem to have had practical experience in the case. They argue that it is 'Nature's plan of protecting trees from cold.' Those who have tried scraping off this dead bark and washing the stems do not talk this way. It is an excellent practice to produce good trees."

In this we agree, and we advise owners of old mossy-grown trees to scrape the bark, and then apply a coating of either lime or a weak solution of potash,—say a pound dissolved in six gallons of water. The good effects will be at once seen in the growth of the tree. This work, to be effectual, should be done now, or before the sap starts.

TOO MANY VARIETIES.

At the late meeting of the Northern Illinois Horticultural Society, S. G. Minkler, a veteran orchardist of Kendall County, said that experience had taught him that ten or fifteen varieties of apples were sufficient for any orchard that was planted for profit; and that, to sell well, an apple must have a red skin. Mr. Minkler's experience tallies with that of every other orchardist who grows apples for profit. It makes a vast difference in the price whether a car-load of apples, when sent to market, is made up of one variety or of a dozen. Fifteen varieties are sufficient for a family orchard of 200 trees; yet we have known men, when selecting an orchard, to get as many kinds as there were trees.

HIGH-COLORED BUTTER.

Fashion decrees that butter, to be "gilt-edged," must be yellow. Color is not wholly the result of feed, as butter from the milk of some cows is always of a light color. Many butter-makers use the juice of carrots, others the yelk of eggs, to impart the proper color. Both of these substances can be depended on for only a short time, as the color fades. Corn-stalks, and corn or corn-meal, fed to cows, usually tend to make the butter yellow; but a great deal even then rests with the cow. We prefer white butter to that colored with any substance, be it carrot, egg, annatto, or any of the perfected butter-colors, so-called. There is, however, little use in trying to change fashion. Says Mr. Geddes, in the *Rural New-Yorker*:

"The demand in the market was for colored butter, and it must be colored by feed to the cow, or artificially when making. He had eaten butter in Philadelphia that had cost $1.15 per pound; and on the table that butter showed the carrot-fibre with which it had been colored. People who wanted to eat their carrots in that way and pay $1.15 per pound, should be given the privilege they demanded. The next day, at the same table, he had eaten butter that cost 50 cents per pound at the corner grocery, and, for his taste, it was infinitly superior."

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

The man who expects that a four years' course of study in an Agricultural College will fit him for a practical farmer, is greatly mistaken. One of the most sensible statements on the subject that we have recently met is one made by Col. C. S. Chase at the Nebraska State Fair last fall. He said: "Education in every branch of the arts and sciences, trades, and professions, is valuable only as it is pursued with the intention of acquiring knowledge for the actual benefits it confers,—the advantage it gives its possessor over those who have not secured it. The modern method of studying farming through the medium of books, and by the aid of professors, so-called, is all well, provided the student has been a practical cultivator of the soil, so that he can appreciate the subject upon which his thoughts are engaged. And it may be of much service to the man who afterwards becomes, not in name only, but in fact, a farmer. For a mere graduate of an Agricultural College to suppose, unless he has been a practical farmer, working with his hands, that he has gathered from books, or the training of his tutors, the necessary knowledge to enable him to successfully conduct an ordinary farm, is simply preposterous. While he has acquired a knowledge of chemistry and of the nature of soils, and their relation to vegetable growth, and may have continued his researches until he can answer abstruse questions as to the affinities existing between vegetation and animal development, still he will find, if he concludes from this fact that he can run a farm, that he is sadly mistaken. Of all the callings to which man has ever turned his attention, farming requires the most actual practical experience. The custom in the New England States, in the olden time, as it is said, of sending the dull boys of the family to college, and putting the bright ones to work on the farm, was a sensible one. A boy of ordinary mind can be educated to the standard of the so-called learned professions, or to follow the routine of the professor's chair, but it takes a bright brain and an energetic hand to so manage the soil as to make it a willing, profitable servant."

PLANTING PEAS.

We trust that every farmer who reads THE TRIBUNE will have a good vegetable-garden this year. Too many farmers neglect this most valuable adjunct of the farm, and lose lots of gratification. Many gardens that we noticed last summer had a single row of peas a rod or two long, and from this a supply was expected for the family. A hungry man could have eaten the whole crop at one meal. Peas should be plentiful in every garden. If they get ripe, or there are too many, cut them at the ground, and feed them to the hogs.

The *Rural New-Yorker*, from careful tests and inquiry, confidently recommends to its readers the following peas as among the most desirable in cultivation: "For earliest, Early Dan O'Rourke. Philadelphia is the earliest pea and the poorest. Alpha (Laxton) bears balloonish pods, but the vines are prolific, and the peas large, very green, and delicious. For second early, McLean's Little Gem is best. This is ready for the first picking about one week later than Dan O'Rourke. For an early pea that grows to such a hight that it does not absolutely require brushing, and for general excellence, this is very generally placed first. The American Wonder matures at about the same time, and is the only variety that disputes a claim to the first place with the Little Gem. Champion of England and Eugenie we prefer for the main crop, and British Queen for the latest."

WHEAT-PROSPECT.

Since our last letter was written we have visited several fields of wheat and made a personal examination. We do not find that the fields visited have been greatly damaged. The tops of the plants have, in some places, been killed by frost; but this is nothing, as the plant nearly always dies down to the surface unless covered by snow; but the plants beneath look green and healthy, even on ground that is quite wet. There is plenty of time yet for the crop to be destroyed; but there is no need of worrying about it. One fact that we noticed was, that, where the drills run north and south, the plants were less injured than where the drills run east and west. Careful inquiry among farmers indicates that many of them were more frightened than hurt, and that fields which two weeks ago were thought to be killed out are now putting on a green tint and promise well.

RURAL JR.

SHORT-HORNS FOR DAIRY PURPOSES.

PEOTONE, Will Co., Ill., Feb. 10.—In your issue of Jan. 21 there is a short account of the proceedings of the Wisconsin Dairymen at Elkhorn, one item of which I desire to notice.

A paper was read advocating the use of the Short-Horn cow for dairy purposes. In the course of the remarks which followed, the opinion was advanced, that "To maintain the avoirdupois of the Durham for seven or eight years was not compensated for when she went to beef." This is to say, that a cow of the small dairy breeds, which has been bred with the sole object of milk in view, is more profitable in the end than a cow of the Durham breed in which the milking qualities are strongly developed. Not only so, but the ease of fattening and the better price obtained for the fattened animal on account of superior size, weight, quality, and appearance from a butcher's standpoint, both fail to make good the supposed deficiency.

This claim is a common one with the advocates of the smaller, special dairy breeds. It seems hardly possible that the common observer, who knows something at least of the qualities of the various breeds of cattle, will receive this as truth, without a rigid scrutiny of the grounds upon which such a claim must rest. It is not intended to question the superiority of the Jersey cow for butter, but the broad claim referred to. Nor is it my intention, indeed, to discuss the latter, except so far as it is indirectly connected with the interests of farmers in general. As far as it interests dairymen alone, I leave it to them to settle. But, Mr. Editor, is it to be taken for granted that the dairy interest is independent in the matter of dairy-cattle? If not, is it true that the smaller breeds of dairy-cattle are the most profitable for any other men, or for the average farmer? If not, then which breed is the most profitable for the average farmer? It is the observation of the writer that dairymen who breed their own milking stock have been, up to the present time, rare indeed. The majority of the dairies as they exist at present are made up native cows purchased from the farmers. The idea is not without its advocates that dairymen keep up the supply of their dairy-stock by continual purchase of fresh cows, and fattening and turning off when they cease to give a profitable flow of milk. Whatever their practices in different communities, the fact remains that good milch-cows find ready sale to dairymen, and probably always will. That is to say, that the dairy interest is not independent in this respect. And it is not reasonable to suppose that it is either probable or necessary that it should be otherwise. Cheese-manufacturers will not be likely to feed milk to calves. Butter-makers will have plenty of milk to feed to calves. But one-half the calves from their cows, year by year, will be bull-calves; and, as intelligent dairymen are breeding to improved stock, where they do breed, they will not want to practically throw away this half of their yearly increase. They will wish to raise them to a profitable age, and get some return for their extra milk.

But what are Jersey graded steers worth, as compared with such graded Short-Horns as grace the Stock-Yards of Chicago? There is a numerous class of farmers who live near creameries, who take their milk there and have it manufactured into butter. This class will wish to grow their steers to full maturity, and they, too, want a steer to be worth something when raised. But there is always a percentage, greater or less, of the females of any breed who fail to become first-rate milkers. These must be made to pay for their rearing in some way. And for farmers in general, who are keeping from six to twenty cows, and not patronizing dairies, but who manufacture their own butter, and feed the milk to their calves, and are every year fattening their half-dozen to an even car-load of steers, or selling them for stockers to men who buy and feed, what breed of cattle is most likely to meet their wants? It will not be a scrub breed of any description. And what feeder cares to fatten any but those steers which will make a good weight and appearance in the Stock-Yards, and sell well?

Then, what do farmers want? Of the improved breeds they want the one which will combine most perfectly the two profitable qualities of milk and beef. The successes of the Durham cattle in these points have provoked the keen opposition of various rival breeds. They are, nevertheless, increasing in numbers and favor. The enormous extension of the Western cattle business has given all beef-producing breeds a grand opening, and the success of the Hereford cattle within the past few years has been largely due to this fact. It has not been due to any generally recognized merit as a milking breed, although, it is claimed, instances are not wanting of good milch-cows among them. Unless they, by future attention to this point, develop greater milking powers, they will not compare with the Durhams in meeting the wants of the average farmer. And, as for their beef qualities, the field is still open to them to demonstrate their practical superiority. In Devons, and perhaps Holsteins, the Durham cattle have, in the combined qualities, generally unsuccessful competition. There are men who, having seen only such branches or families of Short-Horns as have been bred with sole reference to beef, will be disposed to deny much excellence as milkers. Some breeders have systematically discouraged the milking qualities until the dam will not give sufficient to raise the calf, while the beef-producing qualities have not been materially benefited. Such breeders will be likely, in the near future, to change their practice on this point, or reap the results of a lower popular estimation,—for, whatever the wants of the Western grazier, the average farmer must have milk as well as beef.

But there are plenty of Durham cattle to be found whose milking qualities have been encouraged and strengthened, and a bull from such stock will as certainly stamp this characteristic upon his progeny as he will the superior form and quality which are reckoned among their many excellencies. Indeed, the Durham cattle have always been noted milkers in times past. Bell, in his history of Short-Horns, is said to state that, before they became famous as a breed, they were known as the best milkers in existence.

But Short-Horn breeders throughout the country might bear abundant testimony on this point, and the columns of the *National Live-Stock Journal* witness from time to time the reputation of this breed as milkers. In England, where all breeds have been tried, and where dairying is no new business as in America, the Durham is yet the most popular dairy cow. Farmers should consider carefully before committing themselves to a breed of cattle which can but partially meet their demands. The profitableness of butter and cheese is uncertain and variable as yet, but good beef-cattle are always profitable.

Dairymen cannot complain if their supplies come from fine milking Durham stock, so much more profitable to other men, instead of from Jerseys, etc., suited only to fancy dairymen and village families. Yours truly,

ALBERT C. FRENCH.

NEBRASKA.

A Business Boom—Sale of Lands—Grain-Production—Population—The School System—Immigration—Comparisons with Kansas.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 8.—I have just returned from a flying trip on the Union Pacific Railroad, going as far west as Plum Creek. Nearly six months had elapsed since my last trip, and in the meantime a "boom" had struck the State. Everywhere were signs of prosperity; new houses have sprung up on every hand; new lines of railroad have been built, or old ones extended.

Immigration has continued steadily through the winter; and now the Government and railroad land-offices are crowded day and night by those seeking homes in this State. The Government land is being taken up very rapidly, and those wishing to get homesteads and timber-claims will find it to their interest to enter their claims as early as possible, as, the longer they wait, the farther they will have to go to get desirable lands. Leavitt Burnham, Land Commissioner of the Union Pacific Railroad, informs me that their sales for January, 1880, were nearly double those of that month in any other year, and were as follows:

Acres sold	17,552.28
Amount for which sold	$87,858.34
Average price per acre	$5.05
Number of purchasers	202
Average acres to each	86.90

The increase in the State's yield of grain is almost marvelous, as follows: Wheat and corn, increase in 1879 over 1877 40,000,000 bushels, and in acreage 1,030,000 acres. Increase in 1879 over 1871 75,000,000 bushels, and 2,300,000 acres.

The present population is estimated at 500,000, with an expected increase this year of at least 100,000.

From a statement published by the Union Pacific Railroad Land Department, I gather the following facts:

LANDS GRANTED TO THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

In Nebraska, nearly (acres)	4,800,000
In Wyoming, about	4,500,000
In Utah, over	1,000,000
In Colorado, nearly	700,000
In all, over	11,000,000

CHARACTER OF LANDS.

Agricultural (acres)	3,500,000
Grazing	4,000,000
Waste	3,700,000

Of which the Company have sold nearly 2,000,000 acres, at an average price of about $4.40,—from which they have realized over $8,500,000,—and have nearly 2,000,000 acres of good land yet unsold.

Some facts as to the school-system of Nebraska, taken from the official report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, will no doubt interest many of your readers, especially those who purpose immigration to this State:

The officers are: Superintendent of Public Instruction, County Superintendents, District Boards. The schools are: Ungraded, district graded, city, State University at Lincoln, State Normal at Peru. Charitable: School for Blind, at Nebraska City; Institute for Deaf and Dumb, Omaha; Reform School, Kearney. In addition, there are County Institutes and Associations, Normal Institutes, and State Teachers' Associations. The school-revenue consists of the following: A local tax of from 10 to 25 mills on the dollar; a State tax of one mill on the grand assessment, for teachers' wages only; interest on the permanent school fund; moneys received for lease of school lands, and interest on school lands sold; and certain fines, licenses, etc. The school-population is 123,411. Teachers employed, 3,828; ungraded schools, 2,716; graded, 60. The educational endowments are over 2,500,000 acres, and the productive school fund over $2,000,000, which increased during 1879 $500,000. The school-revenue for the past year from all sources was over $1,000,000. The increase has been as follows:

	1870.	1879.
School-districts	797	2,778
Children	32,789	123,411
Teachers	536	3,828

The following is the report of Castle-Garden emigrant business from March, 1, 1879, to the close of the year: Fowarded to Columbus, Neb., 422; Omaha, 307; Grand Island, 258; Wahoo, 168; Schuyler, 135; Fremont, 79; Kearney, 28; North Bend, 10; Plum Creek, 8;—total, 1,415. Nationalities: Bohemians, 397; Germans, 294; Swedes, 219; Danes, 144; Poles, 125; Norwegians, 57; Austrians, 55; English, 48; Swiss, 30; Dutch, 29; Irish, 10; Russians, 7.

The following comparisons were taken from the report of William G. Le Duc, of the Agricultural Bureau:

Kansas in 1879 planted to corn 2,718,780 acres, from which was realized 89,719,740 bushels,—an average of thirty-three bushels to the acre. Nebraska in 1879 planted to corn 1,523,380 acres, producing 68,522,100 bushels,—an average of forty-five bushels per acre.

Kansas in wheat—1,644,000 acres, producing 18,089,060 bushels,—average eleven bushels. Nebraska in wheat—1,154,310 acres, producing 13,048,703 bushels,—an average of 11.3 bushels to the acre.

The postal receipts from Nebraska in 1870 were $61,888; in 1879, $254,083.

But enough of dry details. The weather generally through the winter has been pleasant. December was the most disagreeable month, being very cold; but the roads have been good all the time. There is no mud in this State,—the soil is peculiar in that respect,—and in all my journeys through the State, at all times of the year, I have rarely seen bad roads. The soil, although porous, packs when traveled upon, and the roads soon become almost as hard as a concrete pavement; and, when rain comes, it drains readily.

E. T. SUMWALT.

Hiding Seven Years in a Sycamore Tree.

Midway (Ky.) Clipper.

Since giving an account last week of the large sycamore tree on Mr. F. B. Harper's place, we have learned that its history is even more interesting than we supposed. The man who made it his place of refuge was named Charles Colston, and was an uncle, and not grandfather, of Harry Colston. He was the grandfather of Abe Perry, the trainer, and also of Luke Blackburn, the Versailles barber, and was at that time, nearly sixty years ago, the carriage driver of Lord Robert Alexander, Sr. Taking offense at something, he informed the house-girl that he intended to drive the carriage over a precipice, and kill his master. She reported what had been communicated to her, and Charles was sold to a Southern trader, as stated. He was shipped South, where he picked cotton half a day, and knocked his overseer in the head with a hoe. Escaping immediately, he made his way to Kentucky, and took refuge in the tree referred to, where he lived seven years before his hiding-place became known. He was taken to the Versailles jail after being captured, where he was confined for some time. He was afterward bought by Mr. Miles, who then owned the Harper place, and at a later date was sent South again, since which nothing has been heard of him.

ART IN NEW YORK.

Thirteenth Annual Exhibition of the American Water-Color Society—The Pictures Shown by Shirlaw, Earle, Volk, and Beckwith, of Chicago.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Chicago has always shown great interest in the efforts and the exhibitions of the American Water-Color Society, and has given them more generous support than any other city outside New York, and you will, therefore, be glad to learn that the thirteenth annual exhibition of the Society, just opened here on the 2d inst., is a marked advance on all previous exhibitions. It is larger, better, and more promising in every way; not only is there great increase in the number of works shown, but great improvement in the quality of the work; and from every point of view the exhibition is full of gratification and of hope to the artists themselves, as well as to their friends and to the art-loving public.

THE USUAL RECEPTION

and private view, which takes place a night or two before the formal opening, was a most enjoyable affair. The Academy of Design, at the corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, rented by the Society for their annual exhibition, was brilliantly lighted, and choicely decorated with plants and shrubs, and filled by 9 p. m. with a cheerful crowd, just large enough, and not too large; so that one was not unpleasantly impeded in his tour past the walls, and could get good glimpses of the pictures without "shoving" or being shoved, as is the case with nearly all "first nights." The Society does well in keeping up its reputation for being select in its invitations. None but artists, art critics, and their intimate friends are bidden to this private view. "No Ladies" is plainly printed on the card of invitation, and what the assemblage may lose in brilliancy by the absence of women, and of their toilets, is perhaps more than made up by the *sans gene*, the geniality, and the unhampered enjoyment of the men. Cigars and cigarets are freely found about. Beer flows from the keg,—above which, on a little shelf, are three dolls' tiny beds, furnished and made up in a realistic style that would have delighted the heart of Miss Jenny Wren, with the legend "Hobel," on a miniature sign, that the Excise law may be safely defied,—a neat burlesque on the customary evasion of the New York publican. In the course of the evening a choice little supper is served, with the accompaniment of the blameless claret-punch. Everybody now smokes, and criticism, jest, and chaff are exchanged through the clouds, which serve but to stimulate the vision, as well as the wit, of your true artist! By 11 o'clock the guests begin quietly to drop away, in the best of moods with the Society of Water-Color, whose generous hospitality has given them so delightful an evening and purveyed so pleasantly to all the senses.

THESE REUNIONS OF ARTISTS

and of their friends are becoming more frequent here, as the artists themselves grow in numbers and in organization. Not until lately have American artists begun to form a class by themselves, as that class exists in the Continental cities. They have hitherto, in our society, been of it and a part of it as individual members,—with a great deal of fellow-feeling among themselves for their brother artists, but with little life in common, as shown in clubs, in classes, in the *atelier* life, such as we find in Paris, Munich, and other art centres. Of late we have been imitating this desirable system of fellowship, and what with the constant influx here of young Americans from the studios of the Old World, bringing their tastes and habits with them, and what with the formation of various classes and clubs,—such as the Salmagundi, the Tile Club, and others,—our artists are forming a stratum of their own in our society. It is well it should be so; by being thus thrown together, a stimulus is given to their sympathies, their friendships, and their efforts; each one is lifted out of and above the dull daily round of isolated studio work; a healthy rivalry is created against the old moss-grown, iron-bound institutions and traditions; and, in every way, in those numberless cases where organization is so important, they are able to achieve more than ever before. "Touch-your-elbow, comrades," is the secret in the victories of peace no less than those of war. And what the outside world gains in various ways there is no need to describe to those who have had glimpses of this sweet and joyous life here or in the Continental cities, while to those Philistines who care not for it, it would be quite out of place to breathe of it!

AS TO THE PICTURES

in this collection, it would be impossible to give, after a first view and in a hasty letter, any just criticism. There is much that is good—good not only in itself, but in the promise of better in the future—that to speak of them in detail would almost demand a reproduction of the very handsome and complete catalog issued by the Society, and would include all the usual well-known names, with those of many new and meritorious men. The sea views naturally catch one's eye on the walls of any water-color display; for, with its necessary limitations of material, *tone* is more easily obtained in water-colors; and the tone of a damp atmosphere, of gray seas, of "dull gray skies," lends itself admirably to reproduction in their washes. The large view, and several smaller ones,—taken from the noble bay and harbor of New York,—of Mr. Henry Farrer, the Secretary of the Society, naturally attract one at once. Mr. James C. Nicoll, the former Secretary, has, in "Nahant," one of his admirable studies of sea, and crag, and coast, and shows himself almost equally strong in two capital views of woodland and forest, called "Burned Pines" and "Peekskill." And among the many sketches of coast and river Mr. Francis A. Silva shows his keen observation and practiced hand in three large examples, in which he holds the mirror up to seaside nature. And some of your

YOUNG MEN FROM CHICAGO

show well in this collection, and are indeed, in every way, coming to the front very rapidly. You know already what has been done by Walter Shirlaw and by Mr. Earle; and Mr. Douglas Volk, son of your sculptor, and Mr. J. Carrol Beckwith are working steadily into reputation. Both have large classes,—the former at the Cooper Institute, the latter at that young and vigorous institution, the Students' Art League,—and both are doing good work in oil, their chosen *metier*. They drop into water, however, "in a friendly way," at times, and are represented on the walls of this collection. Mr. Beckwith's "Scherzo" is a floating female figure, with waving arms and flowing drapery, instinct with life, and motion, and grace, and showing the brilliant and assured touch of the perfect draughtsman. Mr. Volk's "Stolen Felicity" shows us a drowsy old butler, sleeping off the effects of the wine he has appropriated from the well-filled table of his master. Table and chair, and all, are fitting for the medieval room and in keeping with the great old fireplace filling the background. This fireplace and chimney-piece are copied from one of those famous old ones in the Musée Cluny at Paris, and make an admirable setting for this charming sketch.

IT IS INTERESTING TO NOTE

how these quaint bits of architecture, of interiors, in old houses, in the streets,—how the most ordinary scenes in the daily life of these young artists on the other side,—are brought over here on their canvases and made a lasting joy to us, to whom they are so far away and so far beyond our daily life. The old market of St. Germain-des-Prés is commonplace enough to those who daily pass through it; but here is a bit of it, with its shabby old fountain in the centre, put on paper by Mr. Julian Weir, with so keen an eye for its picturesque points, and so sure a hand, as to transform it for us "into something rich and strange." And Mr. Theodore Robinson, of Wisconsin, gives us one of those shabby little peasant girls, whom we may have stumbled over in the streets or on the old bridge at Grés, on the edge of the forest of Fontainebleau,—gives her in a charming sketch, in which every line shows power and brilliant promise of what he is going to do.

B. E. M.

MAID MARIAN.

Leaning against the stile she stands,
Maid Marian with sweet eyes of brown,
With wind-touched temples, and idle hands,
And hair that is golden as royal crown.

What are you dreaming of, brown, brown eyes,
That look o'er the fields with a far-off look?
Of sunshine falling from Autumn-skies,
Kissing the meadow, and hill, and brook?

Of the tender grace of the dying year?
Of the fair, dead glory of Summer-time?
Of the day that is coming like some Old Lear,
Faltering under the frost and rime?

What are you brooding o'er, red, red mouth?
Was the Summer-tide fair or false to you?
Was it languid with fragrance of the South,
Or did the storm-clouds cover the blue?

Ah! still, white hands, was it weal or wo
That you dealt to a heart which lay at your feet?
Is your young heart beating painful and slow,
Or throbbing with rapture at memories fleet?

Ah! who can tell? Your face is so calm,
But your eyes are so dusk, and your lips so red:
A man might waken beneath the balm
Of a kiss of yours, were he lying dead!

FANNY DRISCOLL.

Poll's Inference.

A "pretty Poll," who had been taught to swear by one master, fell into the hands of a party who resolved to break up the bird's bad habit. To effect this, every time he uttered an oath he was ducked in cold water, and then set by the fire to dry. One day, when he was recovering from the effects of his punishment, a basket of chickens that had got rain-soaked was placed by the fire near Poll's bench. He eyed them in silence for a while, and then, sidling up to them, said sotto voce, "D——d little fools! been swearing, hey?"

TILE-DRAINAGE.

WANTS PREMIUMS OFFERED.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

NORTH EVANSTON, Feb. 12.—I have been greatly interested in the able discussion of the subject of "Tile-Drainage" in your columns. The farmers of the State, both landlords and tenants, owe you hearty thanks. If the State Agricultural Society will act upon some of the wise suggestions made, and organize a system of premiums for tile-drainage and increased production of crops as a result of proper drainage, that will be as stimulating to the young farmers of the State as have been their efforts in the direction of developing fast horses, they will do the State an immense service and add vastly to its wealth. There are two classes of farmers, the farm-owners and farm-renters, whose interests are partly identical and partly dissimilar. Prizes so classified as to bring tenant-farmers to see that tile-drained land will produce from 20 to 25 per cent larger crops would produce such a competition for drained lands that farm-owners would be stimulated to invest money in drainage. If the State Board would digest the subject so as to arrange a wise system of prizes, many of the larger farmers who have several tenants would aid the movement by offering prizes to their tenants as part of a general plan. Many tenant-farmers would be encouraged almost as much by seeing their names in the annual report as by the prize itself.

W. F. STEWART.

A FARMER'S EXPERIENCE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

VIRDEN, Ill., Feb. 11.—Your articles on tile-drainage are read with interest by the farmers of this vicinity. The subject is one of paramount importance to Illinois farmers, and is beginning to attract general attention. My own limited experience may not be uninteresting to your readers: In the summer of 1878 I laid about two miles of tile without an engineer, all of which has given entire satisfaction. This tile was principally laid in swales and scraped ditches, for the purpose of reclaiming a strip of land three or four rods wide, and to remove the necessity of turning at these sloughs, which could not be crossed with teams in the spring of the year. The crop of 1879, grown on land thus drained, taught me the benefits of the system. Different parts of this land were used for corn, wheat, and meadow, and in each case the redeemed land, which had never produced before, yielded a crop exceeding that of the highest and dryest points in the field. In the summer of 1879 I laid 9,185 feet on about forty acres. One of my sons laid 7,120 feet on twenty-nine acres, and the other laid 6,424 feet on twenty-two acres. This was all engineered. The sizes of tile varied from eight inches to three inches; our cuts varied in depth from six feet to two and a half feet, and the average depth was three feet nine inches. All the land thus drained is now sowed in wheat with fair promise.

Engineering, although somewhat expensive, saves a vast amount of labor and anxiety. When the levels are properly noted by a skillful engineer, the only trouble is to hold the grade between the level stakes, which are placed a hundred feet apart. This I trust to no one, but oversee it entirely myself, and lay all the tile myself. In deciding as to the proper grade I use the best tests at hand, water if possible, or spirit-level, or graduated triangle, and lay the tile ahead of me by standing on it as fast as laid, and closing the joints by kicking the last tile laid hard against the others. The bottom of the ditch should be dug just wide enough to receive the tile, and the first few inches of covering should be of impervious clay. I am an advocate of large tile. I dig no laterals longer than 500 feet, and lay no tile less than three inches; my mains are all started with eight-inch tile.

WILLIAM HUMPHREY.

TILING ROADS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

PARIS, Ill., Feb. 11.—In regard to tiling roads, I have had much experience. Ten years ago I commenced tiling the sides of roads; but it did not seem to fulfill our expectations, and we did not think it benefit enough to pay the expense of laying down tile. Some two years ago we had two sections of road that were nearly impassable, and had to fill in with straw and brush to get teams through at all. This piece of road had always been more trouble and cost than any other section of road in the township; in fact, we had been threatened with prosecution by outside townships for having such a roadway. In the spring of 1877 we laid a six-inch tile three and one-half to four feet deep in the centre of the road, and in the fall of the same year put a continuous grade, eighteen inches deep, over this tile, for which we used a grader, and have had no trouble, expense, or threatened prosecutions over this road since. Another section was a long, sloping clay hill, inclined to be springy during such winters as the present. We laid a six-inch tile from four to six feet deep in the centre of this section of road, and rounded up the centre of the same, and there have been no more teams swamped on that clay-hill.

With my experience I think the true principle is to lay large-size, well-burnt tile in the centre of roadway, as deep as you have an outlet, and then put up a continuous grade over the tile, and keep the same well leveled with railroad bar, and then all water that falls on roadbed runs directly into the side ditches, and then soon finds its way into the tile, or runs off directly. We then have a solid, dry roadbed, three to four feet below the surface, always ready to start on to dry, the surface always ready for a heavy rainfall.

So whenever it ceases raining, and the sun shines for a few days, the roads become solid much sooner than if the roadbed was saturated with water to within a few inches of the top.

But, Mr. Editor, burned hand-tile will not make solid roads in such a winter as this; it does not have the same effect on a roadbed that it does on cultivated land. On cultivated land, within twelve to twenty-four hours after a heavy rainfall, the water is all gone. In a roadbed the water has to soak through a bed of mortar worked over a hundred times a day, and raining or freezing and thawing every day, as it has done this winter. Under such circumstances nothing but stone or gravel will make a road, and that we have not got in this the central part of the State. Possibly a good road could be made by a continual line of shed.

As to tiling cultivated land, if it is put down as deep as you can get an outlet, with large-sized tile, and the bottom of your ditch is well leveled, there is no investment that will pay a farmer so well. The increased production of one year will often pay the expense for putting down a line of tile; which I have proven to my own satisfaction within the last ten years. Whenever the State of Illinois is thoroughly tile-drained she will really then be the Garden State. G. W. K.

WEARY.

Weary of struggling
'Gainst sorrow and sin;
Weary of sighing,
"It might have been";
Weary of yearning
For some one to love;
Weary of looking
Beyond and above;
Weary of dreaming,
And weary of strife;
Weary of hoping
For happier life;
Weary of sowing
For others to reap;
Weary of waiting
For Death's long sleep.

MILWAUKEE, February, 1880. A. T.

Sir Garnet Wolseley's Speech.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, having bagged two Kings in Southern Africa, had a reception, and made a speech, in which he used language that we fear will frighten such mild-mannered men as John Bright and other champions of peace. Sir Garnet said:

"I do not believe any State in South Africa, any Government, to be capable of ruling, if they allow on their borders, or even in their neighborhood, any black man—I say black advisedly—to dare the white man to come on, and say he is willing to prove by force of arms that he is an independent power. If that is so, believe me, gentlemen, it is high time for every European to clear out of that State. [Applause.] If we have no other title to the position we occupy in the Transvaal, I maintain that the title we have gained by the subjugation of these two chiefs, who threatened the existence of this country, ought to be considered valid. [Hear, hear.] There is a very old maxim of war, that we should only have one war at the same time. At that time we had a war in Africa and another in Asia, and I think the Government was right in finishing one or both of the two it had on hand before embarking on a third. The conclusion of the Secocoeni war is not far to see, because you have only to go to the gaol to see the man who has caused you so much trouble. I saw him this afternoon,—the first time I have seen him,—and if any of you go to the trouble of paying him a visit he will be glad to see you, and has very much of interest to tell you. One question I addressed to him—why he, a miserable Caffre, living in a cave, should presume to fight the British Nation; and the reply was that he had been advised to fight it out by white men living in this territory. I know myself the names of these men [excitement]; when I say man, there is one, a devil, a fiend in human form—that man's name is known to me; he is a Boer. The Boers have their faults; but they have their good parts also, and I am sure if they knew what I know, they would demand every drop of that man's blood. He lives at Kruger's Post. I tell him he had better clear out, for if I can lay fingers on him he shall be intimately associated with the hangman before I have done with him."

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

An Author Wanted.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

ATTICA, Feb. 11.—Can you tell me, through your paper, who wrote the poem, "The Curfew Shall Not Ring To-night"? Yours,
INQUIRER.

[The author is not known, so far as we have been able to ascertain. It is given in "Choice Selections," No. 9, p. 8. Mrs. Siddons, before reading it, stated that the author was unknown.]

South Side Taxes.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The office of the Collector of Taxes for South Chicago must be overrun with work. Last Sunday I posted a letter to him asking for a statement of taxes due on a lot owned by me, and inclosing a stamped and addressed envelope for reply. I have as yet received no answer. Similar letters addressed to the Collectors of West Chicago and Cicero were answered immediately. GRUMBLER.

"Gen." Haverly.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, FEB. 13.—Can you explain to me why, four years ago, Mr. H., of Haverly's Theatre, was called "Jack Haverly"? A short time ago this was changed to "Col. John Haverly," and now it is "Gen. John Haverly." Has he any earthly right to the title? Yours respectfully, A READER.

[Certainly. While he simply ran a theatre he was plain "Jack." When he went into the operatic business—"Pinafore" and things—he became "Colonel," like Mapleson. And when he bought the trotting park he became "General." It is perfectly regular.]

Bird Arrivals—"The Tribune's" Fourth Annual Record.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

EVANSTON, Ill., Feb. 12.—The strong current of air from the south during the entire twenty-four hours of yesterday brought with it numbers of robins, which are seen in flocks in this vicinity to-day. The earliest date of their arrival here recorded in the annals of the Museum of the University, is Feb. 27, in 1877, also noted in THE TRIBUNE by the writer.

No other species have been noted here as having arrived. These arrivals are twelve days earlier than in 1877, twenty-three days earlier than in 1878, and twenty-six days earlier than in 1879. It is hardly probable that this indicates a very early spring, as the migrations are confined to one species.

WM. HOSEA BALLOU.

The Lake-Front Circus-Ground.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—On reaching town this morning I learned that at the meeting of the Council Monday night an ordinance was adopted granting the use of 300 feet of the Lake-Front, between the Exposition Building and the base-ball ground, to the Second Regiment and other military organizations for an armory. The question I now wish to ask is this: In the event of the occupancy of the ground mentioned by the military, where will the circus and menagerie companies that visit the city every summer find sufficient room to pitch their tents? Three large shows are already booked for this city the coming season, and two or three more contemplate making a stand here. These itinerant shows have paid the city $500 rent per week in addition to the license fee of $300. Assuming that five shows put up here during the summer, the city will realize therefrom $4,000, or four times as much as is yearly paid by the Ball Club. The action of the Council in giving the 300 feet mentioned destroys the Lake-Front as a show-ground, the space left between the proposed Armory and the ball-ground being altogether too small for the purpose. What will the showmen do? R. S. DINGESS.

The Sugar Trade.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—I have been in the sugar trade in Europe, and, since arriving here, some months ago, have read with much interest all the information your paper contained about the manufacturing of sugar from sorghum, corn, etc.

I should much like to know whether a duty would have to be paid on such sugar, and, if so, in what manner such duty is levied. This question also applies to cane-sugar grown in the Southern States. I do not only mean sugar which goes into consumption direct, but also such raw sugar which goes to refineries. You will please excuse my ignorance, but, reading about this sorghum sugar, I thought that, if no duty is payable thereon, the profits must be enormous, and that, if duty is levied, it will be a rather difficult matter to do it on the same basis as for cane-sugar in New York. In France the manufacturing of beet-sugar is done strictly in bond, and the duty is paid when the sugar leaves the factory; in Germany the duty is levied on the beet-root plant; either of these methods could not be easily applied in all the sorghum sugar factories which will no doubt soon arise in the far-away districts of the West and Northwest.

If it is too much trouble to give me a full answer, please name a book which will give me particulars. N. NAUPLIUS.

Tax on Paper and Nails.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

BERTHOLLY HOME, NEAR DWIGHT, Ill., Feb. 13.—Farmers buy papers freely at five cents per copy. When they advance to six cents per copy they do without. Just so it is with nails. I generally during a year drive about five kegs. I use them as freely as I do a barrel of protected salt. (Note—That is the next article for you to tackle, Col. Fort.) Since nails have gone up from $3 per keg to $5.50, an advance of 100 per cent, I do not use one-tenth of the number, nor shall I until nails come down. This season I contemplated building several miles of fence. The advance in nails has put a stop to all such improvements for me this season. Here are two articles indispensable to every intelligent and progressive farmer, his newspaper and his nails. Who does this tax benefit? No one, but a few manufacturers. Who pays this tax? Everybody. What is the result, a few grasping nailmakers are rolling in wealth, clad in purple and fine linen, and feed sumptuously every day, and every mother's son of us who buys a paper or drives a pound of nails must help foot the bill. Go on, gentlemen, the time is not far distant when you will have to do just as the farmers do,—compete with the world. What do I care where a nail is made, be it either in Pennsylvania or in England, as long as it will hold a board in its place. That is what nails were made for, and not to put money into the pockets of a few at the expense of all. SAMUEL T. K. PRIME.

Our Royal Eagle.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Two months ago we were favored with the sight of our Royal Eagle, the companion of Emperors, Kings, and Queens, quietly seated upon a cloud, waiting for the call of his perishing country to come and save her from the fangs of the coiled Rattlesnake. For his own comfort, the Eagle would greatly prefer remaining on his cloud; but he condescended to assure a waiting world that when it should appear that nothing less than his Royal descent to the Presidential chair could save the country which had had the undeserved honor of giving him birth he would clutch her falling flag in his claws, drop down, dwell among mortals, and be President of this Republic once more! He hoped no emergency would arise which would call for the sacrifice; but, and if, the emergency came, lo! here was the sacrifice!

It was a sublime vision, and thrilled our grateful hearts with rejoicing to know that patriotism had not yet departed from earth; and, while we gazed and wondered, lo! the cloud broke, and, through the rift, we saw a string, a string attached to the neck of the Royal bird; and, following the lead, traced that string down to the hand of Don Cameron!

Ye gods! Our Eagle is a crow falcon! Look! See him bow, sway, descend; and, can it be? Aye, verily, it is! The proud bird settles upon a carcass and begins to tear and scramble with other birds, all willing to accept a meal.

The sight is pitiful, most pitiful! I wish we had not seen it.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

Chicago Lumber Trade.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 11.—I see by your valuable paper that the railroads from Chicago have reduced their rates on lumber to Missouri River points in order to head off Wisconsin lumber via Lumber Line. The proper thing for them to do now will be to refuse to allow the Wisconsin Valley, Wisconsin Central, and other railroads from Northeast Wisconsin, participating in the reduction, otherwise Chicago will be no better off now than before, as, with the present reduced tariff, the Northwestern Railroad, in connection with its feeders in Northern Wisconsin, can lay down lumber about $2 per 1,000 less than it can be supplied from Chicago.

Another thing that is imperatively necessary for the preservation of the lumber trade of Chicago is to oblige Clinton, Davenport, and other towns on the Mississippi River to advance their prices, which now are the same as those of Chicago. If something of this sort is not done, Chicago will be obliged to reduce her price, and that would be a public calamity.

I have often heard the expression of the tail trying to wag the dog; in the late reduction we have a certified fact of the tail succeeding in wagging the dog. The shipment of a few million feet of lumber from Northwestern Wisconsin has thrown the whole Chicago trade and the Iowa pool railroads into such a state of consternation that it is doubtful if they will ever recover.

The fact of the matter is that Chicago has advanced prices too far and cut herself off from a large territory, and now hopes by a pitiful story of competition to prevail upon the railroads to help them sell their lumber at their present high figures. But nothing but the remedies suggested in the first part of this letter will enable them to do so.

NEBRASKA LUMBERMAN.

Slackwater Navigation.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

SHELDON, Ill., Feb. 12.—The extortionate rates of the railroads running east has been an inducement for capitalists to put in store, in this vicinity, a larger amount of grain than was ever before held in this county. Last year it was mostly moved out before the opening of navigation, as rates were then fully 50 per cent lower than at the present time. The citizens of this part of the State are waking up to the fact that unless something is done they will be ground down still further by these monopolies. Consequently the slackwater navigation scheme, whereby the Kankakee and Iroquois Rivers are to be made navagable for large canalboats, from Wilmington to Logansport, Ind., thence to connect with the Wabash Canal, and thereby giving another direct water communication between Chicago and the lakes to Buffalo, is receiving much attention. This route would be open much later in the fall and earlier in the spring than by the Straits of Mackinaw. When one investigates the matter he will be surprised that the scheme was not carried out long ago. Expert engineers have surveyed the work and made careful calculations, and find that it can be done for a small amount compared to the incalculable benefits to be derived from such a water thoroughfare. The large scope of country which would be immediately and directly benefited by the work embraces an area of over 5,000 square miles, or about 4,000,000 acres, and the entire cost of the work, including locks, dams, dredging, etc., is estimated to be less than 10 cents per acre. This is no wild *Col. Sellers* scheme, but is practicable, feasible, and cheap, and will some day be done. So let the railroads put on the screws,—they will find out some day that there is a "God in Israel." We would like to hear from our Kankakee and Wilmington friends. R.

Aiding the Irish.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

STORM LAKE, Ia., Feb. 12.—Please allow me space to make a suggestion in regard to Western aid for the Irish people who are now represented as being destitute.

From the accounts we are receiving it appears very clear that all that is at present really needed is food, fuel, and clothing. We cannot afford to begin spending money at this juncture to aid any large schemes of adjustments of land questions in connection with almsgiving. To relieve hunger and cold is a present pressing necessity. To change land laws is something which requires time, and in order to deal fairly with the three classes in Ireland who make a living off the land,—landlords, farmers, and laborers,—it is necessary to deal cautiously and patiently with the whole question. We do not want any Communism here, and we do not want to encourage any there. For this reason we ought to be very sure that what is given for the relief of suffering in Ireland goes to the sufferers.

What I would suggest in regard to donations in the Western States is this: Let all that is contributed in the West be invested in flour, oat-meal, corn-meal, and pork at the principal cities, and let it be consigned to some reliable distributing agency abroad. I have no doubt all our trunk lines from Chicago eastward would give half-rates on such freight, and I know all our Western lines will give half-rates. At New York, I see from a letter in the New York *Herald*, one stevedore firm agrees to load a ship free of charge, and, if I am not mistaken, several steamship lines agree to carry several cargoes free for the hungry people.

By adopting this plan, I think money could go a great deal further than if sent directly to Ireland, only to be spent in obtaining the same supplies through other channels.

The Eastern money now being remitted direct to Ireland will be all needed to buy clothing and fuel; and let the Eastern people continue sending money, but for us Western people the better plan, I believe, is for us to invest our money in provisions, and ask the railroads and steamship lines to join hands with us, and in this way make the best and wisest use of all contributions. Very truly, JOSEPH SAMPSON.

Preserving Fresh Meat.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

JUNEAU, Wis., Feb. 11.—In THE TRIBUNE of the 9th you gave us an account of a wonderful discovery for rendering fabrics waterproof without changing the appearance of the fabric. It is certainly a most wonderful discovery, and will, of course, be of incalculable value to its owners. Now, as this seems to be an age of remarkable discoveries, permit me to give you an account of another that is no less remarkable, and in all probability is as of much importance to the world at large as that of Mr. Lamb. Mr. A. Kubach, a chemist of this place, has discovered and patented a process for preserving meats of all kinds, fish, fowls (and, in fact, anything that is subject to decay), which will keep the same perfectly fresh and sound, and in no wise detracts from its appearance or taste in the slightest particular. The process of so preserving the above-named articles is extremely simple, and the ingredients used are almost costless. A thousand pounds of beef can be prepared for shipment at a cost not exceeding 75 cents, and, when so preserved, can be wrapped in a paper or packed in a box or barrel and go as ordinary freight. Mr. Kubach prepared some beef and subjected the pieces to the most trying ordeals, such as leaving them out in the rain, allowing them to freeze and thaw out again, and finally hanging close to a stove-pipe attached to a stove in which was a constant fire. At the end of six weeks the meat could not be told from any piece of fresh beef just killed. It was eaten by some of our best citizens, and pronounced identical in all respects to freshly-killed beef. Meat has been shipped to Washington, kept there, and then reshipped back here, and still no change in its appearance. In fact, so far as can be found, the elements seem to have no effect whatever upon the meat so prepared. That this discovery is one of paramount importance anyone can see. There will no longer exist the necessity of salting or packing meats to preserve them, and the soldier and the sailor, as well as the farmer, can always have fresh and pure meat to use instead of salt meat as now. Immense sums of money which are now used to build refrigerators and to purchase ice will be saved. Cattle can be slaughtered in Texas, or anywhere else in the West, and the meat shipped in bulk to the Eastern markets or Europe direct, saving nearly four-fifths of the freights now paid for cattle on the hoof. Time (nor space, I suppose) will not allow me to say more now in regard to the discovery. All kinds of tests and experiments are now being made with it, but as yet no plans for bringing the same into general use have been completed.

It is proposed to make a public exhibition of the process to those interested at the Board of Trade in your city in a few days. X.

Speling Reform—What Teachers Can Do.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—In the report on "Speling Reform" made to the Illinois State Teachers' Association in December last by Messrs. Edwin C. Hewett, President of the Illinois State Normal University, Bloomington; N. C. Dougherty, Superintendent Public Schools, Peoria; and W. B. Powell, Superintendent Public Schools, Aurora, occur the following paragraphs:

We believe that something valuable is doing, and that more may be done, by bringing under the present rules of orthografy all words to which those rules apply; and, perhaps, still other rules may be developed that will apply to some words that fall under no rule at present. It may be possible, also, gradually, to throw out a good many unnecessary silent letters, as, for instance, the terminal "ugh" in such words as "though," "through," "borough," etc.

In this connection, we commend to your favorable consideration the recommendations made by the American Philological Association.

These are brave words, and in the right direction. The question at once arises, How shal these improvements in orthografy be best put into general use?

The "recommendations" of the American Filological Association to which the Committee refer ar the following: Tho, thru, gard, catalog, ar, giv, liv, hav, definit, infinit, wisht.

How shal these new spelings be incorporated into our language? Evidently, at present, we cannot look for much help from the dictionaries, for they only record "present usage." Nor can we hope much from our school-book publishers, for they dare not deviate from the dictionaries.

But there are three powerful classes in the community whose combined action would certainly carry this reform: (1) Scholars and writers who believe in the reform, and who wil insist on using the new spelings in their articles for the press; (2) editors, who wil take the bold step of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and use reformed spelings on every page of their papers; and (3) teachers, whose example is a law to their pupils.

Many scholars and writers ar alredy using new spelings. The press of the country is seriously thinking of making changes, and it only remains for the teachers to make a beginning.

If the makers of this report and all teachers in Illinois wil teach these eleven words as "alternativ" spelings, and wil recognize them in school exercises and examinations as correct, these new spelings wil stand a good chance of being incorporated into our language.

And why should they not take this step? There ar many such "alternativ" spelings already in Webster: plow, plough; mold, mould; ax, axe; molt, moult; ospray, osprey; oriflamb, oriflamme; adz, adze; calk, calque, etc.

Wil not the teachers help us make a little "present usage," so that the next edition of Webster wil allow us to spel "tho" as wel as "though"? O. C. BLACKMER.

A Spelling Misstatement Corrected.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—When a "Literary Scholar," whose mind has been prejudiced by Dean French, or who has given little thought to the subject, runs his first tilt agenst the speling reform, he generally accuses the advocates of fonetic speling of "mutilating their mother tongue," of "clipping and debasing our native speech," and finally makes the startling announcement that we propose to "destroy the English language." If he would stop and consider a moment, or would even consult his dictionary, in which he so often hunts down the speling of some unfamiliar word, he would see that these ar very reckles statements for a "scholar" to make. Webster gives the following definitions of the word "Languag":

Language (from Lat. *lingua*, the tongue, and speech, language). 1. Human speech; the expression of ideas by the voice; sounds, expressive of thought, articulated by the organs of the throat and mouth.

Language consists in the oral utterance of sounds which usage has made the representatives of ideas. When two or more persons customarily annex the same sounds to the same ideas, the expression of these sounds by one person communicates his ideas to another. This is the primary sense of *language*, the use of which is to communicate the thoughts of one person to another through the organ of hearing. Articulate sounds are represented by letters, marks, or characters, which form words.

2. The expression of ideas by writing or any other instrumentality.

From this definition we learn that we hav two languages,—a spoken and a written,—and that the spoken is the real language, while the written is the mere instrument or dress by which the former is represented to the eye. It is with this latter only that speling reformers hav to do.

The speling of our language, being only an instrument, is subject to change and improvement like all other instruments; and these changes and improvements can in no sense be called "mutilating our mother tongue," "debasing our native speech," "destroying the English language."

A single illustration wil show this. Some 400 years ago our language had a spoken word spelt "musicke." Just how this word was pronounced we ar unable to say. It is probable that the *u* had the sound of *oo*, the *s* its normal sound, and that the final *e* made a separate syllabl. After a while the final *e* was discarded and the word appeared as "musick." Then Noah Webster, within the memory of some of us, struck off the superfluous *k*, and we now know this word as "music." No one seems to think there has been any "mutilation," "debasing," or "destruction" of the word thus far.

But we find that the *u* has changed to a difthong, and the *s* has the sound of *z*, and the speling reformers suggest another slight change to make the word correspond with its present pronunciation, and spell "miuzic."

It is this last change over which our "scholar" is so distrest, and which calls forth his hard words.

I admit that the word looks strange in its new dress, and on this account is offensive to many, but it is not "destroyed." We could all soon get used to it, as we do to the new and better-fitting dress of a friend.

Prof. Lounsbury has wel said: "But the real ground of the aversion to change is mainly due to association. We like the present orthografy because we are used to it. In that one sentence the chief argument for it is stated. . . . Arguments upon those who feel thus is indeed thrown away. Nothing but the logic of accomplisht results wil ever make such persons recognize the principl that the spoken word has rights to which the written is subservient."

O. C. BLACKMER.

MY BIRTHDAY.

This is my birthday.
Once a year I turn the pages back,
To glance within Life's book,
And pass in fancy o'er the beaten track—
Remembering all I can of joy or sorrow,
Of love, of happiness, or grief,
Wrongs I've done, mistakes I've made,
And draw a lesson from the record brief.

Life, after all, moves much the same;
There is no break within its circle round;
No births, no deaths, the records show,
Nor fortunes made at sudden bound.
But "He who doeth all things well,"
And keeps a better record still,
Knows that our hearts have sometimes bled,
And ofttimes murmured at His will.

Our struggle for our daily bread,
The plans we've made that went astray,
The disappointments coming thick,
The dreams by night, the toils by day—
He knows it all. And maybe when,
Life's journey o'er, we see His face,
'Twill wear again a pardoning smile,
That will not mean for us disgrace.

EMMA A. PALMER.

ONARGA, Ill., Feb. 10, 1880.

Gen. Sherman's Hot Temper Getting Him into Trouble.

Dispatch to St. Louis Republican.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—Gen. Sherman is becoming an object of much criticism for his ill-advised remarks concerning people. His attack on Gen. Boynton and his ill-tempered card to the Associated Press regarding the charges Boynton preferred against him, together with his course towards Representative Speer, of Georgia, have lost him friends here. Boynton preferred his charges so that he might get them on the records of the War Department, where it is reported Gen. Sherman spread his private letter to Boynton, branding him as a liar. The end has not yet been reached.

Representative Speer wrote Gen. Sherman a very polite letter, asking if the story was true which came to him from Atlanta that Gen. Sherman had said he would remove the garrison from that point if Speer's bill prohibiting dress-parades and playing by the military bands on Sundays was passed. Gen. Sherman answered in a very caustic way, saying to Speer, who is a young man, that military bands had played on Sundays before he (Speer) was born. He intimated substantially that he would remove the garrison in the event alluded to. The General did make the threat to Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, who represents the Atlanta district, and to Senator Gordon.

What the upshot will be it is hard to tell, but some of the best Parliamentarians in Congress think it a subject for serious action. It is directly against the law for an officer of the law to interfere with legislation. John Quincy Adams once arose, and was sustained in the House, to rebuke the Minister of France, who had written to the Secretary of the Treasury protesting against a bill before Congress. The conduct of the General of the Army promises to defeat Speer's bill. The House Committee had decided favorably upon it, but has since moved to reconsider its action.

So it is that between Boynton's charges, which the Secretary of War has for some reason not referred to the General, and his letter to Speer, the hero of the March to the Sea is in prospective hot water.

THE TAX ON KNOWLEDGE.

Voice of the Newspaper Press on the Repeal of the Duty on White Paper and Soda-Ash, Etc.

TEST THE PRINCIPLE.
St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

The boom in the price of paper is largely artificial, and it needs only the test of competition with foreign paper to bring it down to a fair commercial level. It is a good case to test the whole principle of protection.

OBJECTS TO 100 PER CENT PROFIT.
Columbus (O.) State Journal.

If the Cincinnati *Gazette* is anxious to pay an exorbitant price for paper, why, of course, it has a legal, moral, and constitutional right to do so. But as for us and ours, we object to paying 100 per cent profit to any man or set of men.

AN UNWARRANTABLE RISE OF PRICES.
Galena (Ill.) Gazette.

Persons who ought to be familiar with the subject very much doubt whether it is a fact that prices have so much increased as to warrant the present boom in paper, and it is thought that, despite the efforts of the manufacturers, the bill presented by Col. Fort will be passed.

A QUESTION OF INFLUENCE.
Pittsburg Post (Dem.).

We are just a little curious to ascertain whether a dozen paper-mills in the country have more influence with Congress, in retaining a duty of 20 per cent on newspapers, than the entire press of the country? The cost to the journals at the present price of paper is out of all proportion to the advance of other articles, and is not sustained by advertising rates.

THE BLOATED PAPER-MAKERS.
Austin (Minn.) Register.

The bloated paper-maker is rejoicing in the high and upward tendency of the price of paper, while the poor newspaper man is waiting for the time to come when a newspaper "boom" will carry him over the rough financial road caused by the horrid paper man. It don't seem as though a paper man could make such a fuss and commotion, but he evidently has got the floor at the present time, and all we hope is that he will get "floored" in the end.

BOOM ON RAGS.
Elgin (Ill.) Leader.

Ladies of Elgin and vicinity, there is no reason why you should not have double price for your rags and old paper. The paper manufacturers made a big profit with paper at six and seven cents per pound, when they paid you one cent for rags. Now they sell the same paper for 12 and 12½ cents and you get only the same old cent. There is no reason why you should not double on your charge for rags. Do so, and spend the extra money at this office, and Heaven will bless you.

TARIFF MONOPOLISTS OVERREACHING THEMSELVES.
Dubuque Times (Rep.).

When the tariff monopolists struck the newspapers they overreached themselves and placed not only the paper duty in peril but every other. There is no law, nor custom, nor system in this country that can stand against a general opposition of the newspapers. The duty on print paper and the materials employed in its manufacture oppress not only nepspapers, but printers of school-books and magazines, and, in fact, nearly all kinds of books. The Chicago *Evening Journal* is a protectionist paper, but the above extract shows that its opposition to the particular tariff on print paper extends to the general principle of a protective tariff in the abstract, and we think this sentiment is largely shared by the *Iowa State Register*, always a strong advocate of what is called the protective system.

RAISING PRICES.
Hartford Courant (Rep.).

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, alluding to the action of the Chicago *Times* in raising its subscription price, predicts that "if the market value of raw material continues to advance ever American newspaper which has reduced its subscription price will sooner or later be obliged to raise it. The alternative will be a loss to the publisher on every copy printed." The fact is there is nothing sold which is so cheap as the newspaper of to-day. It is barely possible that the very low price at which it is bought tends to lessen the public estimate of its value. Year by year the expense of newspaper publishing has increased. Take a paper of to-day and compare it with one of ten years ago and the change is wonderful. With one of twenty-five years ago there is practically no comparison possible, as there is no common ground to put them on. The labor on the present daily paper involved in type-setting, printing, reporting, editing, correspondence, and the thousands of incidentals is greater than anybody outside an office can imagine. The telegraph bills of to-day would have made a manager faint a few years ago. There has been a steady and amazing improvement in newspapers during the past decade with no increase whatever of price, and it is among the possibles that when the general rise of material begins to be seriously felt by publishers, as it soon must, a rise in price may have to follow. It would not be making people pay more for their paper than they used to. It would be merely making them pay for more,—which they get in their paper.

ENDANGERING THE WHOLE TARIFF.
Council Bluffs (Ia.) Nonpareil.

A movement is on foot among the proprietors of printing offices to urge Congress to repeal the import duty on print-paper. A bill looking to such repeal is now before the House, and if it becomes a law it will serve the paper-manufacturers just right. Taking advantage of the tariff protection, which is virtually prohibitory, these have entered into a combination to advance prices, and have already done so beyond all warrant or excuse. Naturally this is calling forth indignant protests from the newspapers, which are suffering severely from exorbitant prices for their chief article of consumption, and unless the paper men come down and keep down within the bounds of reason, they are likely soon to find the country ready to let down the tariff barrier and try what virtue there is in a little wholesale foreign competition. Even the Chicago *Journal*, one of the oldest and most steadfast advocates of a tariff for the protection of our domestic manufacturing interests against undue foreign competition, is moved to say of the bill in question that it "would be a measure of punitive justice if it should pass." Nor would the *Journal* hesitate to indorse similar measures for checking oppressive monopolies in other lines of manufactures. Its utterances represent very fairly the spirit of the press of the country generally. Newspaper men will not and do not object to a legitimate advance, but they will fight as a unit, and successfully too, against a conspiracy of extortion which forces up the price of paper out of all proportion to its cost. The paper manufacturers would do well to think twice before making another advance.

THE PRICE OF PRINTING-PAPER AND THE DUTY OF CONGRESS.
Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

There is one consolation which the newspapers and the public may find in the present high and increasing price of printing,—namely, that in the end it will injure no one but the papermakers themselves. It will result in compelling Congress to remove the duty not only from the chemical agents used for bleaching papers, but from printing-paper. Mr. Fort has introduced a bill to reduce the duty on printing-paper used for books, pamphlets, magazines, and newspapers, but it must be plain that if the combination of Western paper-makers which has thus far been engaged in putting up the price of paper persists in its purposes, the bill introduced by Mr. Fort must be revised so as to provide for the entire repeal of the duty on printing-paper, soda-ash, and the other chemicals used in the process of bleaching. As there is no better plan of inaugurating a crusade than by taking the bull squarely by the horns, we suggest to our contemporaries in Georgia and elsewhere to make a combined assault upon that portion of the tariff which levies an unjust tariff upon imported paper and upon the materials which our own paper-makers contend is compelling them to gradually add to the price of their product. This is a matter that vitally interests every newspaper-publisher and reader in the country, and every newspaper has it in its power to bring about a more desirable result. Such a pressure can be brought to bear upon Congress as that body cannot afford to resist. Let the appeals of the newspapers take the shape of a continual clamor, at least against this portion of a most absurd and unjust tariff. Let the publishers have the benefit of free paper, and let the papermakers have the benefit of free chemicals, and competition will be at once restored to a sound and natural basis. There will be no more combinations among the papermakers, such as that which met in Chicago last Wednesday, and there will be no more complaints from publishers. We furthermore suggest to our contemporaries that their protests be made as promptly as possible and as continual as the circumstances warrant. The tariff upon printing-paper and upon the chemicals which enter into its manufacture, so far from embodying real protection in any shape or form, is really a tax upon the public necessity, a tax upon public education. Already some of the most prominent Western newspapers have been compelled to increase the price of subscriptions, and if the price of printing-paper continues to increase, publishers throughout the country will be compelled to protect themselves against loss in a similar manner; so that really the tariff will amount to an unjust and unjustifiable tax upon the reading public.

At a secret meeting held in Chicago last Wednesday, the Western papermakers resolved to advance the price of printing-paper one-half to three-fourths of a cent a pound and some of the members of the combination boasted that by the 1st of May they will have the price up to 12 cents, an increase of 100 per cent in eight months. By the force of the combination these Western papermakers control the market, and they will not hesitate to carry out their threats if it is possible to do so. Publishers, therefore, who are not disposed to lend their influence to the necessity of reforming so much of the tariff as has a bearing upon the price of printing-paper may take their choice of running their business at a loss or of reducing their circulation by increasing the price. The newspapers have it in their power to remedy the evil, and if they will "boom" as freely in the interests of free paper and free chemicals as they do in the interests of the politicians, they can put an end to the tariff tax in a very short time. In such a movement the newspapers would be invincible, because it needs no argument to show that they have right and justice and the true interests of the people on their side.

The combination of Western papermakers, which met at Chicago last Wednesday for the purpose of still further increasing the price of printing-paper, pretended that the increase was due to the duty on soda-ash and other chemicals used in the manufacture of white paper; but it is to be observed that there has been no increase in the duty, and it is a fact worthy of note that the increase in the price of the raw material entering into the manufacture of paper has followed, instead of preceding, the increase in the price of paper. It is to be observed, moreover,—and this fact is a test of the intentions of the Western ring which controls the market,—that although there is a combination to increase the price of paper there is no combination to help the passage of any measure looking to the repeal of the duty on the bleaching agents of which the papermakers complain, and which they offer as an excuse for their action in continually increasing the price of printing-paper. If the makers gave evidence of the least real desire for the removal of the tariff upon the chemicals which they are compelled to use, publishers might reasonably afford to move merely for a reduction of the tariff upon printing-paper, in connection with the total abolition of the duty upon the bleaching agents; but the papermakers show no such inclination. On the contrary, they seem desirous of retaining the duty on the chemicals in order to have some excuse for bleeding the publishers and the public.

The Western ring will find, however, that it has overshot the mark. It will discover that the newspapers are amply able to protect themselves in a matter involving the repeal of an unjust duty upon chemical agents and an unwise duty upon printing-paper. The Western combination must be brought to its senses by foreign competition. There is no longer the slightest necessity for even seeming to "protect" an interest which has just made manifest a most unmerciful aggressiveness. The paper men have their combination. It is a combination which declares its intention to put the price of printing-paper to 12 cents a pound by the 1st of May. The people and the newspapers have their combination which they propose to set up against the other. For lack of a more comprehensive title it is called Congress, and we think we can promise the paper combination that the Congressional combination will see that justice is done. It is not a party affair. Democrats, Republicans, Greenbackers, and Independents all have an interest in removing the tariff upon bleaching chemicals and printing-paper. It is a duty they owe the public. In the meantime, the newspapers all over the country should speak out in the most emphatic manner.

DEATH OF GEN. GEORGE SYKES.

New York Herald, Feb. 10.

A telegram received at the War Department in Washington yesterday announces the death of Brevet Maj.-Gen. George Sykes, Colonel of the Twentieth Infantry, at Brownsville, Tex., the headquarters of his regiment. Gen. Sykes was born in Maryland about the year 1821, and, after gaining a very fair education from the ordinary schools, was admitted into the Military Academy at West Point as a cadet during the year 1838. He graduated on the last day of June, 1842, and entered the United States regular army the next day as a brevet Second Lieutenant of infantry. He soon after received his commission in the Third United States Infantry, and during September, 1846, was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant. Lieut. Sykes took a very prominent part in the battles of the Mexican war, and at the contest of Cerro Gordo, April 18, 1847, gained by his gallant behavior the brevet of Captain of the regular army, to date from the day of the battle. He was afterward appointed Commissary of Subsistence with Gen. Twiggs' division of the United States Army in Mexico, with the temporary rank of Captain on the staff. During September, 1855, Lieut. Sykes was appointed Captain of his company. When the Rebellion broke out, and the regular army was increased in size, Capt. Sykes was promoted to be Major of the Fourteenth Infantry, a new regiment. Maj. Sykes commanded a battalion of regulars at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, where he particularly distinguished himself, his command being the last to leave the field, covering the extreme rear of the demoralized Union Army. When Gen. McClellan was ordered to organize the army Maj. Sykes was appointed by the President a Brigadier-General of volunteers, and was placed in command of the newly-enlisted and other regular infantry troops belonging to the Army of the Potomac. His commission was dated Sept. 28, 1861, and his appointment was confirmed by the United States Senate March 7, 1862. During the review in front of Washington, Nov. 26, 1861, Gen. Sykes' regular infantry was highly praised for their speedy improvement in drill and appearance. When the Army of the Potomac was divided into army corps Gen. Sykes was placed first in command of a brigade, and next of a division under Gen. Fitz John Porter. His division consisted principally of regular troops and well-disciplined volunteers, and was attached to the Fifth Army Corps. He took a very active part in the Peninsula campaign, and especially distinguished himself in the seven days' contests. At Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862, his troops behaved with great gallantry, and also the next day at Chickahominy Bridge. During the latter days of the "Pope Campaign," at the battle of Antietam, and during the severe contests at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, the command of Gen. Sykes never lost the proud name they had won on the many other fields of strife. Gen. Sykes was promoted to the rank of Major-General during 1863, with a commission dating from Nov. 29, 1862. During the latter part of June, 1863, he was placed in command of the Fifth Army Corps, and fought as their commander during the sanguinary battles of Gettysburg, July 1 to 3, 1863. In March, 1864, he was relieved from the command of the Fifth Army Corps, and ordered to report to Washington. Gen. Sykes was breveted Major-General for gallant and meritorious services during the War on March 13, 1865. On Jan. 15, 1866, he was mustered out of the volunteer service, and was appointed Colonel of the Twentieth Infantry on Jan. 12, 1868, a position which he continued to hold until his death.

They Wouldn't Fight That Way.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 3.—*To the Editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer:* I notice that Judge John Rice has been figuring in the papers of late, and am reminded of a story current concerning him and the late War. He was a very violent secessionist, and, in a speech urging secession, said: "Why, —— the Yankees! If they show fight we can whip them with popguns!" The Yankees did show fight, and with what result is well known. A short time after the War Judge Rice was making a speech at the same cross-roads where he had made his boasting speech before the War. One of the audience asked him if he was not the same Judge Rice that spoke there in 1860. "I am," he replied. "Well, didn't you say that we could whip the Yankees with popguns?" "I did, and we could have done it; but, —— 'em, they wouldn't fight us in that way!"

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

"To cure a chronic or long-standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

List of Diseases Cured by

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. THE WASTES OF THE BODY ARE STOPPED AND HEALTHY BLOOD IS SUPPLIED TO THE SYSTEM, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparillian will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse,—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also, that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

Space forbids our making particular reference to the various cases of chronic diseases reached by our SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. Invalids and their friends must consult our writings if they wish to obtain an idea of the promise and potency of R. R. R. Remedies.

One Dollar per Bottle.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires minutes, not hours, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

Radway's Ready Relief,

In from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, *RADWAY'S READY RELIEF* will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for Fifty Cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French brandy or bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyosciamus, and other powerful remedies, does at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

The True Relief.

Radway's Ready Relief is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS!

Perfect Purgative Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a perfect cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs Before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"False and True,"
"Radway on Irritable Urethra,"
"Radway on Scrofula,"

and others relating to different classes of diseases.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren, cor. Church-st., New York.

☞ Information worth thousands will be sent to you.

THE HOME.

How Some Ghosts Seen by Chat Looked and Acted.

A Mournfully-Interesting Letter That Ends with a Reference to Sausage.

Some Suggestions by a Mother Regarding the Proper Observance of Saturday Night.

Amateur Poets and Their Peculiarities Receive Further Attention from Critics.

The Prevailing Styles of Dress in Women Denounced by a Member of the Gentler Sex.

Boys Advised to Learn a Trade—Facts Concerning the Reformation—Miscellaneous Contributions on Various Topics.

THE WABASH.

Roll on, fair Wabash! Flow thy silver tide
To great Ohio, from perennial springs.
Thou bearest on thy surging waves, with pride,
Dead horses, saw-logs, geese, and other things.
And, as I stand upon thy shore and look,
I cry, "Dog-gone me! thou art quite a brook."

Oft have I seen, within the Empire State,
Whose placid waters were as crystal pure,
Encompassed by green hills, a little lake,
That to the view did mirror back its shore.
But greener are thy swamps, O mighty ditch!
Thy color is not blue, but very rich.

Hail to thee! winding sewer, deep and vast,
That rollest seaward in thy sullen pride.
Great is thy honored office, for thou hast
The Hoosier and the Sucker to divide;
And each, as standing on thy shores, doth think
Thy turbid waters "bunkem squintz" to drink.

JOHN WAG.

THE LETTER-BOX.

There are letters, papers, and postal-cards at this office for the persons whose names appear below. Those living out of the city should send their address and a three-cent stamp, upon receipt of which their mail will be forwarded.. Residents of Chicago can obtain their mail by calling at Room 36 TRIBUNE Building:

Marguerite.	Household Nonentity.
Helen E. Klein.	Ecinese.
Old Timer.	A. G.
Miriam Beatrice Dion.	

THE HOME CLUB.

SECRETARY'S LETTER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—THE TRIBUNE Home Club met at the Tremont House in monthly session on Wednesday, Feb. 11, but owing to the disagreeable weather but a portion of the members were present. The President, who has been ill for some time, was not able to attend, and the business connected with the Kitchen Garden School was dispensed with. It is still in operation at 99 South Desplaines street, where we would be happy to receive persons wishing to learn the mode of carrying it forward, or to assist in its further development. The large number of ladies who have already attended have expressed themselves warmly in its favor, and seem to be delighted with the thorough system of training and the wonderful progress made by the class. We have had visitors from Canada and Several States in the Union who were equally pleased with the results. The next regular meeting of the Club will be held at the Tremont House Wednesday, March 10.

ORLENA,
Corresponding Secretary.

CHAT'S GHOSTS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

BOSCOBEL, Wis., Feb. 10.—It was nine years ago in Chicago. 'Twas almost midnight, and the car coming down North Clark street in which I was seated ran a little faster than usual as the horses pricked up their ears and quickened their pace, knowing doubtless it was the last trip down that night.

What a starry moonlight night it was!

I can feel even yet the easy, lulling motion of the car as it rolled smoothly over the shining rails; I can see once more the moonlight changing into shadows, and the shadows turning into light again, as the moon, like a silver ship on an azure sea, sailed in and out among the soft, foamy clouds. I remember even the old board fence that then inclosed Lincoln Park, touched by that magic light, glittered like solid silver, and how shining and lustrous the leaves looked in that mellow white radiance.

As we reached Centre street an irresistible desire to enter the park took possession of me, and leaving the car I walked in among its winding pathways. I walked here and there, and at last found myself at the head of the drive lined so thickly on either side with stately trees, which swept straight and broad through the old graveyard to Clark street. The wind, soft and warm, hurried by; the waves of the lake laughed faintly, dreamily, on the glistening sands far away; the trees before me "waved their long arms to and from and beckoned solemnly and slow," and went among their shadows along the beaten path by the side of the drive. "Alone with the dead" I whispered, and as the words died away the old Court-House clock rang out the hour of midnight, and I felt, rather than heard, a strange silent commotion, an eager suppressed excitement, a noiseless noise. The sunken graves where the rank grass grew so riotously were uplifted, the headstones and monuments reeled back and forth like drunken ghosts, then fell, and into the moonlight the dead men came.

The air was filled with the smell of the grave, and the leafy shadows lying on the ground trembled in fear. There was a shaking out of shrouds that never rustled, a rush of silent footsteps toward the city, and in the middle of the hard, smooth drive, just where I had seen horses prancing proudly and carriages rolling so gayly, the earth broke up, and from it a childish form floated to me and nestled in my unwilling arms. A cold, damp hand clasped mine, bony fingers clutched my dress, and ghastly corpses jostled each other behind, before, and around me. As we reached the heart of the city I saw the streets were filled, and knew Graceland and Rosehill had yielded up their dead too. I knew it by the stylish, fashionable look that distinguished them from the old dead Lincoln Parkites. I knew it by the different dressing of the hair, by the later cut and fashion of the grave-clothes, but most surely by the ranker odor of decay.

The little, cold, heavy form dropped from my arms and said, "Come with me," and I cannot describe how I felt. I can't explain how it happened, but the next instant I stood on the threshold of an open door. Within the pretty room a woman sat in a low cushioned rocker, and swung back and forth an empty cradle.

And the little one went softly and put its tiny arms around her neck, laid its cheek against hers, smoothed and kissed the gray hair, and she never knew it. The pillow in the crib looked soft and fresh, and the snowy sheet and spread were turned back as if just waiting for the baby; at her feet was a battered drum with the little sticks that never beat any more lying across the head; in one corner leaned a sled and a gun, and in the centre of the floor a gallant rocking-horse stood riderless and lonely. And the mother, with love and anguish in her eyes, kissed tenderly a pictured baby-face, and her tears fell fast on a faded rose that had died in the hand of her dying child.

"Fifteen years ago to-night," she murmured, and, turning away, I felt that, if God loves and remembers like a mother, all is well.

With my ghostly guides I visited their friends, unseen and unheard. I stood by the bedside of a new-born babe and dying girlish mother. I lingered in a room where weeping friends, with sable drapings, with a profusion of costly flowers and funeral pomp and splendor, were preparing a feast for the worms. I went into gambling dens, where the spirits wrung their hands and wept over brothers and lovers flushed red with wine and excitement, playing recklessly, laughing wildly, or cursing bitterly, as they lost or won.

I entered ball-rooms with those but a little while dead, and saw them looking for one taken, listening so wistfully for one word of remembrance, and saw them look and listen in vain, for, borne on every swelling strain of music, mingled with each merry jest, and stamped on every longing face, was the one word, "Forgotten."

Then I ascended some marble steps, preceded by a goodly ghost. The massive door untouched swung wide open; we traversed a spacious hall, and entered a room all scarlet and white. In the soft mellow light a man and woman were standing. She was beautiful and young, and one little year ago was the wife of the dead man near me. The man beside her, handsome and grand, clasped her hands gently in his, and, bending his stately head, looked in her eyes, saying eagerly:

"And you are sure—quite sure—that you love me?"

And the sunny, cloudless face, where not one regret for or thought of the past was written, was lifted to his as she said softly: "Yes, I am sure I love you dearly," and the poor dead hands of the forgotten husband trembled and shook, and he sighed so deep and heavily that the light lace curtains around us swayed lightly back and forth, and the lovely woman, hearing the sigh, shrugged her pretty shoulders and whispered, "How the wind shivers and moans!" and the man laughing said, "What do we care for the wind and the weather?" and, taking her reverently in his arms, kissed her tenderly, and the spirit vanished, moaning, "Heaven hath no joys and hell no tortures after this," and as I went out into the street some one grasped me by the shoulder, shook me heartily, and exclaimed:

"Chat, for Heaven's sake, wake up and stop your snoring."

"How long have I slept?" I cried.

"About two minutes," said my brother-in-law, as he went out on the platform and lit a cigar.

And I rubbed my eyes and vowed I never would eat sauerkraut and bologna for supper again as long as I lived. And I never have. I always take them for breakfast now.

O no! Commercial. I did not object to your letter or consider it personal, for you did not describe me at all. You were mistaken in the person, that is all.

Stubbs, you are right. There is no such thing as true, everlasting friendship. When any one finds it they will also discover roses blooming on pumpkin-vines. Holding the opinions we do, it would be absurd to say anything about being friends, so instead I'll say here is the hand of an enemy.

Deronda!!

Cousin Herbert, has that girl thawed out yet?

S. A. M., I've heard so much about "An Earnest Trifler" that I'm interested, and if I could give my landlady a "stand-off" for a couple of weeks I'd possess that book instantly.

Thank you, Ajax, your three letters to The Home have been read with interest. Come again.

Forty Years, are you sick, dead, or, worse yet, married?—or is it the rheumatism?

As recipes are in demand I'll send my brother-in-law's for making mince-pies. He says: "Take some meat and apples, mix them up together, slap it in a pan with some dough, bake it, and—and there's you pie."

Ella Wheeler, allow me to tell you how very much I enjoyed reading your "Is It Done?"

The next time I come I'll be here,—I mean the next time I'm here I'll come sooner than I did this time, if I don't stay away so long.

CHAT.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

HOW IT SHOULD BE OBSERVED.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 3.—Let us close the blinds, drop the shades, and shut ourselves in from outside life for a little time, and prepare for the coming Sabbath-day. We have finished the labors of the week, and will lay aside the garments of care and strife and don those of peace, quiet, and rest. Labor is laid quietly one side; care and turmoil are put to flight, and the week is hastening to bed.

We see, as we peep cautiously through the blinds, so many weary, care-worn faces as they pass, we fancy a look of rest is stealing o'er them as they think of "the day of rest," which is a God-given blessing to all classes. The shiny tin pails are soon to be hung away, and all will be placed in accustomed seats of rest with tingles of joyous relief that they can so remain undisturbed for at least one day.

We see shimmering lights to the right and to the left, suggestive of a busy world, for each little light is indicative of a home-world where there is some one busily engaged in completing the labors of the week. The light of many a home is the mother, and this Saturday night, if she is one of the noble type, she shines resplendent in her thoughtful preparations for the coming day of rest. Labor on, dear mother, for yours is a mission of love. While you are going quietly about your duties we will watch you by the bright light of your own pleasant home. To-night your lamp is filled with the oil of love, and your heart is green with memories of the past week, or maybe the weeks "so long ago." How we wish that all the lamps were those of love, and would burn perpetually, and send a luminous light to every hearth in the land. How we pity those who have hearts filled with love and get nothing in return. There is no hunger equal to that of an unsatisfied heart. It is sad to think there are dear faithful mothers working patiently day after day. Sabbath after Sabbath comes and goes and finds them plodding on with the same dull pain in their hearts,—longing for a look or word of praise and love. How much of pleasure could be leavened into her labor if she could be sure of requited love. Some day the mother's lamp of love will cease to burn; her light will go out never to shine again in your homes. Love her truly, care for her tenderly, treat her with respect, for she is your mother. On the other hand, let the hard-worked father feel there is a welcome awaiting him. Whatever his business may be, remember he is striving for a home and comforts for those of his household. Meet him with voices and smiles of welcome. Give him a kiss. Give him a feeling of home care for his welfare. Do not let him feel that he is in the way. Let him know that in his own home he is a free man. Let not the mother's warning voice hush to quiet the little ones who are boisterous over his arrival. May he be greeted Saturday night with rounds of applause. Too often the mother fails in her welcome to the one she has promised to love. In thus doing she is sowing seeds of discord in her home which will germinate and bring forth a growth of evil in the minds of younger members of the family that will in after years cause father and mother both to mourn. Wait not for Saturday nights that are to come, but now, before it is too late, sow seeds of love and kindness in the home. How we wish that hearts and homes with once so much light in them would keep bright love lights ever burning to welcome all classes of business men, and make lighter the burdens of faithful mothers, and keep purer the hearts and whiter the souls of the young.

IVY OAK.

AMATEUR POETS.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM TOPSEY TINKLE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

ENGLEWOOD, Ill., Feb. 10.—

Vex not thou the poet's mind
With thy shallow wit:
Vex not thou the poet's mind,
For thou canst not fathom it.

So Tennyson. And it appears that my humble request for information in regard to the heart-rending gloom which envelopes the effort of the average amateur poet has had the lamentable effect of ruffling up somebody's feathers the wrong way, as witness the letter devoted to Ninety Years and myself by Amateur Poet. I did "vex the poet's mind."

Now I hope no one will misunderstand me, and for one moment imagine that I wish to convey the idea that Amateur Poet is actually covered with a coat of plumage, or that he bears any resemblance to that famous flock whose cackling on the Tarpeian Hill once saved Rome. Dear me, no; it is only a little figure of speech, a "poetic license," with the use of which all poets are well acquainted.

"For a moment of pleasure do we not suffer hours of agony?" I quote from Amateur Poet. Now, that is a nice, cheerful question; that is a pleasant view to take of things. Doubtless, doubtless, A. P., you are right. We are all poor, miserable devils; this vale of tears is but a fat graveyard bounding through space, and, as I once heard Fields, the lecturer, say, "When Providence sends us tribulation, we ought to tribulate with all our might."

"We travel the weary road, and our feet bleed at every step,"—again A. P. O yes, and let us do all we can to keep them bleeding. Let us sneak along life's pathway in dismal, dreary fashion, moistening the atmosphere with tears as we go, and being depressed generally. By the way, I don't know of anything more conducive to a good, healthy, depressed state of mind than a constant perusal of some of these graveyard effusions. Out upon such false reasoning; rather let us sing, with grand old Whittier:

Hope and pray, trust alway;
Life is sweeter, love is nearer,
For the trial and delay.

"The few moments of happiness wherein we rest by the wayside are, like the foam-bubbles of the sea, short-lived, and soon gone forever." Now, Mr. Amateur Poet, were you not just a little dyspeptic when you wrote that sentence? Would not a trip to the seaside, away from the heavy fog of Chicago, cleanse your brain of these moody fancies and make life appear a little more comfortable? Why, A. P., if all the bits of selfish happiness were taken from us we would still have one of the greatest means of enjoyment left,—that of doing good to others.

"Nature herself is sad." I don't think so. I have found her very jolly sometimes. I fear me you would cry with *Hamlet*: "——this goodly frame, the earth seems to me a sterile promontory; this most excellent canopy, the air, look you, this brave o'erhanging firmament, this majestical roof fretted with golden fire, why, it appears no other thing to me than a foul and pestilent congregation of vapors."

Amateur Poet makes another hilarious reflection to the effect that we are sure of nothing, but that the "cold and fearful grave waits to receive us." Cold comfort, cold comfort, A. P. The grave may wait to receive us, but, as medical colleges and crematories exist, it doesn't always get us.

Thirty Years makes the proper distinction in the remark that "a sad song need not be dismal, and that there is a difference between the pathetic and the funereal." There is a pathos in all our lives. Into each one's days some rain must fall, and the poet, if he draw his picture to the life, must mingle tears and smiles; but why such a quantity of tear-drops and so very few smiles? Why leave the realm of the sweet and tender for the goulish and ghastly?

Apropos of poetry, I wonder if we are not all going a little mad on the subject of intellectual attainment? I wonder if we don't read serious books on subjects we don't care a pin for just because other people do? I wonder if we don't go and hear great bangs of classical music and go into ecstatic expressions of pleasure thereat, when we don't know one tune from another, but are afraid to say we don't enjoy a high style of everything? And I wonder why it is that, in spite of all our efforts at culture, most of us would rather be thought ignorant than poor any day?

TOPSEY TINKLE.

RATHER LIKES THE GRAVE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

AMBOY, Ill., Feb. 12.—Calla May Zu wants to know why some of the young people do not write for The Home. She wants to hear from some of the girls and boys. Why should the girls write, I ask? Few of them get into The Home without wearing caps and spectacles, and when they do they are in danger of being hauled over the coals by some old woman or other; then the Conductor is a sensible sort of a fellow,—or I don't believe he likes girls,—and, taking everything into consideration, they hold an insignificant position.

"Girls don't 'mount to much no how."

As for the boys, they have subjects of more importance to think about, I suppose, and I am glad of it; for if I should get into The Home and find boys there I should want to beat a hasty retreat, and, if I didn't, should expect to hear half a dozen shouting, "Here! button my collar," "Fix my necktie," etc. I do not refer to young men, for they are nice, or my Julian is anyway.

Amateur Poet takes a very doleful view of earthly things. I do not see why one cannot sometimes imagine that there is joy and gayety in the works of Nature, as to have the "waves sing dirges" and the "wind moan" constantly. I believe it is wicked for folks to be discontented and sad all the time; however, there are some who, no matter how much they have to be thankful for, or by what pleasant associations they are surrounded, are always dissatisfied and wishing for something they know can never be. A. P. says that "we are sure of nothing except that the cold and fearful grave waits to receive us." We would not wish to live always, and, even if we did, is that any reason why our whole lives should be spent grieving about it because we cannot? What is there about the grave that is fearful?

One who leads a pure and noble life has no fear of the grave.

MABEL E. RANKIN.

DISAGREES WITH HIM.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

LYONS, Ia., Feb. 9.—After perusing the letter written by Amateur Poet, in which he told why he and his friends are so sad, I came to the conclusion that he was a man, because a woman could not take such a sour view of life, and that he is a melancholy, snappish old bachelor, forsaken by all friends.

From Milton, who was deprived the blessed privilege of seeing all the glories of Nature and the faces of those so dear to him, originated the saying, "Every cloud has a silver lining."

If the world is sad, if shadows are more plenty than sunshine, that is no reason why we should go around with long faces and a solemn graveyard look.

Deliver me from people who are always complaining and lamenting that the world is so full of sadness.

Dear ones whom we love better than life are called away from this world of pain and sorrow to a bright and beautiful world where pain and sorrow are never known.

A. P. says we have but a vague hope of ever seeing them again. My friend, if you love God, and try to do right, you will surely meet all your friends above, if they also have followed Christ's footsteps.

Oh, you make me shudder when you say that you can see no farther and are sure of nothing beyond the cold, silent grave.

If the grave is the end of our existence, we have lived our lives in vain,—we are as worthless as the dumb brutes. Now look at the beauties of Nature strewn around in such rich profusion. The little birds trilling forth their notes of praise and gladness; the merry brook now gurgling over the rocks, or gliding softly through forests, then leaping forth into the sunshine with almost a laugh. The "mournful wind," ah, no. How eagerly the invalid welcomes the gentle south winds, laden with the fragrance of flowers, the singing of birds, and babbling brooks. How soothing to the aching, feverish brow.

So you will find, all through Nature, music and sunshine.

We "vainly the dreams of youth recall," yet "the future may hold some dream as bright as those of the long ago."

BOX 48.

ONE OF THEM.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

GRANT PARK, Ill., Feb. 4.—I have been reading the communications of Topsy Tinkle and Ninety Years, and fully realize that I, as one of the amateur poets, have helped pile the churchyard mold upon their tender breasts, and, overwhelmed with my guilt, I have resolutely determined no more of my bogus ghosts shall with pale hands pull the mantle from the gloomy tomb. Henceforth I shall turn the left-hand crank of my poetic machine, and

Touch the keys softly, so softly it seems
Angels are dancing a jig in their dreams.

Having mounted Pegasus (left-sided of course) and invoked the Muses, I dedicate the following to T. T. and N. Y., and assure them "still there's more to follow":

"One touch of Nature makes the whole world kin,"
He said as he pressed her crimson lips.
And kissing our kindred is surely no sin,
Though it thrills from our toes to our finger tips.

"One touch of Nature makes the whole world kin,"
Said an irate sire as he lifted his foot;
And freedom with kindred is surely no sin;
So he thrilled the young man with the toe of his boot.

MRS. O. B. HEWETT.

LIFE NOT SAD.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Most old men are keepers of livery-stables, in which they have a certain number of hobby-horses, for the convenience of all who may come in their way, whether they want them or not. I am not an exception. Among the horses and mules in my barn is one venerable animal that has borne me peacefully upon the outskirts of life's battles for years. He goes slowly, and has thus made me late for some of the evils of life; but I only laugh. If we had gone at the breakneck pace of the day, I might have fallen off, and then some one else would laugh; or, I might have been sick, and sordid, and uncomfortable. This hobby's name is Happiness. A patient animal, inclined to balk. In fact, when Amateur Poet gave happiness such a scourging last week, he was balky,—as balky as Balaam's ass. But he finally cheered himself up, and said: "There is an angel in the path of men, whom they willfully do not see, but ride past in search of wealth and pleasure, often—even as Balaam—to their own destruction. An angel, once despised, evermore becomes a ghost that follows men."

Then it is no wonder their poems, in which they endeavor to express their emotions, are sad,—are bitter. Byron wrote "Fare thee well; and if forever," when he himself had trampled upon his own peace. And there are those who would write things immeasurably sadder than that, were it possible, for Byron does not stand alone. There are hosts, and many of the great among them.

Nature is sad, but it is bright and beautiful, too! Life is sad, yet I believe that much sadness is assumed, and much more can be easily avoided, and any one who strives to avoid it will soon learn how.

Amateur Poet asks: "For a moment of pleasure do we not suffer hours of agony?" Yes! But do we suffer a moment of agony for an hour of happiness? Happiness is something deeper than the "light fantastic" with which he connects it. That belongs to his pleasures.

There was a theory I once had, it was only a colt of a hobby, and, while I was riding through years that have passed long since, I met that "sweet country girl,"—the animal bucked and threw me off. I can tell Thirty Years what became of the girl. As for the hobby—Forty Years has been parading him through The Home occasionally, and I should not wonder if he had been unhorsed, for we have not heard from him lately.

NINETY YEARS.

WOMAN'S DRESS.

A CHANGE DEMANDED.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Feb. 12.—Sallow, of Streator, Ill., wants to know what will clear the complexion without proving injurious to the health. I think I can tell her what will do it, and it will not only not be injurious, but will prove beneficial. It remains to be seen whether she cares enough about the complexion to try my prescription. Supposing Sallow to be a woman, I shall address her as such. You are doubtless aware, Sallow, that your sallow complexion is the result of an unnatural condition of the body. As I am not an M. D. I cannot go into details, nor is it necessary that I should. I only said this much to show you that if you would be rid of the evil you must begin at the roots. First, discard your corsets; wear the reform under-garments, thus throwing the weight of your clothing on the shoulders; be careful of your diet; give up the use of tea and coffee; don't eat pork, or much fat of any kind, nor rich food, so called; live largely on Graham, fruit, and vegetables, and take plenty of out-door exercise.

Now if you do not do one or all of these things, please do not get angry, for I am judging you by your complexion. And if you do, please don't say as so many do: "Oh, I couldn't live without corsets to hold me up"; "I couldn't live without my tea and coffee," with a terrible emphasis on the couldn't, for I am sure you could. If you are in the habit of bathing your face in cold water, change it to hot, using a flannel cloth, and rub the skin briskly.

Working Bee, I should like to know you better.

Stubbs, please accept my thanks for that neat little compliment. I like you; nevertheless, I shan't go back on Mother Goose. I remember too vividly the pleasure I found as a child in a copy of her rhymes, and if I had never read anything worse I am not sure but I might have been more "sensible" than I am now.

Chat, is that long-agitated question at last settled? I am so glad Chat's dress was described to us. Now whenever we think of her visions of a black silk and velvet walking suit, and a big hat with a long feather, will rise up before us, and that's Chat.

Thomas F., "them's my sentiments."

Walking along the street the other day, I espied a lady ahead of me. "Nothing very surprising about that," you say. Well, no, there isn't, since it is almost a daily occurrence; nor was there anything very remarkable about this especial lady except her dress, which, at every step she took, wiggled and bobbed about her heels in a manner indescribable. I watched her with mingled feelings of amusement, pity, shame, and disgust. I think her dress was made a la "pin-back," or "pull-back," or "tie-back," or something of the kind. And yet she was what one would call a well-dressed woman, but that switching of her dress spoiled it all. I wondered if she knew what an appearance she made; and then I wondered if my dresses ever looked like that; and then, having gone so far in my cogitations, I began to think what guys women make of themselves anyhow.

Is there anything beautiful or graceful in the many ruffles, and puffs, and shirrings, and pleatings with which we adorn our dresses? But, supposing there is, could we not spend our money, and time, and talents to better advantage than in rigging ourselves out in such useless finery? Look at the time and thought expended by an ordinary woman on one dress, to say nothing of the money; the shopping, the matching of trimmings and buttons, the consultations with the dress-maker; or, if she is her own dressmaker, the searching for patterns and the weary work of cutting, fitting, and making. How different is it if a man wants a new suit. It takes him less time to buy one ready to wear, or to order one made, than it does his wife to select the material for hers.

There are many women, I am sure, who give more thought to their dress than to their souls. Is it any wonder that, with the present style of dressing, women are silly, vain, and incapable of any great work? The only wonder to me is that they are as wise and good as they are. I hope the time will soon come when women will refuse to be the slaves of foolish fashions; when they shall see that if they are to enter the great field of labor and perform well their part they must cease to give so much of thought and energy to dress.

Will not all my sisters admit that if women would adopt a plain and simple style of dress, which could be purchased ready-made or made to order, without all the attendant fuss and worry of dressmaking of the present, that we should be just as happy, and the world better for it? Men used to dress as gayly and extravagantly as women, but all will acknowledge, I am sure, the modern style to be far more sensible, if not as becoming. "The body is more than raiment."

There, if I have said anything very dreadful I am willing to suffer the consequences.

F.

THE REFORMATION.

SOME FACTS ABOUT IT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 2.—Yesterday, as I left the church and saw the vast crowd coming from the door, my thoughts wandered back to those days, centuries ago, when "Reformers" were despised and persecuted, meeting underground for worship, and appearing on the streets only after nightfall. I thought of the thousands who perished at the hands of Mary of England, Francis I., Henry II., Francis II., and Charles IV., of France, and those who fell prey of the terrible Inquisition. We may look as far back as the twelfth century and behold the bloody slaughter of the Albigenses, then called "heretics," which for a time silenced all voices of complaint against the Roman Catholic religion. And it is not strange to us as we look back to that time that a country where the old Roman civilization still lingered should object to the doctrines then accepted, and reject the sovereignty of the Pope, the adoration of saints and images, and the confession of sins to priests.

On tracing the course of history we find that there were no prominent objections raised in regard to the established faith until Luther, Wycliffe, Calvin, Zwinglius appeared on the stage. Then, again, the Pope and the Kings resorted to force. The Lollards, Wycliffe's followers, were persecuted by Henry IV. of England. Wycliffe died peacefully, but years after his body was exhumed, burned, and the ashes thrown into a neighboring stream. Calvin, a Frenchman, was exiled, and his followers were obliged to shun the light of day and meet for worship in underground cellars. Zwinglius was killed on the field of battle when consoling a dying soldier, and Luther, though condemned as a heretic, and denied shelter or support at the hands of the German people, died happily in 1546 at the age of 63. And, regardless of all the opposition which it received, the Reformation rapidly spread. Its course was checked in Spain by the Inquisition, and in France by the opposition of the Kings.

During the reign of Charles IX. of France occurred that terrible war beginning with that wanton attack upon the Huguenots, near Vassey, where they were peaceably worshiping in a barn. Ninety of them were killed, and none escaped unhurt. A fierce religious war followed, during which some of France's most able men lost their lives, among them the King of Navarre, Duke of Guise, and Prince of Condé. After the war, the bloody slaughter of St. Bartholomew occurred (Aug. 24, 1572), which caused the death of thousands of Huguenots, among them Admiral Coligny. This massacre is said by some Catholics to have been provoked by the news of a similar plot on the side of the Huguenots, but this is doubted by many, believed by the few.

The reign of Louis XIV. was the scene of many struggles with the Huguenots, whose worship was prohibited on pain of death, and lawless soldiers were quartered on Protestant families to eat up their substance in default of their conversion. No less than five hundred thousand persons fled from their native country and carried their wealth and manufacturing skill into England, Holland, and Germany.

Many of these persecuted people also found refuge in America, and many perished during the wars which followed. And now we see the Protestant religion firmly established in the leading countries of the globe, and the faith of some of the best and most learned men of the later ages, and it is very difficult for us to realize that there was a time when those who followed these generators of so great a light should have suffered such trials in following what, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, was the true worship.

And now I am afraid I have already written too much on this uninteresting topic, but my pen, like my tongue, when once started seldom stops soon.

Silence Wordsworth, I hardly know how to sympathize with you, for I am more of a trouble to my brother than he is to me; but I like you, and wish you lived in Rockford that I might get acquainted with you. Chat, why are you silent so long? Grandma Oldways, I can't think of anything pretty to say to you, only I think you must be one of the nicest, best "grandmas" that ever lived. Minerva Recamier, I am very glad you corrected that sweeping assertion of Ivy Oak, and handled it so effectually, for it was very unjust to the rich, as you say. Twitter, are you frightened into silence by your letter straying into THE TRIBUNE? You should try again, for your letter was so interesting that I am sure I would like to read some more from the same pen, and I think others would.

LITTLE NELL.

LEARN A TRADE.

SOUND ADVICE TO BOYS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Feb., 9.—When the young Lieutenant called on Gen. Sherman to ask him for his daughter's hand in marriage, smart old Tecumseh turned sharply upon him with the question: "What can you do?" "Take an engine apart and put it together again," promptly responded the limb military. "You are the boy for me," said the General, as he made the young couple happy by handing the Lieutenant over to "Min" for safe-keeping. A wise father this, say you. There can be no doubt of it. Having already assured himself of the moral character of the applicant of those traits,—I mean, which have a deeper significance than the formal standard necessary to admission to the Military Academy; in other words, having found out who the man is who is a suitor for his daughter's hand, he follows up his inquiries with the question which has burdened the heart of many an anxious parent, What can he do? Many thousands of the young men of the period, with a dextrous throw of the feather end of a dyed mustache over their first finger, would have straightened up, and with another characteristic manipulation of the index finger informed the General of the army to "wait a few years and see what I can do." But, O my reader, how widely separate is the young man who explains confidently and at once what he can actually do now from the other fellow who stares fate and many a not over-cautious papa in the face through an eye-glass with never so much as half an idea as to how he is to get on in the world further than he fancies himself just elegant in the hosiery department of some "store," or doing something "light and genteel" in the canvassing business.

Now, I have in my mind's eye the many thousands of bright boys who snatch the news damp from the press with a zest rivaling that of the maniacs of the Stock Board. To the boys of The Home, therefore, one and all: Cut loose from the crowd; burn the bridges behind you; be quite sure of the kind of talent which God has given you, then go with a quiet but determined purpose, and a high resolve, and learn a trade. Yes, learn a trade. "Work for a living!" says my boy with a groan. "Oh," says mamma, sympathetically; and papa, who has been a good worker in his day, but who allows himself to drift with the current, —papa sits in silent acquiescence with the general repugnance.

To many an unwise parent nothing to do and an ever-present breeches-leg full of sovereigns is the bright particular utopia which they hope, by a fortunate marriage or other hook or crook, may be their children's portion.

Let us help our children and ourselves to overcome this aversion to the trades. The avenues to distinction and wealth are as many, as easy of access, and are really more attractive in the arts and applied sciences than are those of mere professional life; and, in any view, are certainly more desirable than the meagre livings available to those who spend their lives among haberdashery and kindred occupations. The educated artisan is the coming man.

It is the boy who, not neglectful of his books, takes kindly to his bench and becomes, through a faithful apprenticeship, the cunning workman, who will become the future Superintendent and President of manifold and diverse manufacturing interests.

This is the iron age, and blessed is the child who shall fear not to grapple with the metals in the rough and compel them to conform to the needs of the race which in this day and generation and in this our native land is realizing the highest hopes of our civilization.

Boys of The Home! what will be your answer when, at 21, you are confronted with the question, "What can you do?"

DIO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SUGGESTION TO SCHOOL-GIRLS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

APPLETON, Wis., Feb. 5.—I may be mistaken,—I am very apt to be,—but it certainly seems to that some of our contributors think that the more important qualifications of a good writer are readiness in writing and a fine style of composition. These are very important attributes, it is true; but, then, if the writer hasn't anything of importance to say, what do they amount to? In my opinion, not much. To be a good writer one must have, in addition, experience, observation, and judgment. Let us not clog the reader's mental stomach with useless words.

To young students who have to write compositions I would say, it is a good idea to first read several times over some article that pleases you, then lay it aside and write out the ideas, clothing them in your own words, without referring to the printed page. The boy or girl who has energy enough to do this will be capable of varying the exercise in many ways, and by so doing will make it more interesting and profitable.

HIRE AMES.

ATOMIZERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

EUCLID, Minn., Feb. 6.—Well, The Home is not made up of recipes entirely, and I am glad of it, for there is something in this world to be considered beside our food, although that, of course, is a necessary part of our living.

Won't some of the able writers of this household tell us something about decorating our homes,—not by spending money extravagantly for decoration, but some simple ways of making our homes brighter and cozier?

Will some reader please tell me how I can cover a small splint-bottomed chair so that it may be made attractive and pretty for a "blue room"? It is a child's chair, and one I value for its age and comfort in sewing.

To the Sufferer from chronic sore-throat I will give a remedy which I think will help her. First, procure a steam atomizer, the cost of which is about $5; in the medicine-cup, which is attached to the atomizer, place a solution of common baking-soda and water, taking care that the soda is thoroughly dissolved before using the atomizer, as the tubes of glass through which the steam passes are very small and easily stopped up. These atomizers I know to be good, as I have used them for all sorts of throat troubles, and they gave relief where other treatment failed. If you try this remedy often, say a number of times a day, you will be pleased with the results.

If the difficulty in breathing is caused by catarrh, this same atomizer has an attachment for that very trouble.

FLORENCE.

PUDDINGS, ETC.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Jan. 26.—Imagine my surprise, kind friends, upon reading an article in Saturday's issue from one who feels quite well acquainted with all of The Home band, with this question: "Where is Susan Nipper who used to write such funny letters on matrimony?"

Now, of all things, to be accused of writing on that subject arouses my just indignation. I, who have kept still during all the tiresome discussions on matrimony, divorces, etc.; who never meddle in politics or female suffrage, but just stay at home like any meek woman, working diligently week in and week out, trying to be like that good woman Solomon tells us about in the thirty-first chapter of Proverbs; and, to think that this is my reward. Well, I don't intend to imitate that worthy example any longer, but shall speak right out in meeting every time after this.

Now, Twitter, take it all back, look up your old papers and be convinced that it was some one else you referred to.

Forty Years, have you ever taught school? It seems as though you were an old acquaintance; but perhaps I am mistaken.

I want to give my recipe for plum-pudding. I omit the brandy and think you would hardly miss it: Half pound of beef suet chopped very fine, stone and chop one pound of raisins, wash and pick free from grit; one pound of currants; soak half of a six penny loaf of bread in one pint of milk. When it has taken up all of the milk, add the raisins, currants, and suet with two eggs, one tablespoonful of sugar, one nutmeg, and a little salt. Boil four hours, turning the bag frequently to prevent burning. For sauce one-quarter of a pound of butter stirred to a cream, half pound of white or powdered loaf sugar.

Boarding-house Keeper, I do not agree with F., that Graham gems can be made light with simply milk and flour. Try my recipe: One pint of sour milk, half pint of Graham flour, two large spoonfuls of molasses to teaspoonful of soda, a little salt, bake in a quick oven.

Florence, tea and coffee stains can be easily removed from table linen by soaking in tepid water and then washing through before using soap. Hot water will remove fruit stains, but it only makes the former brighter.

SUSAN NIPPER.

INHALATION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—After a silence of nearly two years, I once more present myself to The Home,—this time in the capacity of medical adviser. I wish more particularly to make a few observations upon inhalation and the letter by Essex in the issue of Feb. 7.

Indorsing all that Essex says concerning the principle of inhalation, I will go further and say that it is the only rational treatment for diseases of the throat and lungs of a local character, such as inflammation of the mucous membranes lining the air-passages and pulmonary consumption. These affections are local and cannot be effectually reached by remedies administered through the stomach. One might as well give an alterative to the stomach with the vain hope that it would remove an ingrowing toe-nail. The subject of inhalation is receiving more attention every day, and every day brings forth new discoveries and ideas. The results are becoming more satisfactory after every trial, and the time is not far distant when any physician who will presume to treat these troubles without at least the aid of the inhaler will be classed with the "has beens." So much for inhalation as a means of medication; but I take quite opposit grounds to Essex regarding the manner of inhaling. I am flatly opposed to the use of the steam inhaler (or the inhalation of steam, medicated or otherwise) as a general remedy in diseases of the air-passages, particularly if of a chronic character. In some forms of acute troubles it may be serviceable to patients lying in bed, but to them only. Essex cannot deny that the best steam inhaler is the improved steam atomizer, and the experiments I have witnessed with this instrument have been anything but encouraging. The fault lies in the fact that the steam relaxes all the tissues, mucous membrane, etc., and, as Essex says, gives a great sense of relief, but the first breath of air inhaled not impregnated with this steam produces a greater congestion of the parts than existed before. The common atmosphere being so much colder than the steamed air, it produces about the effect we would expect if a person dripping with perspiration should be suddenly placed without clothing at the northwest corner of the house in a January snow-storm. Inhalation must be of medicated air of a temperature not varying from that surrounding the patient. This can be accomplished either by the hand spray or by medicated volatile liquids, which act as pack-horses, conveying the medicines to the diseased parts by means of an inhaler. A simple one can be contrived at home for 25 cents or less.

S. Q. LAPIUS.

LET THE MEN SMOKE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., Feb. 2.—I wish I could tell you all what a comfort The Home has been to me this winter. Away from home and the friends of my girlhood, I have been the least little bit homesick. Feeling to-day like a little chat with you all, I am going to venture in. Can you find some little nook for me?

I'll try and not say naughty things, but will be very good. Please don't put me out. How I enjoyed your racy letters, and laughed at Frank Cushing, the cynic (be sure, friends, he's been awfully disappointed. It cut him deep, but "Time cures all things,—even love").

Allow me to say a word in favor of the use of that weed which you all condemn so loudly, viz.: tobacco. Why is it that tobacco is classed in the same category as drinking? I think a man may be an inveterate smoker and chewer and yet not drink. Working-Bee, whose letter I admire exceedingly, says: "All tobacco-chewers do not drink, but I have yet to hear of a drinker who does not chew tobacco, and who did not learn the habit first."

I have heard of several, and have one case at hand. I think many wives lead their husbands to drink by not permitting them to smoke in their homes. It is a habit which if indulged in moderately cannot do the least harm. The late Dr. Parks, of England, in an article, says he has yet to hear or see an authentic account where tobacco really injured the health. An excessive use of anything is injurious. If a man does nothing worse than smoke, I say 'tis all right. I know of a little lady who sits of an evening and smokes her cigaret while her husband enjoys his pipe or cigar; it is solid comfort for both.

I, for my part, love the odor of a good cigar, and even a pipe hath its charms for me. Give the men their tobacco; it's a comfort to them which women cannot understand, and soothes many a ruffled temper and rests many a man tired out with his day's work. I don't wonder that the Indians, when they were making a peace-treaty, smoked a pipe. It is a good way of settling a quarrel.

A person afflicted with a chronic sore throat and difficulty in breathing can find great relief if they will take a bottle and put four teaspoonfuls of cayenne pepper in it. Then heat a knitting-needle red hot, put in the bottle, stir in the pepper, and inhale the smoke. Rather a hard remedy, but very good and efficient. Also for a sore throat: take one teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, one teaspoonful of salt, in a tea-cup of hot water. Let it stand for half an hour. Then stir, and take one teaspoonful and gargle the throat well. Do so several times a day, and continue the remedy till the throat is cured.

ZOE.

THAT APPLE-TREE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

MOLINE, Ill., Feb. 4.—An association of persons in one fold or under one roof may be termed a home. As all mankind are brothers so long as they properly conduct themselves, so without formality I venture into The home of THE TRIBUNE without reference,—if I do not behave I expect to be sent to some refuge other than this.

Without bursting in with a shout or halloo, allow me to say by sharing in the conversation, peace and good-will. Amen! I could not well do without The Home, nor its literary, scientific, domestic, or any of its departments. Among the sharp sayings by so many of your correspondents, Working Bee sets me to thinking. Her letter, printed Jan. 31, is charming. She wants girls to just "pitch in and write upon that exquisit thing made up of brass, broadcloth, etc., which mocks the name of man,"—and so say I. Pitch in. Now about that flirtation of Eve's with the—snake. I don't believe there was a flirtation, especially of the kind spoken of by Chat. Seems too much like a stretch of the imagination, a wish,—the "wish father to the thought." Seems as much a myth as the literal meaning given to the Mosaic account of the creation believed in by so many. If we were to ask the bookseller for a history of the late Rebellion, we would be shown histories by A, B, C, etc.,—disagreeing, too, in many very important particulars,—written in the full tide of learning and letters, not hieroglyphics—at the time, aye, on the ground, when and where the events transpired, even also in our own recollection of the same. If historians differ so much in our day about the causes and events of that uncivil War, what kind of a history would be written about the same if not written for 200 or 300 years after, and no one cared to make a record or valued one if made. I am so practical that it is impossible for me to accept the interpretation of any of the mythological works as anything but shrewd guesses at what the interpreter wishes to be true,—like some person telling a fortune by the arrangement of tea-grounds in a cup.

To say nothing about the age of the world, or the creation of man and woman, or that "Old Sarpint," I am often asking myself about that "apple tree" in the midst of the garden.

What was the tree planted or created at all for? Undoubtedly for a purpose, else it would have been in vain; not having been planted in vain, then we are forced to conclude that the fruit was for the very use Eve and Adam put it to. They were innocent and ignorant, no doubt, because they did not know good from evil. Some one says, "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise." But was it infinitly better to know what was good or evil, than to be simple as innocent children forever? By eating of the fruit their eyes were opened enough to choose between the good and bad; no harm in that; besides God, in council among His associates, says, "Behold they have become as one of us knowing good from evil." It is no sin to be tempted, provided the tempter fails in his design, and the strength of the temptation is the measure of virtue. Who dare say that to know good from evil is sin? If there were no evils, neither would there be good, for one cannot be without the other. Is it wrong to conclude that the said "sour-apple tree" was a blessing, and brought virtue as well as wo, or the skeleton in your and everybody's closet? As I failed to announce myself when I came in, allow me to be yours, etc.,

TWENTY.

THE TRIALS OF LIFE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Having been almost a constant reader of The Home for the last three years, I have learned to anticipate its arrivals with no small degree of pleasure. It is to me a very desirable pastime, this social interchange of thought and silent communion with our fellow-mortals; and in imagination I have often pictured to my mind, after perusing the several letters of the happy Home circle, the faces and forms of each one of them, and fancied I saw them gathered around their own happy firesides, and the chord of sympathy and unison seemed to vibrate anew.

It seems to me that the free mingling of the soul's aspirations are the most enjoyable of life's social pleasures. Life is a mystery. We are creatures of the passing moment, constantly fed and led on by the fever of excitement. We are never just satisfied with what the present moment affords us, but are ever anxiously on the watch for some future enjoyment. If we would be content with the present, and what it gives us, we should many of us be far happier than we now are. But we are ever overlooking the present and reaching into the future for happiness. Only to-morrow, or next week, or next year, and then we shall be so happy, and, like the "will-o'-the-wisp," it is ever just beyond our reach, and still we are lured on. The anticipations of this life far exceed in richness the realizations. Even if we are allowed to possess some long-coveted treasure, how quickly its beauty and worth vanishes when we find we have its sole possession!

The loveliest rose when taken from its parent stem soon withers and dies, and, however beautiful it may be, we must come in close contact with its thorns to possess it. This life is a mixture of roses and thorns, pleasures and sorrows, sunshine and shadows, daylight and darkness. And how many have spent the most of their lives before they have learned how to live. I have tasted of the pleasures of life, surrounded with a home of luxury and fond friends, and I have also tasted bitterly of the cup of sorrow. It seems to me that I have lived to learn how much the heart can bear, but I have felt in my deep and sudden affliction, if I had no other source of consolation than this world could give me with all its pleasures, it would be meagre indeed. When a few months ago I saw the fairest flower at my fireside snatched from my fond embrace, in the full bloom of its youth and beauty, one that I had so tenderly and lovingly watched for the past twenty years and who was almost my sole companion in the daily walks of life, I felt moved to say: "O! why have I lived to suffer so," but I know now that it is not all of life to live, and I feel that it is not all of death to die; that this life, if improved as it should be, is only the beginning of a beautiful and a lovely eternal life, and an entrance to a home where all will be perfect love and holy communion forevermore. I feel that my lost loved one is as a beautiful star in that Heaven for me to ever gaze upon while I remain here, and that I now have one who is waiting and watching for me at the golden gate of that heavenly city: that the journey of this life will soon be ended, and we shall arrive at the great station of rest just beyond the banks of that beautiful river where our loved ones will be waiting to meet us, and our longing spirits will be satisfied when we shall behold our Savior in all of His transcendent glory, and see face to face those dear loved ones of whom we have read and thought so much about. As gold is purified by fire, so must our hearts be tried in the furnace of affliction that we may be cleansed and made white as snow.

OUTSIDER.

LINCOLN'S BOYHOOD.

Once Angels were sent from Heaven
To say to the sculptor Fate,
"You've forgotten the lines of beauty
In your work; yet it's not too late
To touch with your skillful chisel
Those deep, superfluous lines,
And work with saintly patience
Till the face shall grow divine."

The sculptor gazed on the statue,
Rough-hewn—then his chisel let fall:
"I have loved this rude work," he whispered;
"But now I must spoil it all."
The hand that guided the chisel
Strayed lovingly over the face,
Till the Sleep-Angel touched the artist
With a silent kiss of grace.

Then down from the shining Heavens
Came a white-winged Angel band,
And said, "While his soul is sleeping,
We'll bless the work of his hand."
Then Purity stooped and kissed it,
And Grace it's brow did entwine,
Wisdom and Truth breathed on it,
And the rough work became divine.

GRANT PARK, Ill. MRS. O. B. HEWETT.

Embargo on the Telephone.

London Railway News, Jan. 24.

The Edison Telephone Company had made arrangements with the proprietors of the *Times* for transmission of messages between the House of Commons and Printing-House Square. It appears, however, that the Post-Office authorities have notified the manager of the Telephone Company that the arrangement is not legal, inasmuch as the Post-Office possesses the legal rights for such transmission throughout the realm. The matter involves a nice point of law, and the courts will shortly have to decide whether or not the use of the telephone can be claimed as an exclusive right by the Government. When Parliament was asked to sanction the purchase of the telegraph interests, it was contended that the transmission of a message by telegraph must be considered as analogous to the transmission of letters through the post; in fact, a telegram was to be considered as nothing less than an open letter. At this date nothing was heard or dreamed of in regard to the telephone. The Edison Company never imagined the possibility of interference. It has taken everybody by surprise that the Post-Office authorities look upon the telephone as an infringement on a patent right. Sir William Thompson, the inventor of the electric telegraph, has, we understand, given his opinion adverse to that held by the authorities at St. Martin's-le-Grand, and it is furthermore stated that Sir William is supported in his opinion by all whose names rank high in the profession.

The Postmaster-General will, no doubt, discover soon that his views are founded in error, and the embargo at present laid on the telephone will prove of short duration. Meantime, the unexpected interference may cause serious inconvenience to parties who have been in the habit of using the telephone daily between their offices and workshops or factories. There seems no analogy between the transmission by letter or telegram and the means imagined by Mr. Edison. Messages by telephone must, of necessity, be delivered viva voce, and the dictates of common sense would seemingly be adverse to the demand that messages of that nature should be monopolized by the Postmaster-General. The act of Parliament, by reason of which the telegraph was transferred to the Government, is silent on the subject of controlling the human voice. Speaking-tubes were in existence at that period; they have never been interfered with. The telephone is merely an improved system of speaking-tubes, used for the convenience of communicating viva voce, and surely no act of Parliament could be framed in a manner so as to control speaking-tubes.

STRATFORD, Ont., Aug. 1, 1874.—Having become almost entirely cured of extreme debility through the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, I feel it but just to put the fact on record. My case had resisted all other medicines, but succumbed to three bottles of Fellows' Hypophosphites. CHS. H. ROBERTSON.

BARTON'S LITTLE GAL.

A STORY OF TO-DAY.

[WRITTEN FOR THE TRIBUNE BY JULIA SCHAYER.]

"One word, Barton!"

The speaker, a small, plain woman of some 30 years, stepped hastily from a schoolhouse of rude construction which stood upon the turnpike a mile or so from a small inland town in a far Southern State.

The man addressed stopped at once and turned towards her a face of almost Caucasian fairness, surmounting a throat and bust of magnificent proportions. His eyes were keen, and of a singular clouded blue, his features well cut and handsome. It was a countenance expressing at once nobility and intelligence, yet overcast with that look of sullen determination and brooding melancholy which comes from a life of constant chafing against and resistance to injustice and wrong.

He swung his ax from his shoulder to the ground with a gesture full of grace and power, and removed his ragged hat respectfully.

"Well, Miss Hel'n!" he said, as the woman looked earnestly in his face before speaking.

Both defiance and appeal were in the glance which met hers. It seemed as if the man knew the import of that which she had to say, and had placed himself on the defensive.

"Barton," she said hurriedly, opening a letter which she held in her hand, "I have heard from my friends again. They promise you steady work at good wages, and will advance you money for the expenses of the journey. They wish you to take your family and start at once for the North."

Barton's eyes fell and wandered uncertainly about for awhile before fixing themselves upon her face again.

"It would be better for you, Barton," she continued, "better in every way; for yourself, and Clarcy, and Rosalba," casting a glance towards the schoolhouse, at one of whose windows a laughing girl-face was visible.

Barton looked down, and swung his ax slowly to and fro in his muscular hand a moment or two before answering.

"Miss Hel'n," he said at last, "I—I can't do it! I wuz borned an' raised in ole Georgy, an' it 'pears like I wouldn't be no mo' 'count in de world ef I wuz to g' 'way f'm yer. Den dere 's Clarcy. She wouldn't never consent no how ye could fix it, Clarcy wouldn't. An' Miss Hel'n," he went on earnestly, "'pears to me 'twouldn't be right no how! Dese yer is hard times fur my people, an' harder a-comin' on. It's de Lord's will I should stay an' help 'em out.

"I'se on'y a po' ignorant man; but somehow de good Lord puts it inter my mouf ter speak t'ings dat helps 'em out. Dey *looks* ter me fur help, an' ter stan' up between dem an' dem dat oppresses 'em. It 'd seem like dey *wuz* fursook, suah 'nough, ef *I* wuz ter g' 'way f'm yer. No, no, Miss Hel'n," he added, shaking his head earnestly, "'twouldn't be right. My place is yer wid dem dat has need o' me."

Miss Ashton stood a moment, silent and irresolute, and then stepped nearer.

"Barton," she began again, almost imploringly, "if you could make up your mind to let Rosalba go!"

The man raised his hand appealingly.

"Miss Hel'n," he cried, "don' ye say it. Don' ye now! Mebbe you's *right*.—I don' go fur ter say dat ye aint *right*,—but don' ye say it, fur I can't do it! I gist can't do it!"

He stopped and turned his head away, visibly agitated.

"Rosalba is growing into a beautiful girl, Barton," the teacher urged, "and *you* know what a place this is for a beautiful girl of your race."

A sudden fire flashed from Barton's eyes, and he drew himself up proudly as he answered:

"She's got her *fader* yer to pertect her, Rosalby has, an' she's ben raised mighty keerful. Dey ain't no fear fur Rosalby, ma'am, not a mite." Then, speaking with an almost imploring eagerness, he continued: "Miss Hel'n, *you* know how my heart is sot on de chile, an' on seein' her a bright an' shinin' light among de people. You know how I'se a-workin' an' a-strivin' to eddicate her, in de hopes tu see her some day a-doin' what *you* is, teachin' de po' an' ignorant, an' settin' of 'em de right example. I kin work fur de chile till I drops, Miss Hel'n, but I can't part f'm my little gal, Miss Hel'n, I can't, indeed!"

Miss Ashton put the letters back into her pocket.

"Well, Barton," she said, turning away, "you must do as you think best, of course. I only hope you may never be sorry."

The man stood where she left him in deep thought for a few moments, then swinging his ax onto his shoulder he strode away.

The teacher reëntered the schoolhouse. The school had been dismissed early, only Rosalba being retained to assist in certain mysterious preparations for the festivities of the morrow, which would be Christmas-Day. With her help and that of her father the rude walls had been hung with garlands interspersed with rosettes and streamers of the National colors. A curtain of dark cambric across one corner concealed a Christmas tree, the unveiling of whose glories and the distribution of whose glittering fruits (the gift of far-away Northern friends) were to form the crowning feature of the occasion.

Rosalba, a beautiful mulatto of 12 or 13 years, was fluttering about in a tumult of joyous expectation and with a vast sense of the honor conferred upon her as the teacher's chosen assistant. Now and then she would rush out upon the small platform and deliver with much fire a verse or two of the poem the recital of which was to render her conspicuous on the morrow's program, returning the teacher's glance of approval with a wild burst of triumphant laughter.

The conversation which had just taken place between Miss Ashton and Barton was one of many which had resulted in the same way, and she resolved that it should be the last: yet now, as she watched the buoyant movements of the beautiful young creature, in whose veins flowed the hot blood of two passionate and impressible races, whose very birthright was shame, a feeling of deep pity and sadness oppressed her.

It was late for a winter afternoon when they had finished their preparations and came out of the schoolhouse together. Miss Ashton locked the door, and turned towards the town. Rosalba's way lay in the opposit direction.

"I'm goin' into the woods to get some more of them—of *those* (correcting herself with a pretty giggle), of those red berries, Miss Hel'n," the girl said, as she drew the big calico-bonnet over her waving hair, and started off down the lonely road.

"But do not stay long, for it will soon be dark," the teacher answered.

Miss Ashton walked on somewhat wearily. Home memories had been tugging at her heart all day with cruel persistence,—memories of happy Christmas days passed among scenes and people so different from all which surrounded her here. From the sky over her head, blue with almost the intense blue of midsummer, from the undulating fields and forests on either hand, clothed in unfading verdure, down to the mellow, red soil upon which her feet were treading, all was so very, very different!

The air was warm and balmy, even now, when the winter sun was low in the west, and the cluster of roses in her belt had all the sweetness of June about them. Yet how gladly would she have faced the drifting snow and sleet of the fiercest northeaster to look into those kindly home-faces, to hear those gentle home-voices to-night! What were Northern snow and ice to the cold, disdainful glances which met her here at every turn,—her, the despised teacher of negroes!

Why was she here?

In the beginning she had often asked herself that question, for, like many another, she had not fully comprehended the nature of her undertaking, and had fallen into the common error of idealizing the people whose cause she had espoused. Like many another, she had soon awakened to a realizing sense of the magnitude of the task, and had found her illusions rudely dispelled. Like many another, too, she had known hours of bitter conflict between loathing of her self-imposed task and that sense of duty, that martyr-spirit, which, since the beginning of the world, has led men and women to turn aside from all that makes life sweet for the sake of a principle. Having found her place here, she had brought together, in the face of opposition and ridicule, a little school for the freed people; had borne contumely and persecution from the white people, and, worst of all, ingratitude and treachery on the part of those for whose sake she suffered.

Every letter which came from the home she left was full of loving protest. The burden of one and all was: "Come home! You are killing yourself in this unequal contest. It is not a woman's task which you have undertaken. Leave it to stronger hands. Come home!"

Why should she not go? What held her here? A few childishly-affectionate hearts would miss her for a brief time, a few dusky faces would sadden, but in a little while all would be as it was before she came. Violence, wrong, all monstrous evils encompassed her here. Why should she stay?

Absorbed as she was in fighting, feebly it must be confessed, against these tempting suggestions, she was roused suddenly by the clatter of hoofs, and looking up saw three mounted men coming on towards her at a rapid canter. They were talking loudly and swaggeringly, and it was with secret annoyance that Miss Ashton recognized in the foremost rider one Lucius Brownlee, a notorious ruffian, the terror of the colored people, and an object of disgust to every decent white citizen of the town. His companions were no better.

With averted eyes she stepped aside to avoid the dust raised by the horses' hoofs, seeing which, all of the men, with oaths and laughter, rode their animals so closely against her as to compel her, at the risk of a fall, to step down into the gully washed out at the roadside by the heavy autumn rains.

Even then she scorned to look towards them, but, setting her lips tightly, stepped back into the road and pursued her way, followed by derisive laughter, and the report of a pistol, fired playfully into the air for the chivalric purpose of giving the hated "nigger-teacher" a start.

A sudden thought of Rosalba sent the blood from her face, and she turned quickly and looked back along the road. The girl was no longer in sight, and, reflecting that she must be very near her home by this time, the momentary feeling of apprehension passed away.

She reached the thronging negro-cabins which straggled out from the town like very dirty fringe on a very shabby garment. Many a dark face smiled out at her from the open doors and windows, and half-naked, rollicking babies rolled about among the mangy dogs and gaunt chickens without which no negro cabin is complete. She passed on through the rough-paved, reeking streets of the town, with their seedy-looking houses, low grog-shops, tawdry stores, and corner loafers.

The passing of these ruffianly groups had been a daily martyrdom to her. It was seldom that she did so without her ears being saluted with muttered epithets of scorn, and her way strewn not with roses but with discarded quids of tobacco and squirts of juice, ejected with the skill which comes from long practice.

It was not to be otherwise to-day. It seemed, indeed, as if popular scorn and hatred had conspired to render this a day of special trial. Passing such a group, a more than usually annoying spirit was manifest.

A fellow with long locks and swollen features stepped from the crowd and bowed before her with mock gallantry. A shout of laughter greeted this display of wit.

"No use, Jack," said another blackguard, in a loud tone, "*she* won't have nothin' to say to *you*. *She* come down yer to git a nigger husband."

"We're gwine to send Hens Puriee to Congress, an' she's gwine to take up with him!" said a third. Hens Puriee being a half-witted negro of the vilest type, this remark called forth loud acclamations, and the brutal laughter followed her out of sight.

Something of the inward anguish against which she was struggling was visible in the woman's pale face as she entered her boarding-house. It was, as might be expected, the home of a family of the commoner sort, for no Southern family of any standing would admit a Yankee woman to its circle, least of all a woman who could descend so low as to "teach niggers!" The head of the house was, if not a hard-working, a hard-drinking, mechanic, his wife a slovenly prolific woman, not averse to an occasional glass herself, taken for that inevitable "misery in the stomach" with which women with a leaning towards ardent spirits are invariably afflicted, while "dipping" and smoking were accomplishments of which she made no concealment.

To do Mrs. Luckett justice, she was a good sort of woman, and regarded her Yankee boarder with a degree of mildness which drew upon herself the wrathful suspicion of her feminine friends and neighbors.

"You-all don' know!" Mrs. Luckett would placidly remark in answer to their taunts, "you-all don' know. She's right smart of a lady, she is. She set up with them yer chillen when they had the measles ez ef they'd a-ben hern, an' since then I don' let 'em sass her no mo'. Ef she'd a-been borned an' raised 'round *yer* she'd a-ben right smart of a lady, I tell you. An'," she added reflectively, after a pause, "an' *I* don' see ez she could *help* bein' born a Yankee, I don't *that!*"

On this evening Mrs. Luckett studied her boarder's face furtively as she made a feint of swallowing a cup of tea before going to her room.

"I reckon somethin's gone wrong with *her*," she remarked as the door closed. "She don't look as peart."

"I reckon she'll be obleeged to git up an' dust 'fore long," remarked Mr. Luckett as he wiped his mouth on his sleeve and rose to get his pipe. "Things is a-gittin' livlier 'n livlier, an' taint no place fur no Yankee, Pigeon County ain't. You can jest bet on that!"

The room occupied by Miss Ashton was a dingy little apartment on the ground floor,—a room so hopelessly ugly that all womanly acts had been worse than wasted upon it. Various little articles of use or ornament, bestowed by the hands of dear ones, were disposed here and there to the best advantage, but they seemed quite unable to harmonize with their surroundings, and stood out in mute protest against the dirty wall-paper and upon the mean furniture. It was unusually chilly to-night, and the little woman shivered as she lit the one small shaded lamp. Then lighting the fire in the grate, she threw herself upon the uninviting sofa, and with closed eyes fell into a deep reverie.

A step upon the bare floor of the passage, followed by a rap upon her door, aroused her suddenly.

"Who is there?" she asked, half rising.

"One!" came the answer, the invariable response of the Southern negro to that question.

Miss Ashton opened the door wonderingly. Grant Barton stood before her. He took his hat from his head and bowed respectfully, his eyes looking straight past her, eagerly scanning the room.

"Rosalby, Miss Hel'n," he faltered. "Ain't Rasalby yer?"

"Rosalba?" repeated Miss Ashton, with a quick heart-throb; "has she not come home?"

Barton stepped into the room, hiding his working face beneath his battered hat a moment before replying.

"Miss Hel'n," he said presently, raising his eyes full of desperate anxiety, "did she leave de school-house when you did?"

"Certainly," said the teacher; "it was not later than 4 o'clock. I saw her turn at the bend in the road. She said she would go into the woods for berries to finish the garlands in the school-house, and I cautioned her against staying too long. Has she not been seen?"

"Miss Hel'n," Barton answered huskily, "*no* one ain't laid eyes on Rosalby. I'se done been to de Williamses, an' de Rogerses, an' every cabin in de Settlement, an' *no* one ain't seen her. *No* one!"

It is impossible to convey an idea of the man's manner as he said this. He seemed possessed of some terrible nameless fear, which shook his great frame as with an ague. Suddenly he stepped nearer, and shot a fierce, eager glance into Miss Ashton's face.

"Miss Hel'n," he whispered hoarsely, "did ye—did ye meet ary a man—on horseback—as ye wuz gwine home?"

Miss Ashton felt herself trembling from head to foot. Her eyes fell before the savage fierceness of the man's look. She saw that his fingers were working, his breast heaving under his coarse blue shirt.

"I—I met Lucius Brownlee and two others," she forced herself to answer.

Barton threw up his hands with a despairing gesture characteristic of his race, and uttered a strange guttural cry, like that of a dumb beast in pain. He turned to go.

"Where are you going, Barton?" said Miss Ashton rising. "What shall you do?"

"I shall go home—fust," he answered in a repressed, husky voice. "I shall go home 'n see ef Rosalby's done come sence I lef'. O Lord!" and again he threw up his hands in that strange despairing gesture, and groaned aloud.

"Barton," said the woman, "be calm! What is it you fear so?"

She will never forget the wrath and anguish of the look in Barton's face as he turned towards her.

"*I can't tell ye*, Miss Hel'n!" he whispered. "*I can't tell ye!* But ef it's *true*—ef what I'se afeared on is *true*, den may de good Lord have mercy on Luce Brownlee's soul—an' on *mine*, fur dey's *murder* in me—murder!"

He drew his sleeve from her grasp and rushed away. She followed him as far as the pavement, calling his name, but in an instant his tall figure had disappeared in the darkness, and she returned to her room.

A hundred scenes which she had witnessed during the past year, a hundred rumors which had reached her ears, recurred to her now with startling power, filling her with a sickening anxiety for the fate of the missing girl.

For some time she paced the floor restlessly, striving against the fears which assailed her, but in vain. Then with one glance up to the serenely-shining stars, she closed her window upon the merry sounds and sights which filled the street, and retired.

In the meantime, Clarey, Barton's wife, was waiting at home for his return, a great hound her sole companion. Clarcy was a handsome, vain, easy-going mulatto, holding views of life quite at variance with her husband's, yet regarding him with too wholesome a fear to openly question his wisdom or dispute his will. On this evening in particular she had been discreetly silent, although by no means sharing his fears.

"Lordy! It is ez clar *ez* mud!" she said to herself with a chuckle. "De gal's done run off to town to hear de music an' see de fun! Ise done tole him time an' agin taint no use a-keepin' de gal so close. *Can't* make no white lady out'n her, *no* how. Gals is gals, an' likes a bit o' fun,—an' ef 'twant fur de ole man I'd go 'long to hear de fiddlin' myself! So I would!"

But as the hours passed and neither Rosalba nor her father appeared, Clarcy's easy soul began to be vaguely troubled. So, setting a light in the window, she called the hound, and went out along the pike toward the town. The dog became presently restless and excited, running back and forth before her with a low, peculiar whine, broken by short, sharp barks. As they came near a place a quarter of a mile from the cabin, where the woods stretched off to the right in a dense black mass, the animal gave a succession of wild barks, and disappeared in the bushes.

"De doggone fool!" muttered Clarcy, "a-huntin' chipmunks dis time o' day!" Yet she paused, with a quicker heart-throb, and, as the dog's loud barking issued a moment later from the depths of the woods, as it seemed, a curious creeping sensation of fear sent the blood from her cheeks, and she called him loudly to return.

All at once, from the black mass of trees just ahead of her the dog leaped into view, followed by a small figure, moving, slow and ghostlike, over the starlit road.

Clarcy stepped forward with a sharp cry.

"Mammy! Mammy!" cried a faint voice, and Rosalba staggered into her mother's arms.

A thunder of cannon, breaking through the midnight silence with a hideous shock, ushered in the day set apart to honor the birth of the gentle Savior of mankind. This was the signal for a horrid tumult produced by every possible explosive means, which, mingled with the shouting and yelling of men and boys, the blowing of horns, and the barking of innumerable dogs, sufficed effectually to murder sleep.

With the first glimmer of morn Miss Ashton left her sleepless pillow, and went out into the open air. A light mist hung over the town, through which the young moon and a few stars shone faintly. The freshness of the atmosphere was already polluted with smoke and the smell of powder. From the centre of the town came the ever-increasing uproar of fire-arms, shouts, and cries, above which the old war-cry, now attuned to times of peace, rose conspicuously.

With feverish impatience she watched the fading of the pale moon and struggling stars into the morning sky. She longed to escape from the pandemonium of the town.

Suddenly the distant sounds swelled into a wild tumult, which seemed to contain an added element of fierceness, something which her heart quailed to hear.

As she stood straining her ears to listen, Tom Luckett, the oldest son of the family, came running down the street with a white, scared face. He passed her with a curious side glance, calling hoarsely to his father:

"Pap! Pap! Grant Barton has done killed Luce Brownlee, an' the boys has got him an' is takin' him out to string him up!"

As if struck by a mighty blow Miss Ashton leaned against the cold bricks of the house for support. She heard indistinctly the eager questions of the father and the boy's breathless answers. Then, somehow, she found herself standing in her room, trying to face some great shapeless dread, which finally stood out in all its horror before her. At last she put on her hat and shawl and went out.

The tumult had died away. An ominous silence rested over the almost deserted streets. The few men she saw were hurrying on towards the outskirts of the town. A few black children were creeping with frightened faces to and from the pumps, and groups of hastily-attired girls and women gathered in doors and windows talking excitedly. They eyed the Northern woman with looks of distrust and scorn, of which she was quite oblivious.

Like one having a purpose she walked swiftly through the town until she reached that portion where the better class of citizens resided. Here she paused for an instant before a large iron gate, opening upon a handsome lawn which surrounded an old-style brick mansion of stately appearance. It was the residence of Judge Wallace, a gentleman who represented the wealth, culture, and blue blood of the town.

Miss Ashton knew that in his hands rested almost exclusively the power, both judicial and moral, to assert the majesty of the law, and prevent violence and outrage. She had sought his intercession on two or three occasions to avert a threatened raid upon the school-house, and not in vain. Now it was to implore him to intercede in behalf of a man whose very name had power to arouse his evil passons,—Grant Barton, the leader and champion of his race.

Knowing all this, feeling with sinking heart the hopelessness of the cause she had undertaken, and her own weakness, still she did not falter. She dared not. With an unspoken prayer on her lips she walked swiftly up the box-bordered walk, mounted the stone steps with their frowning couchant lions, seized the bronze knocker, and sent a sharp summons through the house.

After a moment, a small black boy with one arm incased in a half-blackened boot opened the door, staring in amazed confusion at the early visitor.

"I wish to see Judge Wallace," said the lady. "Is he up?"

"Y—yes'm; he's up, but——" The boy paused, rolling his eyes back toward the door at the end of the hall, which stood slightly ajar.

"Who is it?" came from within in impatient tones. "Who wants to see me at this hour?" and Judge Wallace himself, in morning-coat and slippers, appeared in the door.

Gentlemanly instinct prompted an instantaneous change of manner at seeing a woman,—a lady,—while a moment later prejudice and aversion, as the Judge recognized his visitor, sent the bland smile from his lips.

Miss Ashton was not in the mood to feel this. Her own personality was sunk for the time. Entering the hall, she approached the Judge, who, again yielding to the habits of a gentleman, stood aside for her to pass into the room, and motioned her to a chair.

She remained standing. "To what am I indebted——" began the gentleman with icy politeness. Then he stopped abruptly, checked by something in the white face and flashing eyes of the woman before him.

"Judge Wallace," she said, speaking in a low, hurried voice, "do you know what is going on in the town this morning,—*Christmas*-morning?"

By the quick look of scorn, anger, and amazement which flashed into the Judge's handsome face, Miss Ashton knew at once that he did know.

"Is it *possible*," he answered, stammeringly, as if the enormity of her conduct had almost puzzled his powers of speech, "is it *possible* that you, a *woman*, a—a *lady!* have anything to say in a matter like this? Really, Miss Ashton, I am astonished. I am more than astonished,—I am shocked!"

A red spot flamed into the woman's pale cheeks, and her eyes blazed. She stepped near, and looked him unflinchingly in the face.

"Is it possible, Judge Wallace," her voice trembling with indignant protest, "that you, a Christian gentleman, will allow a deliberate murder to be committed without raising your hand to prevent it,—and on *this* day, of all others?"

Even as she spoke the bells rang out from all the churches, and a flood of sunshine fell across the pictured faces of the "Madonna and Child" which hung above the mantel.

For an instant Judge Wallace was rendered absolutely speechless. The audacity of this poor, obscure woman, this teacher of negroes, surpassed the bounds of credibility. If a man had dared thus arraign him, a blow would have been the answer. As it was, he could only stand there, quivering in every limb, striving for power to express the rage which consumed him.

The little woman did not flinch. Her whole soul was in arms. She looked straight into his fierce, working face—as before.

"Judge Wallace," she began again, "Time is passing. I beg, I implore of you, to do something to arrest this outrage. There has been enough bloodshed and violence. Let Grant Barton have a trial. The result will be the same, but at least let there be a show of justice. My God!" she cried out, with a sudden shuddering sense of the urgency of the case, "even now it may be too late!"

At the name of Grant Barton Judge Wallace's rage found tongue. A cry of unspeakable wrath escaped him.

"Let the d—d nigger swing!" he roared. "He ought to have swung long ago! Let them tear him to pieces if they like, the mischief-making hound! And you—what have you, a *woman*, to do with all this? We'll manage our own affairs! We want none of your interference, neither yours nor any of your low, Northern breed of spies and meddlers!"

Even while the furious flood was at its hight, Miss Ashton had turned away. Before the last word was uttered, the door had closed between her and the furious man. Dazed, stung, hopeless, she passed out into the beautiful morning. The early mists had vanished, the sun shone warmly, the trees on the lawn were alive with singing-birds, vases filled the air with perfume, and the joy-bells were still singing.

As she passed a clump of holly the slender figure of Nina Wallace, the Judge's only daughter, stepped partially into view. Her sweet, young face was pale, and she glanced anxiously towards the house, as she beckoned Miss Ashton to approach.

"I—I wanted to tell you," she said, and even now there was a trace of haughty reserve in her manner, "I wanted to tell you that brother Courtney and some of his friends have gone out to see if—if it can be prevented. I was in the next room and heard what you said to pa," she added, as Miss Ashton looked into her face with surprise. "I heard what passed" (her face flushing). "Pa has had a heap of trouble with Grant Barton, and it's no wonder he's angry, but we—brother Court and I—we hate the way things go on; and if"—again hesitating for a word,—"if it can be prevented, Court can do as much as anybody. The worst of them respect brother Courtney."

"I thank you, Miss Nina," said Miss Ashton. "May God Grant he may succeed."

"After all," said the girl, her face flushing again hotly, "you can't expect us to feel as you do about the negroes, and you know Grant Barton killed a white man."

The elder woman looked keenly into the dark, delicate face. The girl's eyes wavered slightly.

"There has been a terrible wrong done, Miss Nina," she said, "a great and awful wrong! And Barton has taken vengeance into his own hands. The God who knows how little justice he had to expect from man, will judge him leniently. But of those who are even now perhaps about to heap wrong upon wrong, God will demand the full account!"

She turned and went rapidly down the walk, Nina Wallace watching the small, gray figure out of sight, and then, with a thoughtful look on her childish face, returned to the house.

Once in the street Helen Ashton stopped, irresolute. Then, urged by an impulse she could not resist, she turned in the direction towards which she knew intuitively the maddened crowd had tended. To know the worst,—to help to save perhaps,—these were the feelings which urged her on. Through the quiet streets, past the squalid cabins in the outskirts, she hastened on. Here and there a dark, troubled face peered from a half-opened door or shutter, and vanished as quickly. Past all this, and out into the open country, walking shudderingly, in the very footsteps of the hungry mob which had just swept on to its dreadful work. Along the middle of the road was the trace of something dragged heavily through the dust; further on were some ruddy drops which turned her sick to see. Past all this, and the schoolhouse came in sight, every window demolished, the ground about it strewn with missiles, and the wreck of the Christmas-tree and all the pretty work of the previous day. The teacher saw it, but it caused her neither surprise nor pain. That all seemed like something far away and insignificant. She paused but an instant, and then on again.

And now a murmur of voices reached her ear. It came from the clump of live-oaks just at the turn in the road where she had seen Rosalba's little figure disappear. It seemed ages ago, but it was only yesterday. A violent trembling seized her. She stopped and put her hands over her eyes. The sunshine seemed to burn into her brain. Should she go on—past that scene of horror—into the midst of that throng of maddened men?

As she stood there, hesitating, she became aware of approaching hoofs, and looking up saw three horsemen riding rapidly towards her.

The foremost of the three was young Courtney Wallace, a handsome fellow of 22 or 23, who bestrode his horse like a true Southron. His hat was pushed back, his long, dark hair matted upon his forehead. As he saw Miss Ashton he rode directly up to her. The men with him reined in also, regarding her with looks of deep astonishment.

"Miss Ashton," said young Wallace, "you don't think of going down *there?*" (pointing backward).

"Yes, I am going there," she answered. "Don't stop me! I may be too late!"

"Too late?" repeated the young man; "too late for what?"

"To save Grant Barton's life," she answered.

Young Wallace smiled bitterly. The men with him gave her a singular glance.

"If that is all," Wallace said, "you can go back. You are too late, already."

The woman shrank back, with a low cry.

"How did *you* expect to save him?" went on the young fellow, half wonderingly, half scornfully. "What did *you* expect to do with that crowd of drunken brutes, except, indeed, to make them madder still. Why, good God, Miss Ashton, your own life wouldn't have been worth a pin if you had made the attempt. We"—looking round upon his companions—"we would have saved him, but when we got there it was done. They didn't wait for us," he added, with bitter contempt, wiping great beads from his forehead, and breathing deeply.

Miss Ashton said nothing, but started on her way again.

"Why—where are you going, in Heaven's name?" cried Wallace, as he saw her intention. "Are you insane?"

"I am going to Barton's wife," she answered, looking up at him with a strange calmness upon her face. "She may need me."

The young fellows looked at each other. This woman standing there between them was neither young nor handsome; yet, looking into her face now, young Wallace removed his hat, and the others did the same.

"Miss Ashton," he said respectfully, "do you know that you must pass directly through that mob—the vilest scum of the town—to get to Barton's house?"

"Yes, I suppose so," she answered, still going on.

Wallace turned his horse's head about and rode beside her.

"Courtney!" cried one of the men, "what *are* you about?"

"I shall see Miss Ashton through the crowd," Wallace answered coolly.

Miss Ashton looked up into the handsome, determined face.

"Don't do it," she said; "they will not harm me, a helpless woman. They can only insult me, and I am used to that. I am not afraid!"

"You don't know," Wallace answered, still riding beside her. She said no more.

It was but a few moments before the mob was in sight, gathered in and around a small grove of stately oaks,—a motley crowd of men and boys, the dregs of a Southern town, if possible viler, more ignorant and blood-thirsty than the dregs of any other portion of the civilized world. *Civilized*,—with those cruel eyes and wolfish mouths? *Civilized*,—with that awful object hanging there in the light of God's sun, within sight of the spires of His consecrated temples, within hearing of the chimes which even now were ringing in joyful recognition of the birth of His Son? *Civilized!* Great God!

As they drew near, those on the outskirts of the crowd saw and recognized the woman,—saw and recognized her companion, and after one murmur of surprise, immediately checked, a silence fell upon them all.

With downcast eyes, with tightly folded hands, and firm step, the despised Northern teacher walked through their very midst. The foulest mouth was hushed. It may be that the woman's face held their brutal impulses in check, and it is certain there was that in young Wallace's face which boded ill to him who dared utter one ribald jest.

In unbroken silence the two passed on until the further edge of the crowd was reached and passed. Then one among the crowd, more daring than the rest, ventured upon a remark which caused a low, uneasy laugh in those about him. Instantly Wallace turned his horse's head and rode back into their midst.

"Did any one speak?" he inquired.

No answer.

"Has any one anything to say to me?" he asked again, flashing his dark eyes over their faces.

An uneasy shuffling of feet, an interchange of furtive glances, but still no answer.

With a smile of infinit contempt Wallace turned back again. When the settlement was in sight, he stopped.

Miss Ashton gave him a quick look of thanks. He raised his hat deferentially, and rode back through the silent crowd and joined his companions.

By noon the mob had straggled back to the town, diversifying the monotony of the homeward way by setting fire to the raided schoolhouse. For an hour or two a deep silence rested over the scene of the tragedy. Then a few colored men, with ashy, sullen faces, crept from the woods, cut from the tree its dread fruit, and bore it away.

The sun had just sunk out of sight as Helen Ashton came out from the humble cabin of the Bartons and stood a moment looking along the lonely road which lay between her and the town. All places not fully exposed to the feeble light which still lingered lay in deep shadow. Just where the pale arc of the sky met the horizon a long streak of red lay across the hilltops like a drawn and bloody sword.

A spell seemed to hang over the whole settlement,—a spell of terror and silence,—broken only by the voices of the watchers in the cabin she had left, as they chanted one of the weird, heart-breaking hymns of the colored race.

It had been a day to try stouter nerves than hers; a day to be looked back to in after years with incredulous amazement that one could witness, and feel, and do what she had witnessed, and felt, and done, and yet live. She had been strangely upheld through it all. Not once had hand, or voice, or courage failed her. With every power of her nature she had ministered to the living and to the dead. Yet as night fell she felt intuitively that her presence was no longer needed; that to these poor people with their superstitious rites and rude ceremonies she was even a hindrance. So, unnoticed, as she believed, she had slipped away.

The day's history was plainly written in every outline of her drooping figure, in every feature of her haggard face, as she stood there in the twilight. It was even more perceptible in the lassitude of her motions as she at length started on her lonely way.

Strangely enough no sense of fear stirred in her breast. She was conscious only that she was very cold and weary, and longed inexpressibly for the shelter of her room, for solitude, and rest. That was all.

She had not gone far when the sound of footsteps behind her caused her to turn her head, almost involuntarily. Two of the men had left the cabin, and, gun in hand, were following her at a respectful distance. Seeing her turn, one of them came forward and spoke.

"We're gwine along wid ye, Miss Hel'n. Don' ye fear nobody," said he.

She would have persuaded them to go back, but they would not hear to it, and with this self-chosen bodyguard a part of the way was passed over.

Over the Christmas dinner at Judge Wallace's no festive spirit presided. The fact that within the past year death had removed the wife and mother from their circle, would alone have been sufficient to render the occasion one of sadness rather than joy, yet the scowl which disfigured the countenance of the Judge during the meal spoke more of anger than of sorrow, and gathered new darkness each time that his glance fell upon the abstracted features of his son, or the pale cheeks and downcast eyes of Nina.

The meal was eaten in almost unbroken silence, and at its close young Wallace, with some words of excuse withdrew, and a few moments later was heard to leave the house. The Judge, muttering maledictions upon the various causes which had disturbed his enjoyment of the luxurious repast, retired to his room to indulge in the siesta which always followed his port and cigar, and Nina Wallace was left to herself.

She sat awhile by the window, a slender, graceful figure enough, in her simple, close-fitting mourning-garb. Her delicate, girlish features wore a perplexed and gloomy expression. She had listened with the parted lips and wide-open eyes of a startled child to her brother's recital of the occurrences of the day, including his meeting with the Northern teacher.

"Why, Courtney," she had exclaimed, at its close, "how splendid! And to think of doing all that—for a negro!"

"It *is* odd, sis; very odd," her bro ther had answered, looking down into her face with a strange smile, "but I fancy the woman never thought of that at all. I believe such people think only of the 'underlying principle,' as they would call it. Yes, it *is* odd."

"I never thought much about it before," the girl said to herself softly, as she sat looking out at the shining foliage of the magnolia glittering in the level rays of the sinking sun. "I never thought of it, but what a sad, miserable time she has had here, all this while! Poor thing! And she seemed quite a lady! I wish——"

The wish took no definit shape, but the sigh in which it ended meant simply that the little Southern beauty was conscious of having herself stung the lonely teacher, on more than one occasion, with scornful shafts from her own bright eyes.

All at once a change came over her face, a startled look into her eyes.

"Heavens!" she exclaimed, rising and pacing the floor irresolutely a few moments. Then she seized the bell-rope and rang impetuously. A boy appeared.

"Tell Aaron to have the carriage at the door in ten minutes," came the order.

In little more than that time Miss Nina, closely veiled, was stepping into the rather shabby little coupé, which was always at her disposal.

"You know where Luckett, the carpenter lives?" she said to the staring coachman. "Drive there as quickly as possible."

Aaron obeyed. As he drew up before the Luckett residence, Mrs. Luckett, looking a little awe-struck and a good deal embarrassed, appeared, unsummoned, at the door.

"Has Miss Ashton returned?" came the question from the carriage in Miss Nina's sweet tones.

"No, Miss Nina," the woman answered. "She haint. *He* says as how she's out to the Settlement. He says ——"

Miss Nina waited to hear no more. "Drive to the Settlement, Aaron!" she said with resolution, "and be quick about it."

Aaron, who had alighted and thrown open the carriage-door, changed countenance perceptibly.

"Lors, Miss Nina," he began pleadingly.

"Do as I tell you!" said the young lady imperiously.

"'Deed, Miss Nina," remonstrated Aaron, "I can't drive out ter no Settlement to-night, 'deed an' 'deedy! Ain't money 'nuff in de bank ter hire me, Miss Nina! *No* indeedy!"

"You cowardly dog!" cried the girl passionately. "What are you afraid of? Who's going to harm you? I'd like to see the man, white or colored, who would dare stop *my* carriage!"

"'Deed, Miss Nina," sniffed the fellow, with rolling eyes, "'tain't no *man* as I'se afeard on!"

The girl uttered a cry of impatience.

"Drive to the livery, then, you fool!" she cried desperately, "and I will see if I can find a man there who has a bit of sense in his head. Go on, I say!"

"What is it, sis?" said a quiet voice, and Courtney Wallace, haggered and out of breath, appeared on the scene.

The girl turned her eyes, full of angry tears, upon her brother.

"O Court!" she exclaimed, "I couldn't bear to think of her out there alone with all those negroes, and I—I was going after her, and this—this fellow is afraid!"

The look which Wallace gave his sister spoke volumes.

"Boy," he said to the coachman, as he stepped into the carriage, "drive us through the town, and I will drive the rest of the way myself. You will wait at the toll-gate until we return."

Through the fast-gathering shadows Helen Ashton pursued her way. Without raising her eyes from the road, she walked on in a half-conscious state, her feet dragging heavily, her arms hanging listlessly by her side. It seemed to her as if she had been walking thus for years and years, as if the road had had no beginning, would have no end. Not even when the grove of oaks was close at hand, the giant trees, mute, solemn witnesses of crime, standing in close ranks, their branches unstirred by even a passing breeze, not even then did she look up or feel any access of emotion. The leaden weight upon heart and brain precluded everything like fear.

Nor when the sound of wheels was audible did any impulse of curiosity or surprise cause her to raise her eyes; but when, as she stood mechanically aside for it to pass, the carriage halted and a man sprang from the driver's seat and stood beside her, then indeed she looked up to meet the earnest gaze of Courtney Wallace. He bowed with manly grace, casting a defiant, yet not unfriendly, glace at her escort, who stood looking scowlingly on.

"Miss Ashton," he said, "I have come for you."

Before she could speak he had taken her passive hand and had almost lifted her into the carriage, when slender, girlish fingers seized hers in a nervous grasp.

"Jackson and Thomas," he said to the men, "you can go back. Tell all your friends to keep quiet—for their own sakes. It is all they can do at present. Tell them *I* say so, and you ought to know by this time that I am not your *enemy*, at least. "Here," giving one of them a small package, "give this to Clarcy Barton. Tell her Miss Nina sent it."

Then the young man sprang upon the driver's seat and drove back to town. The coachman was waiting, as ordered, at the toll-gate, and resumed the reins, but Wallace remained outside.

Both women leaned back in a corner of the carriage, buried in a silence which neither cared to break.

When they reached the door of Miss Ashton's boarding-place Nina Wallace leaned forward and took the hands which lay in her lap.

"Ah!" she said, her voice full of sympathy, "your hands are icy cold. You are quite worn out, I am sure! Do eat and drink something," hesitating a little, doubtless, at the thought of what fare the Luckett mansion was likely to furnish, "and go to bed and rest. You must be very, very tired and faint. I wish——" and another wish died still-born, as the young girl settled back in her cushions.

Young Wallace helped Miss Ashton out with deferential gentleness, and stood before her, hat in hand, while she tried to utter some broken words of thanks. The utter exhaustion and depression in her voice touched him to the quick.

"It has been a dreadful day for you!" he exclaimed, "a horrible, cruel day! Try to do as sister says,—take some refreshment and retire."

He hesitated a moment and began again in a hurried whisper.

"Miss Ashton, I want you to promise to go away from here,—to go to your friends, to-morrow, if possible, or next day at farthest. Your schoolhouse is in ashes: you can do nothing here. It never *was* a place for one like you, and after to-day it will be worse—infinitly worse! Promise me," he repeated, as she made no answer; "promise me that you will go. I—why, I cannot answer for what horrible thing may happen if you stay. The people are mad,—simply *mad*,—and there are only a few of us to hold them in check. You *will* go?" he urged.

"What will become of Barton's wife—and child?" she asked in the same faint, tired way.

"I will look out for them," he answered. "I will send them to you, even, if they will go; but not now. It would not do to attempt it now. Leave that to me. Tell me, you *will* go?"

"If it must be," with a long sigh like a sob; "yes, I will go."

Forty-eight hours later a small, veiled woman slipped into the shabby waiting-room at the railway-station, and sat, a solitary, drooping figure, in one corner.

The loafers about the depot may or may not have recognized her. If they did so, the sight of Courtney Wallace walking up and down the platform with a nonchalant air, but watchful eyes, sufficed to check any demonstrations. Whatever doubts may possibly have lingered as to the woman's identity were scattered to the winds, however, as on the arrival of the northward bound train Wallace was observed to escort the small veiled figure, with all his customary high-bred gentleness of manner, to a seat in the car, and to make every possible arrangement for her comfort and convenience on the journey.

As the signal for starting was given, the young fellow took the woman's hand and bent above it.

"I am going away—because I must," said the faint, weary voice; "because my staying might be the cause of more wrong-doing; not," she added, with sudden fire, "not because I am afraid—for myself. I want you to believe *that!* But if I am defeated, at least I dare hope that all the seeds I have sowed have not fallen upon unfruitful soil. Courtney Wallace, the sole hope of the South is in such as you; her future is in the hands of such as you. May God give you the requisit strength and wisdom!"

The faint light which filled the car showed the young fellow's handsome face, grave, sad, yet full of a noble courage.

"We shall do what we can," he said, "but who can see the end?"

THE PRINTER'S APPEAL FOR SPELLING REFORM.

The new style of spelling I like very much—
Giving one l to smel(l)ing, leaving o out of t(o)uch,
While the delicate fe(e)ling is spelled with one e,
And the sense we call se(e)ing,—as both ought to be;
But hearing and tasting, as we well may infer,
Should remain without change, or be spelled as they were
When Webster and Worcester improved the old style
By dropping out letters whose mission was guile.
Now, what sort of finish does b give to thum(b)?
Does it blunt the sensation to add it to num(b)?
Why give e to hav(e), or annex it to lov(e),
As tho it conveyed some choice gift from above?
Why use u, g, h, when we seek to spell laf?
Or what force has the l in the simple word ca(l)f?
The u, g, and h now in plow have no claim.
Drop the k out of (k)nife, and 'twill cut just the same.
Why double the f when one f will convey
The very same sound in a more direct way?
So, instead of ph, putting f in their place,
We secure the same end in one third of the space,
While the scribe and the printer might husband their time,
And the poet anon drop the h out of r(h)yme.
Now, why should two l's in connection be found
When the two put together convey but one sound?
T, h, o, u, g, h look quite well in a row;
But why add u, g, h, when we simply mean tho?
When it has but one sound, why double the r?
Or what use has the h at the end of catarr(h),
Except to confuse the foreigner's thought
When a knowledge of English is earnestly sought?
Why double the s when we wish to spell glas(s)?
Or what force do they have with the juvenile class?
They are easily spoken together, 'is true,
But they double the work for the printer to do,
Consuming his vigor, his time, and his space,
Conferring no favor, but rather disgrace.
I'confess it seems mixed like raspberry-jam
When I see m and e annexed to program;
But the ph and th in phthisic, no doubt,
Are a useful appendage when breathing gives out,
Or when the Greek phthisis is consuming the lungs;
But why should the Englishman ape foreign tongues?
If we use foreign words, let us spell them at home,
Nor mimic the Romans, except when at Rome.
But time, space, and patience would fail me to tell
Of the numerous words we awkwardly spell,
Which simply bewilders the young student's brain,
Or gives the old teacher a chance to explain.
But time is called money, as every one knows—
At least it brings money, which buys food and clothes;
Hence, drop useless letters which in spelling appear,
And 'twill save many millions of dollars each year.
'Twill save with all typos, and penmen as well,
And save half the labor in learning to spell.
Within my last couplet eight letters are found
Which might be left out without marring the sound.
The doubling of consonants always has been
The unfathomed sea to drown students in.
All hail, to the day-star that dawns on our land!
The morn is approaching—the day is at hand
When Letters and Science shall have a new birth,
And the spelling reform encircle the Earth,
As our simplified language extends East and West,
And, like Aaron's proud serpent, devours the rest.

OBERLIN, O. A. HEATH.

Growths of European Budgets Since 1865.

Paris Correspondence London Times.

The Frankfurter *Zeitung* publishes an interesting comparison of the budgets, national debts, and military expenditures of European States in 1865 and 1879. First of all, as regards Germany herself, her financial requirements in that interval have more than doubled. In 1865 she rejoiced in the comparative innocence of making two ends meet with a budget of £31,000,000 sterling; but greatness has its expenses, and she now finds it no easy task to satisfy the public needs with £66,000,000 sterling. The heaviest budgets in Europe are at the present moment those of France and Russia,—France with an expenditure of some £119,000,000 and Russia with one of £107,000,000, the latter now ranking before England by some £22,000,000. In 1865 Russia, like Germany, required an income of less than half as much. Her budget then amounted to £51,000,000. There is not a European State but has increased its expenditures since 1865, the total for all Europe having risen from £398,000,000 to £585,000,000. As regards the national debts of the different European States, the same may be said of all, except England and Holland, which alone show a certain diminution of their debts. Russia especially has managed to bring up hers from a modest £208,000,000 to the respectable figure of £600,000,000, and she has been closely followed by Spain and Italy, France now ranking first of all; while in 1865 England was by far the most heavily burdened, standing before France to the extent of £250,000,000. The total debts of the States of Europe have risen from £2,626,000,000 to £4,324,000,000. But the most interesting figures of all are those of the military expenditure, and they afford much food for reflection. Of a total expenditure for Europe of £585,000,000, £160,000,000 are devoted to maintaining armies. In 1865, of £398,000,000, £117,000,000 were devoted to this department. Here, too, nearly every State has increased its expenditure, Germany, France, and Russia heading the list. Both in 1865 and 1879, however, Russia and England stand first. Russia spent last year £38,000,000, England £4,000,000 less; France, £27,000,000; and Germany, £21,000,000. In 1865 the German expenditure on war was estimated at £10,000,000; the Austro-Hungarian at £11,500,000; the French at £17,000,000; the British at £27,000,000; and the Russian at £22,000,000. Only Italy and Austria-Hungary have since then reduced their army expenditure.

A POLITICAL MURDER.

An Enterprising Northern Man, for Eleven Years a Resident of Alabama, Killed Because of His Political Opinions.

Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.

CULLMAN, Ala., Feb. 7.—Of all the bloody deeds, of all the cowardly murders ever perpetrated, the assassination of Sydney H. Lee, of Leesburg, Morgan County, Ala., is the most diabolical, especially so from the coolness and deliberativeness with which it was planned and executed. The crime, committed at about sundown on the 14th of January last, was the consummation of several years of violence, threats, and ostracism toward the said unfortunate man and his inoffensive family. Mr. Lee was a native of Rush County, Indiana,—and by trade a wagon-maker, and about 55 years of age,—where he resided until he enlisted in the Union army and assisted to restore the authority of the Stars and Stripes over the soil which drank his life-blood. In 1869, possessed of some means, he removed to near Falkville, Morgan County, Ala., and engaged in farming, being fairly successful, but from the time of his arrival in that section he was the object of persecution and abuse from the "chivalry," so called, but, being a man of energy and hoping for better treatment, he remained attentive to his own work and molesting no one, when, in 1871, his son, who had the effrontery to take a public school, received the following letter from the Ku-Klux then infesting Morgan County. This was served on Mr. Lee by posting on the school-house window, August, 1871:

"MR. LEE: You must not take hold of the free public school No. —, at Ebenezer, in Morgan County. This by order of the Great Dragon, commanding Middle Section K. K. K. It is general order from the Great Dragon that no damned Yankee shall teach our Southern blood. The idea of a damned Yankee teaching our Southern people is all a damned humbug. Why, they would put more deviltry in their heads than their parents could whip out in ten years. We have been watching you and your old dad for some time, and from what we can see of you we are compelled to say that you are two of the damnedest rascals unhung; but it is not too late yet. I am satisfied that the rope has been made and is now in good hands. You are not only willing, but do take mean, low-down advantages of us. We will put a stop to it, and that damned quick. So if you take the public school at the place referred to, we are unwilling to do anything that will cause excitement in the county, but we are still more unwilling to let a damned Yankee teach our Southern people. We have heard of some of your gas about the Southern people, but, to cut the matter short, we will kill you as dead as hell before you shall teach, and the way for you to live fat and die happy is for you to preach Yankees the way to Heaven, but your damned scismatics don't preach with the intention of going to that place. By order of the Great Dragon commanding Middle Division.

"SKECH SKIN."

From that time Lee and his family have been the object of satire, ridicule, and ostracism, which was not abated when Mr. Lee, seeing the benefit to be derived by introducing Northern capital, labor, and men into that section, purchased a large body of land, and cutting it up into small farms, and laying off a portion into town lots, he founded the thriving little Village of Leesdale, in which soon were erected those evidences of Northern life and civilization,—a church and school-house. The hum of busy life made the dense old forest resound with life, and the merry songs of the sons of Ohio, Indiana, and New England floated (this time peacefully) on the Southern breeze. One would think that a people possessing common sense and a mutual interest would rejoice at these evidences of prosperity, but not so. The little straggling Village of Falkville, about two miles from L., whose inhabitants, with but few exceptions, are Southerners, possessing all the prejudices of that people, were not pleased at the incursion of the Northern barbarians, and when they succeeded in having a post-office and a railroad sidetrack established at Leesdale, the good people of Falkville were filled with envy, and no means were left untried whereby to prevent immigration and to prevent Mr. Lee adding to the number of Northern citizens. As to Lee himself, he was the centre of their hate and malignity, and while a judge of election in 1875 at Falkville he was badly beaten, and his life threatened because he endeavored to prevent a fraud being perpetrated at said election; no means were left to ruin him; his fences were burned; his life threatened, and in the spring of 1879 he received one of the most filthy, disgusting, and threatening letters, which would call a blush to the cheek of a Modoc.

Thus things went on from bad to worse, till a mob with arms went from Falkville to Leesdale, committed assaults, and, threatening the lives of Lee and others, caused him and his friends to think that the time had come for something to be done. So he caused the arrest of the parties, the leader of which was fined and bound over to answer for other offenses in the Circuit Court of the county. About thirty days previous to his death he was the recipient of another infamous letter, giving him thirty days to prepare for death, and containing disgusting language never before put on paper. I have inclosed you the letters. Of course they are unfit for publication, but will do to show what refined taste and language our Southern chivalry possess. Too truly, in thirty days he was killed! A man with blackened face, in disguise, armed with a shotgun, lurking in the woods near his house, accosted his daughter, badly frightening her. She ran into the house and told her father, who, arming himself, went out to see who the intruder was. As he passed out of his back-door, the assasin changed his position, and, deliberately walking past the end of the house, in full view of and in sight of Mrs. Lee and her daughter, took a position behind a large tree, and as Mr. Lee came out of his gate the murderous gun belched out its contents, instantly killing the victim of as hellish a plot as ever disgraced the annals of crime. The assasin fled, and he is unknown, but were he known no justice would be meted out to him. Suspicions are abroad, but none dare say who they suspect; men go with bated breath and horror-stricken faces, not daring to say what they think or feel. Horrible as the crime was, not a newspaper in the State has ever published more than a cursory mention of the murder. It may be claimed that it was not a political murder. It was nothing else. They hated him for his politics, and that hate was fed by every means and by every pretext imaginable. Nothing can be said against Lee. He was a sober, quiet, industrious man, a faithful man to his friends and a fearless foe to his enemies; a Republican, but never taking any share in politics; he simply voted as he thought, and was never known to injure any one. The people of his immediate neighborhood feel deeply incensed. Some will go back North, others will remain, but the murder of S. M. Lee will be long remembered by all who knew him. Nothing has been done to ferret out the perpetrator; his friends dare not, the authorities will not. I send you the reply the Governor of Alabama gave when asked to offer a reward for his detection. Can any one believe that, if it had been some prominent Southerner who had been murdered, the same answer would have been given? No sensible man will believe it.

UNREST.

Like a thorn in the flesh, like a fly in the mesh,
Like a boat that is chained to shore,
The wild unrest of the heart in my breast,
Tortures me more and more.
I know not why it should wail and cry,
Like a child that is lost at night;
For it knows no grief but has found relief,
And it is not touched with blight.

It has had of pleasure full many a measure;
It has thrilled with love's red wine;
It has hope, and health, and youth's rare wealth—
O rich is this heart of mine!
Yet it is not glad—it is wild and mad,
Like a billow before it breaks;
And its ceaseless pain is worse than vain,
Since it knows not only it aches.

It longs to be like the waves of the sea,
That break from control, and beat,
And dash, and lunge, and hurry, and plunge,
And die at the gray rocks' feet.
It wearies of life, and it sickens of strife;
And yet it tires of rest.
Oh, I know not why it should ache and cry—
'Tis a troublesome heart at best.

Tho' not understood, I think 'tis a good
And god-like discontent.
It springs from the *soul* that longs for its goal—
The source from which it was sent.
Then surge, O breast! with thy wild unrest—
Cry, heart! like a child at night—
Till the mystic shore of the Evermore,
Shall dawn on the soul's glad sight.

ELLA WHEELER.

Mr. Vennor Again Prophesies.

MONTREAL, Feb. 5.—*To the Editor of the Albany Argus:* The second cold period in February will reach us on the 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th days. This, it is probable, will be extremely cold along the Valley of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers, Northern United States, and to the westward. February will certainly end cold. The second heavy snow-storm of the month should—by my theory—come on us about the 15th, and this bids fair to be heavy, with drifts and fairly cold weather. We have yet to get our heaviest snow-falls of the winter, and some of these are certain to extend through March. Up to the 15th the weather should be moist. Yours truly,

HENRY G. VENNOR.

THE PUZZLERS' CORNER.

[Original contributions will be published in this department. Correspondents will please send their real names with their *noms de plume* addressed to "Puzzlers' Corner." Avoid obsolete words as far as possible. Answers will be published the following week.]

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

No. 1,067.

M
B A D
D O L [illegible] S
D E L E T E S
B O L D F A C E D
M A L E F A C T I O N
D E T A C H I N G
S E C T I L E
S E I N E
D O G
N

No. 1,068.

NIELLO
TRIUNE
ESCARP
PIGEON
DECEIT
ROTTEN

No. 1,071.

V A L E T
A N I L E
L I N E N
E L E V E
T E N E T

No. 1,069.

D eart H
U ltim A
C allo W
K opec K

No. 1,072.

Totem, tote, tot, to, T.

No. 1,070.

M A X I M
A R E N A
X E B E C
I N B Y E
M A C E R

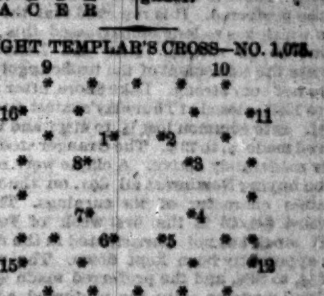
No. 1,073.

Extenuate.

No. 1,074.

Napoleon, doubloon, thaler, halfpenny, shilling, sovereign, pound, gilder.

KNIGHT TEMPLAR'S CROSS—NO. 1,075.



From 9 to 1, a girl's nickname; 10 to 2, a boy's name and also a surname; 11 to 3, a boy's nickname; 12 to 4, a girl's name; 13 to 5, a girl's nickname; 14 to 6, a boy's name; 15 to 7, a boy's nickname; 16 to 8, a boy's nickname; 9 to 10, a kind of parchment; 11 to 12, to stimulate or set on; 13 to 14, a weaver's reed; 15 to 16, a kind of grain. The circle, 1 to 8, inclusive, fibrous.

GALENA, Ill. DROMIOS.

RHOMBOID—NO. 1,076.

Across—A written decision of the Turkish mufti on some law point; a snare; a coarse woolen wrapper; a sort of stone; restrained; consisting of two parts. Down—In Eff Aitch; half of a volcano; to aim; anything useless; a letter and a support; lean; irritable; four-fifths of a small roll of tobacco; a color; a prefix; in Punch.

STEWARD, Ill. MR. E. US.

SQUARE WORD—NO. 1,077.

A place for drying hops; having wings; a legend; a silk thread.

DELAVAN, Wis. WEB.

SQUARE WORD—NO. 1,078.

A type; a genus of trees; to comprehend; an earthworm.

CHICAGO. E. F. K.

CHARADE—NO. 1,079.

Quoth Robert Robbin to the maid, as, swinging on the gate,
They talked of sentiment and things, although the hour was late:
"Now, do not answer first, Gertrude, nor second me, I pray—
Decide my fate and let me know just what you have to say."
"If you were but a whole, dear second, I'd favor you, no doubt;
The thought of wedding one so poor, why, sir, I really scout;
So do not yet engage a priest, with robes all sacerdotal;
My answer will be plainest if I merely speak the total."

FULTON, Ill. TOWHEAD.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA—NO. 1,080.

Not in hight, but elevation;
Not in joy, but exultation;
Not in loss, but deprivation;
Not in hint, but intimation;
Not in heap, but aggregation;
Not in sign, but indication.
In whole you'll see a goddess fair,
Who lightens up the morning air.

BALTIMORE, Md. ORIOLE.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA—NO. 1,081.

My 3, 10, 11, is a color.
My 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, is a compartment in a ship.
My 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, is water-gruel.
My 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, is a shrub.

DIXON, Ill. ENENA CHANAGRA.

TRANSPOSED FLOWERS—NO. 1,082.

(1) E. O. Buster. (2) Peter O'Hoil. (3) Olive T. (4) Marie Gun. (5) Dan O'Leer. (6) Sam U. Huttin. (7) Wild Cops. (8) Nora Canti.

CHICAGO. TYRO.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Aunt Lucy, city, made out the Biblical charade and the transposed money.

Prim, city, sends answer to Nelsonian's charade, and it is entirely correct.

O. W. L., city, asks to be credited with five, and here they are: Nos. 1,067, 1,068, 1,070, 1,071, and 1,074.

Easel, city, pictures out the puzzles in the proper manner, not being at fault in one of the eight.

M. Waljean, Canton, Ill., made a clean sweep from one end to the other, and was much pleased thereat.

Punch, Urbana, Ill., pondered only long enough to find full, true, and correct answers to last week's batch.

Dux, Steward, Ill., requests permission to take a seat at table, answering Nos. 1,070, 1,073, and 1,074 in his letter.

Towhead, Fulton, Ill., answers the rhomboid and the decapitation, and sends a rhyming square. Much obliged.

Dick Shunary, city, toes the mark with seven solutions in what he styles a splendid list. The one omitted was the acrostic.

The Dromios, Galena, were at no loss to find the right puzzles Saturday evening, and what they found were forwarded and found to be correct.

Tyro, city, was unable to square No. 1,071 or curtail the "picture symbolic." His six solutions sent satisfies the Secretary that Tyro knew what he was writing about.

Henida, Champaign, Ill., sends his compliments to the Dromios for their excellent square, and squares all the list, from the Fulton diamond to the money of Tyro.

Eff Aitch, Fond du Lac, Wis., makes out the list without the diamond, and says it is a very interesting one. His letter concludes: "All but one. How are you, Oshkosh?"

Youngster, city, had much pleasure in finding five and forwarding the same. Youngster's misses were Nos. 1,067, 1,068, and 1,070. The rhomboid sent is a very good one. Thanks.

Mr. E. Us, Steward, Ill., "can lay the flattering unction," etc., that his list was the first received, and therefore is entitled to all the donors of Puzzledom. His list is correct to a dot.

Garth, Paxton, Ill., saw her way successfully through the list without the aid of spectacles, and sent the answers Cornerwards. The list is a truthful transcript of the tangles. Thanks for twists.

E. F. K., city, claims credit for a clean chart containing correct answers to the puzzles of last week. He was troubled most with the "Totem," but was at last able to "tote" it, then to "tot" it down, and found he was right "to" a "T."

Hal Megs, Nelson, Ill., delved into the mysteries of last week, and succeeded in bringing to light all the puzzles save the square of the Dromios. The lady would like to have the "granny" for a clew, and would then follow it up. Thanks for puzzles.

Web, Delavan, Wis., confesses his weakness on the Biblical charade, and can "naught 'extenuate,'" but sets "down in malice" that half of the tribe of Manasseh was generally on hand when the good things were divided, and forgets, if he ever knew, the number of cities the old man possessed. Puzzles received, with thanks.

Enena Chanagra, Dixon, Ill., easily mastered the list entire. The lady says Coochie's puzzle was solved at sight, though she was at a loss to know what was meant by T standing for one hundred and sixty. "Was it her intention," she asks, "to contract the word 'would,' making it read 'Cæsar'd (scissored)? That is, one hundred and sixty cut in two equals eighty—a T. That is the only solution of the mysticism I can arrive at." This question has been asked by several, and it is hoped Miss Coochie will rise and explain.

A Land Flowing with Oil.

Stowell's Reporter gives some statistics of the petroleum business and production last year. The amount of crude petroleum produced was nearly 20,000,000 barrels, being 5,000,000 barrels in excess of any previous year. The shipment from the oil-fields were nearly 18,000,000 barrels, leaving as stock on hand at the close of the year nearly 8,500,000 barrels, as against 4,000,000 at the close of 1878. Three thousand and thirty-eight new wells were drilled in 1879.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Stocks Open Strong and Close Weak.

An Increasing Disposition to Buy on the Part of Outsiders.

Governments Still Advancing—Local Securities.

The Produce Markets Less Active—Grain Firmer.

Provisions Average Easier—Pork Rather Weak.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks were active and almost excited. The failure of one of the speculators for a decline indicates the direction of the current. Where one weak operator has failed, there have been many strong ones who have suffered heavy losses. There were large transactions in Iron Mountain, which advanced from 59⅝ to 61⅝, closing at 61. The second incomes have gone up to 83@84. A start was taken by Ohio & Mississippi. The common ran from 30⅛ to 32¾, closing at 31¼, and the preferred from 67⅝ to 71, closing at 69¾. There is 35 per cent of accrued interest on the preferred. It is reported that the litigation which has so long embarrassed this road is about to be settled. Erie and Lake Shore, despite the settlement of the traffic negotiations, were not very strong. Lake Shore, after making ⅝, to 104¾, closed at Thursday's latest quotation, 104⅛. Erie common lost ⅛, to 47¾; and the preferred made ⅝, to 72⅝. The Granger stocks were only moderately active. A clique were reported to be buying Northwest all day, on the very favorable character of its earnings. These increased $45,000 in the first week of February. This stock has not participated in the rise, and has apparently been kept down. The common lost ¼, to 89⅝, and the preferred made ⅛, to 105. St. Paul made no gain; the preferred advanced ½, to 102⅞. Its earnings for the first week of February show a gain of $48,000. Louisville & Nashville made a gain of 6; the rumors about a scrip dividend are still in circulation. Some other large gains were Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 1, to 40; Northern Pacific preferred 1⅝, to 56½; San Francisco 1, to 45; and the preferred 1⅝, to 58. Besides these, there were advances of ⅝ by St. Joe, to 40⅞; the preferred ⅝, to 70¾; Delaware & Hudson ⅛, to 72¾; Lackawanna ¾, to 84⅞; Canada Southern ¾, to 69¼; Wabash ¾, to 45; St. Paul & Minneapolis ⅞, to 52⅞; Western Union ½, to 104⅞; Atlantic & Pacific ⅞, to 44⅞; Reading ⅝, to 65⅝; Northern Pacific ½, to 33½; Central Pacific ⅛, to 82⅞; Sioux City ⅛, to 40; the preferred ¼, to 78½; and Alton & Terre Haute ¼, to 24.

The heaviest loss was made by Central Arizona, which was pushed down to 7, a decline of 3⅛. New York Central lost ⅛, to 131½; Michigan Central 1⅞, to 89; Northwestern ¾, to 89⅞; Union Pacific ¾, to 92; Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central ½, to 21½; Wabash preferred ⅝, to 69¼; Lake Erie & Western ⅝, to 34¼; Chesapeake & Ohio ⅝, to 22⅞.

Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota sold at 61, Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs at 72, and Flint & Père Marquette was 25 bid.

Erie second 6s opened at 92⅞, and advanced to 93⅞.

Railroad bonds, in New York on Wednesday, were irregular early in the day, but during the afternoon a strong tone was developed, and under a brisk buying movement a general advance in prices took place. The largest transactions were in Erie consolidated seconds, which rose from 90⅞ to 91½; do consolidated gold 7s sold up to 119½, and funded 5s to 85⅞, closing at the highest point. Kansas & Texas firsts sold at 104@104¼, while do seconds declined from 66½ to 65, and subsequently sold up to 68. Iron Mountain second preferred incomes fell off from 79 to 77¾, and rose to 79½. Chesapeake & Ohio firsts were active at 86@86½; Great Western seconds at 103⅝@104. C., C. & I. C. firsts and do supplementary ranged between 88 and 89, and do incomes between 42 and 43¼. Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts fell off to 56, and later sold at 56⅞. Texas Pacific incomes declined from 77⅞ to 76½; and Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western incomes from 61 to 60.

Government bonds were again strong. Chicago holders continue to sell freely at ruling prices, and there is little new buying. The District of Columbia 3.65s were 93½ bid and 93¾ asked. The 4s closed in New York at 106½ bid and 106⅝ asked, with sales at 106⅝. In Chicago they were 106⅜ bid and 106½ asked. The 4½s were 108⅞ and 109, the 5s 103¼ and 103½, and the 6s 105¼ and 105½.

Foreign exchange was strong, with a limited supply of bills. In sterling the posted rates advanced to 484 and 486½. New York actual rates were 482¾@483½ and 485¼@485¾. In Chicago actual rates were 483¼ and 485½. Sterling commercial bills were 480⅝@481½. Paris bills 523¾@523¾, Antwerp 525, and Havre 524⅜. German commercial bills were 94. The exports of domestic produce from New York for last week amount to $5,725,001, against $6,817,258 for the correspoding week of 1879. The following table shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York for the week ending Feb. 10, 1880, compared with the statement of the two previous years:

	1880.	1879.	1878.
For the week......	$ 5,725,001	$ 6,817,258	$ 6,949,877
Prev'ly reyorted....	29,660,406	27,485,205	30,899,860
Since Jan. 1........	$35,385,407	$34,302,463	$37,849,737

The following shows the value of imports, exclusive of specie, at the port of New York for the week ending Jan. 31 and since the beginning of the year:

	1878.	1879.	1880.
Dry goods.........	$ 1,504,920	$ 1,372,987	$ 2,839,546
General mdse......	2,793,655	4,891,733	8,913,706
Total for week..	$ 4,298,575	$ 6,264,720	$11,753,252
Prev'ly reported..	16,332,091	11,447,715	24,068,959
Since Jan. 1........	$20,630,666	$17,712,435	$35,822,211

Bankers reported country orders for currency light. New York exchange sold at 25c per $1,000 discount and at par. Discounts were quiet. Bank rates remain 6@8 per cent, and street rates 6@7 per cent. Clearings were $3,900,000.

A sale of Cook County 5s at 103¼ takes the last large lot of that issue off the market. The West Town 5s are now the only remaining local security on the market in original hands. There were heavy transactions in these between dealers, and the price has now been raised to 102½. Sales were made of $10,000 3.65s at 93½, and $5,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 7s at 110.

On the Chicago Mining Board there were sales of Leviathan, 1,000 at 27½, 1,000 at 32½, 100 at 22½ seller 10; Chicago and Silver Cliff, 3,000 at 40. The following quotations were made:

MORNING CALL.

	Bid.	Asked.
Leviathan..............	22½	27½
Original Keystone......	150	210
Consolidated Pacific...	300	450
Boston Consolidated....	120	130
Chicago & Silver Cliff.	27½	40
Cook County 5s.........	103	104¼
Cook County 7s.........	113	114
West Chicago 5s........	101	101½
West Chicago 7s........	106	107½
United States 4s.......	106	106½
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. P., Dakota Ex.	109	110
North Chicago City Railway........	135	150
Chicago West Division Railway......	187½	200
Chicago City Railway...	180	200
Gaslight & Coke........	142½	150
North Chicago Rolling-Mills........		133½
Traders' Insurance Co..	114	116½
Chamber of Commerce....	65	67
Inter-State Industrial Exposition..	44½	45

AFTERNOON CALL.

	Bid.	Asked.
Leviathan..............	22½	32
Original Keystone......	150	210
Consolidated Pacific...	370	450
Boston Consolidated....	115	135
Chicago & Silver Cliff.	27½	32½

Cotton opened steady at 13.60c for April and 13.81c for May. The close will be found in our New York dispatches. The New York *Daily Bulletin* reports an incentive to buyers was to be found in the lighter receipts again, and favorable accounts from our own goods market, coupled with stronger advices from abroad, not only as regards the Liverpool market, but showing a cheerful and improving condition of affairs at Manchester. In its article of Thursday it says the course of prices was directly opposit to what might have been expected on the influences so far as shown. The receipts at the ports were only fair, the Southern markets pretty well maintained and Liverpool was cabled higher and strong, yet against this we have quite a reaction here, with apparently little chance of recovery up to the close. It appears useless to attempt explaining matters further than the above, as the entire trade are evidently in as great a state of perplexity as ever, and do not pretend to account for the freaks of the market, or the direct causes leading thereto.

The following petition in favor of the bill of Representative Newberry, of Michigan, to relieve savings banks of taxation on deposits, has been sent to Washington by the savings banks of Illinois:

By the laws exempting savings deposits from the internal-revenue tax, as construed by the Treasury Department, savings banks organized under the laws of Illinois, Michigan, and some other States have failed to obtain relief from the said tax, while the savings banks organized under the laws of certain other States have enjoyed uninterrupted exemption therefrom.

The exaction of the tax in question (½ of 1 per cent per annum) lessens by a corresponding amount the interest received by our savings depositors. Therefore we, savings banks organized under the laws of Illinois, now hereby join with those of other States thus discriminated against in seeking relief from such discrimination; and we, with them, do humbly pray your honorable bodies to pass the bill now pending whereby our savings depositors will be placed on an equality with those of other States, which bill was introduced by Representative Newberry, of Michigan, and is known as H. R. 3,486.

BELLEVILLE SAVINGS BANK,
DIME SAVINGS BANK,
HIBERNIAN SAVINGS BANK,
HOME SAVINGS BANK,
ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK,
PRAIRIE STATE LOAN & TRUST CO.,
UNION TRUST COMPANY,
CENT'L ILL. B'K'G & SAV'G INST.,
LINCOLN SAV'GS, LOAN & T. CO.,
ILLINOIS TRUST COMPANY.

The history of savings-bank exemption is as follows: The first law exempted the deposits of the strictly mutual savings-banks only,—those having no capital. In 1874 a new law was enacted extending the exemption to those savings-banks having a share-capital; provided such banks paid not less than 4½ per cent per annum to their depositors, and, besides this, divided among them all surplus profits over and above 8 per cent per annum interest on such capital. This worked fairly for awhile, because all savings-banks could pay (or thought they could pay) the prescribed 4½ per cent. But lately, since it has become evidently impossible to pay that rate, the share-capital banks have fallen out of the exemption ranks (by paying less than the 4½ per cent), while the purely mutual banks, not being subject to any such limit, have gone on enjoying the exemption. Thus the very circumstances which lessened their power to pay interest have increased the Government exation of tax. The law has in effect said to them, "If you earn 4½ per cent you can pay it all to your depositors, untaxed; if you earn only 4 per cent you must pay us ½ per cent, leaving just 3½ per cent to divide." Now it happens that in Michigan by State law, and in Illinois by general practice, savings banks carry a share-capital. Therefore, they feel this anomalous state of the laws very keenly, and the feeling has resulted in the preparation and introduction of Mr. Newberry's bill, which, either entire or with some modifications, will probably become a law.

Earnings of the Mobile & Ohio Road for the first week in February show an increase of $6,210; earnings from Jan. 1 to Feb. 1 show a gain of $58,225; earnings of the Wabash Road for January show an increase of $209,250; earnings of the St. Paul & Sioux City Road for the fourth week in January show a gain of $5,822, and for the month an increase of $23,853; increased earnings of the St. Louis & San Francisco Road for the first week in February are $27,300. The gross earnings of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railway for December are reported as $1,280,000.

The following is a synopsis of the annual report of the Delaware & Hudson:

RECEIPTS.

From coal, etc........................	$6,403,907	
From railroad.........................	3,152,839	
From miscellaneous and interest.......	415,304	
		$ 9,972,050

PAYMENTS.

Expenses of all kinds..................	$7,455,033	
Taxes, interest, and rentals of leased railroad........	3,147,660	
		$10,602,693
Net deficit..........................		630,643

Of the net deficit $316,059 was loss upon leased railroads, leaving as the deficit on the Company's own business $314,584. There were mined and sold for account of the Company during the year 3,054,390 tons of coal, and there were transported for other companies and persons 357,673 tons of coal, making a total coal tonnage of 3,412,063 tons. The statement is not furnished in a form that makes a detailed comparison with the annual report for 1878 possible. But the reported deficit for 1879 is $630,643, against a deficit of only $57,591 for 1878. The price of the Company's stock Feb. 10, 1879, was 42½; the price yesterday was 72¾.

The following shows the fluctuations of stocks yesterday:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
New York Central.........	131½	132	131½	131½
Michigan Central.........	90	90¼	89	89
Lake Shore...............	104⅝	104¾	104	104⅛
Chicago & Northwestern...	89⅝	90⅛	89⅝	89⅝
Chicago & Northwestern pref'd..	105			105
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul..	78⅛			78⅛
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. P. pfd..	102⅞	103	102⅞	102⅞
Illinois Central.........	101			101
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy....	145½			145½
Louisville & Nashville...	128			132
Union Pacific............	92⅞			92
Erie.....................	47⅞	48⅛	47¾	47¾
Erie preferred...........	73⅛	73⅝	72⅞	72⅞
Erie second mortgage.....	92⅝			93⅞
Ohio & Mississippi.......	30⅞	32¾	30⅛	31¼
Iron Mountain............	59⅝	61⅝	59⅝	61
C., C., C. & I...........	77			77
C., C. & I. C............	21⅞	21⅞	21½	21½
Hannibal & St. Joe.......	40	40⅞	39⅝	40⅞
Hannibal & St. Joe preferred...	70	70⅞	70	70¾
Delaware & Hudson........	72	72¾	72	72⅝
Delaware, Lackawanna & West'n	84⅛	85⅛	84⅛	84⅝
New Jersey Central.......	82⅞	83⅞	82⅝	83⅛
Canada Southern..........	68⅞	70	68⅞	69¼
Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	46⅛	47⅛	46	46⅜
Wabash, St. L. & P.......	45⅛	45⅛	45	45
Wabash, St. L. & P. preferred...	69⅞	70	69	69¼
Chicago, St. Paul & Minnesota..	52½	53⅛	51½	52⅞
Western Union Telegraph Co....	104⅛	104⅞	103⅞	104⅞
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co..	44	44⅞	43⅞	44⅞
Reading..................	65	66⅛	65	65⅝
St. Louis & San Francisco...	45⅛	46	45	45
St. L. & San Francisco preferred...	57⅛			58
Northern Pacific.........	33⅝	33⅞	33⅛	33½
Northern Pacific preferred....	56	57⅞	56	56½
Pacific Mail.............	48			48
Lake Erie & Western......	34	34⅞	34	34¼
Ohio & Mississippi preferred...	67⅝	71	67⅝	69¾
Chesapeake & Ohio........	22	22½		22⅞
Chesapeake & Ohio preferred....	30			30
Central Pacific...........	82⅞			82⅞
C., St. L. & N. O........	40			40
St. Paul & Sioux City....	39⅝	40½	39½	40
St. P. & Sioux City preferred...	78	78⅞	77⅞	78½
Central Arizona Mining Co.....	10			7
American District........	66¼			66¼
Met. Elevated Railway....	114			114
Met. Elevated Bonds......	102⅞			102⅞
Manhattan................	49⅛			49⅛
Pullman Palace-Car Company.....	118			118
Mobile & Ohio............	23⅝			23⅝
Alton & Terre Haute......	23⅞			24
Sutro Tunnel.............	⅞			¾

*Ex dividend.

COOK COUNTY AND WEST CHICAGO 5 PER CENT BONDS.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT BONDS, due in 1908.

INVESTMENT BONDS OF ALL KINDS.

CHARLES HENROTIN,
106 Washington-st.

GEO. O. MARCY & CO.,
No. 152 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.,
DEALERS IN MUNICIPAL SECURITIES.

We can furnish in sums to suit, from $100 to $100,000, County, City, or Town Bonds, which will pay the investor an average of 7 per cent per annum.

These bonds are issued by different localities in Illinois, Kansas, and Iowa for various purposes—viz.: to build court-houses, school-houses, jails, etc.; to fund floating debts, to build bridges, etc.

We examine everything we offer with great care; and we try to make every investment through us *absolutely safe.* Our sales during the year 1879 have amounted to more than two million of dollars, mostly to Eastern insurance companies, savings banks, capitalists, and trustees of estates. We collect the interest for our customers free of charge. Our references are to some of the largest institutions and heaviest capitalists East and West, with some of whom we have had dealings for the last ten years. Call and examine for yourself, whether you wish to make a large or small investment.

GEO. O. MARCY & CO.,
No. 152 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

We are always in the market for the purchase of any such securities, issued by counties, towns or cities.

BANKING
SECURITIES.
FOREIGN
EXCHANGE.

We are constant dealers in Government Bonds. Also, choice Town, County, City, and School Bonds.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO.,
100 E. Washington-st.

THE MERCHANTS' SAVINGS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY
Buy and Sell
UNITED STATES BONDS
and
LOCAL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Also pay the highest market price for Chicago City Scrip.

TRASK & FRANCIS,
Bankers and Brokers,
70 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange and New York Mining Stock Exchange.
All classes of Securities Bought and Sold on Commission and Carried on Margins.
Daily Market Letters sent to Customers.

FIELD, LINDLEY & CO.,
New York.
88 La Salle-st., Chicago.
STOCKS.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
ALBERT M. DAY, Manager.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO
Has for sale a large line of choice 6 and 7 per cent Railroad First
MORTGAGE BONDS.
Milwaukee & St. Paul 1sts, bearing 7 per cent, due in 1908, are for sale at 110 and interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Governments strong and higher. Pacific 6s rose 1 per cent.

Railroad bonds active but somewhat irregular, with Erie and Iron Mountain issues in great demand.

State securities dull.

The stock market was buoyant early in the day, with an advance of ¼@1½ per cent in the general list, while Louisville & Nashville rose 6, Ohio & Mississippi preferred 4, Iron Mountain 2¼, Ohio & Mississippi common and Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis 2 per cent. Coal stocks were active, and advanced ½@1½. Toward the close, on sales to realize, prices reacted ¼@1¼ per cent from the highest point. Among the mining shares Central Arizona was weak on free offerings, and fell off 3⅛ per cent, closing at a rally of 2 per cent. The rise in Iron Mountain stock and bonds is attributable to the favorable showing of the road. The earnings for the first week in February increased $38,296, while the increase in the five weeks of the year was $256,982. There was also some talk of the Iron Mountain becoming of the Wabash system. Southwestern shares generally firm on news from Washington that the Senate Sub-Committee on Territories had reported a bill to the full Committee for opening up the Indian Territory. The strength on coal shares was partially due to an announcement from Philadelphia that a general suspension of mining in the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions will probably go into effect from Feb. 20 to March 1.

The definit announcement that the contract for the division of the traffic between Erie and Vanderbilt had been signed, and reports that New Jersey Central and its connection, the Tide-Water Pipe line, had made a pooling arrangement with the Pennsylvania Central, Erie, and New York Central for carrying oil shipped to tide-water, which would probably result in a great advance in the rates for oil transportation, had a favorable influence on the general markets.

The earnings of the Northern Pacific increased $45,000 for January; the Louisville & Nashville nearly $200,000 the same time, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas gains $31,000 the first week in February.

The following mining dividends have been declared: Climax, 10c per share; Amie Consolidated, 10c, payable on the 18th; and Homestake a regular monthly dividend of 30c, payable on the 25th.

Transactions, 271,000 shares: 2,000 Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 3,800 Canada Southern, 1,100 C., C. & I. C., 17,000 Lackawanna, 5,500 Delaware & Hudson, 47,000 Erie, 5,000 St. Joseph, 30,000 Iron Mountain, 17,000 Kansas & Texas, 10,000 Lake Shore, 2,400 Lake Erie & Western, 3,200 Louisville & Nashville, 5,000 Michigan Central, 5,000 Northwestern, 14,000 Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, which closed at 92, 20,000 New Jersey Central, 2,200 Northern Pacific, 14,000 Ohios, 8,400 St. Paul, 3,000 St. Paul & Sioux City, 4,500 St. Louis & San Francisco, 1,300 Union Pacific, 14,000 Wabash & Pacific, 6,300 Western Union, 3,000 Central Arizona, and 2,500 St. Paul & Minnesota.

Money market easy at 3@5, closing at 3. Prime mercantile paper, 5@5½.

Sterling exchange strong; sixty days, 482½; sight, 485¾.

Produce exports for the week, $2,336,000.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 1881..........	105¾	New 4s............	106⅝
New 5s..............	103⅞	Pacific 6s of '95..	124
New 4½s.............	109		

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana...........	48¼	Tennessee 6s......	34
Consol..............	54	New...............	25
Missouri 6s.........	105¼	Virginia 6s.......	25
St. Jo..............	37	Consols...........	84

STOCKS.

Rock Island.........	149¼	Iron Mountain.....	61
Panama..............	185	St. L. & San Fran.	45¼
Fort Wayne..........	116	St. L. & S. F., pfd.	57¾
Pittsburg...........	110¼	Do, 1st preferred.	76
Illinois Central....	100⅞	C., St. L. & N. O..	40
C., B. & Q..........	145¼	Kansas & Texas....	46⅜
Chicago & Alton.....	107	Union Pacific.....	92
Chicago & Alton, pfd.	120	Kansas Pacific....	92
New York Central....	131½	Northern Pacific..	33⅝
Harlem..............	180	Northern Pacific, pfd.	56⅜
Lake Shore..........	104⅛	Louisville & Nashville	132
Canada Southern.....	69	Houston & Texas...	74⅛
Michigan Central....	88¾	Western Union.....	104⅞
Erie................	47⅞	Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	44⅞
Erie, preferred.....	72⅝	Pacific Mail......	48
Northwestern........	89⅝	Little Pittsburg..	26¼
Northwestern, pfd...	104⅞	Reading...........	65⅝
St. Paul............	78⅛	Adams Express.....	9
St. Paul, preferred.	102⅞	Wells Fargo.......	103
St. Paul & Minneapolis	52⅞	American Express..	56¼
St. Paul & Sioux City.	39¾	United States Express	46½
St. P. & S. C., pfd..	78	Quicksilver.......	20
Del., Lack. & Western	84⅝	Quicksilver, preferred	63
Morris & Essex......	103	Leadville.........	3
Delaware & Hudson...	72¾	C. P. bonds.......	110½
New Jersey Central..	83	U. P. firsts......	110⅝
Ohio & Mississippi..	31¼	U. P. land grants.	113
O. & M., preferred..	69¾	U. P. sinking funds	119
Chesapeake & Ohio...	22⅞	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	110
Mobile & Ohio.......	23⅝	S. Paul & S. C....	101
Clevel'nd & Columbus	76¾	C., C. & I. C. seconds	88½
C., C. & I. C.......	21½	Erie seconds......	92⅝
B., C., R. & N......	50	Central Arizona...	8¼
Alton & Terre Haute.	23¾	Caribou...........	2¼
A. & T. H., preferred	62	Excelsior.........	21
Wabash, St. L. & P..	44¾	Homestake.........	37
W., St. L. & P., pfd.	69¼	Ontario...........	38¼
Hannibal & St. Jo...	39⅝	Standard..........	28¼
H. & St. Jo, pfd....	70	Lake E. & W.......	34¼

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Consols, 98 1-16.

American securities—New 5s, 105; 4½s, 110⅝, ex-coupon; 4s, 109⅞; Illinois Central, 104, ex interest; Pennsylvania Central, 53¾; Erie, 49½; seconds, 95; Reading, 33½.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Rentes, 82f 25c.

MINING STOCKS.

A NEW GOLD-MINING COMPANY.

The J. H. Haverly Golden Group Mining Company of Colorado, capital $6,000,000, was organized in this city on the 11th inst. This Company has fourteen claims located in the Upper San Miguel Mining District, Ouray County, Colorado. The Directors are J. H. Haverly and F. E. Morse, of Chicago; Gen. H. H. Walker, of Michigan City; Col. Nathaniel P. Richmond, Addison F. Armstrong, and Richard Huncheon, of Kokomo, Ind.; Edward L. Davis and Becker Folsom, of Colorado; and David R. Shaw, of Detroit. The officers elected are as follows: J. H. Haverly, President; H. H. Walker, Vice-President; Col. N. P. Richmond, Secretary; Col. C. N. Pratt, Assistant Secretary; and A. F. Armstrong, Treasurer. The general office of the Company is located in Chicago.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 13.—The following are the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha..............	9	Consolidated Pacific..	4½
Alta...............	4	Mammoth............	1¼
Belcher............	2¼	Belle Isle.........	1½
Best & Belcher.....	9¾	Tioga..............	1¼
Bullion............	4¾	Northern Belle.....	9-16
California.........	4½	Argenta............	1
Chollar & Potosi...	5¼	Noonday............	2½
Consolidated Virginia	3¼	Bechtel............	2½
Crown Point........	4⅞	Boston Consolidated.	2½
Eureka Consolidated.	16¼	Bulwer.............	9
Exchequer..........	3¾	South Bulwer.......	1
Gould & Curry......	5⅞	Lady Washington....	13-16
Grand Prize........	1½	Black Hawk.........	13-16
Hale & Norcross....	5⅛	Silver K...........	7
Julia Consolidated.	1¼	Wales..............	3
Justice............	1⅞	Leviathan..........	¼
Mexican............	16¼	Caledonia..........	1
Northern Belle.....	17	Fairfax............	13-16
Ophir..............	18¼	Leeds..............	13-16
Overman............	6⅞	McClinton..........	13-16
Raymond & Ely......	11-16	North Belle Isle...	¾
Savage.............	6	Tip Top............	4
Sierra Nevada......	22	Belvidere..........	1¼
Union Consolidated.	35¼	Dudley.............	1¼
Yellow Jacket......	9¼	May Belle..........	3-16
Bodie..............	9⅛	Manhattan..........	1⅛
Potosi.............	4¼	Good Show..........	13-32
Imperial...........	19-32	Hillside...........	1
Martin W...........	13-16	Syndicate..........	1⅛
Mona...............	8	Silver Hills.......	1¼
Independence.......	1¼	Original Keystone..	1¼

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 13.—The following are the closing quotations for copper stocks:

Calumet & Hecla....	244	Pewabic............	6⅞
Copper Falls.......	15¼	Quincy.............	42½
Franklin...........	49	Ridge..............	9¼

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Feb. 13:

CITY PROPERTY.

Twenty-fourth st, 85 ft e of Stewart av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 13 (C. H. Hulburd to J. A. Brush)........	$ 1,000
Lowe av, 166 6-10 ft n of Thirty-sixth st, e f, 24x123 7-10 ft, dated Jan. 14 (Nelson Morris to Sarah Connors)........	550
West Fifteenth st, 264 ft w of Paulina, n f, undivided ½ of 24x124 ft, dated Feb. 11 (Jans Mulder to A. Evenhuis)........	550
William st, 130 ft e of Centre av, s f, 22x62½ ft, improved, dated Sept. 22, 1879 (M. Rourk et al. to T. B. Nesbit)........	1,000
Rucker st, 318 ft s of Chicago av, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Feb. 10 (Master in Chancery to Fred Pilz)........	950
Rebecca st, 768 ft e of Centre av, s f, 24x120 ft, improved, dated Feb. 13 (Dennis O'Connell to William Lonergan)........	700
Stone st, n e cor of Division, w f, 267 ft to the Lake-Shore drive, dated Feb. 10 (Peter F. Rofinot to William E. Furness)........	20,000
West Congress st, 164 6-10 ft e of Ashland av, n f, 24x153 ft, dated Feb. 10 (L. Laflin to James C. O'Brien)........	1,500
North La Salle st, 248½ ft n of Division st, w f, 49½x155 ft, dated Feb. 13 (Lyman Baird to Henry C. Kingsley)........	6,500
Bissell st, n w corner of Sophia, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 10 (John T. Davis to W. Bellinghausen)........	750
West Washington st, n w corner of Carpenter s f, 125x150 ft, dated April 13, 1878 (Third Presbyterian Church to St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church)........	25,000
Wendell st, between North Wells and La Salle, s f, 32x103 ft, dated Feb. 12 (Master in Chancery to John Naper)........	1,500
North La Salle st, s w corner of Illinois, e f, 40x80 ft, dated Feb. 12 (Master in Chancery to John Naper)........	5,500
Julian st, 210 ft e of North Paulina, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Feb. 13 (S. L. Sharp to John Hacker)	375
West Adams st, 148 ft e of Campbell av, n f, 22x125 ft, dated Feb. 12 (E. and J. W. Vaughan to G. G. Lewis)........	1,100
Warren av, 216 ft e of Francisco st, n f, 24x123 ft, dated Feb. 8 (H. W. McFadden to L. A. Cole)	600
Warren av, same as the above, dated Feb. 12 (L. A. Cole to Thomas Kilfeather)........	600
Sedgwick st, 107 ft n of Sigel, w f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Feb. 12 (A. B. and J. Siegler to Albert Koeppe)........	2,500
Wabash av, s e cor of Thirty-fourth st, w f, 225x100 ft; also Carroll av, s w cor of St. John's place, n f, 178x119 ft, with 61¼x119½ ft opposit, dated Jan. 17 (Aaron C. Goodman to Samuel A. Downer)........	92,000
Indiana av, n e cor of Thirtieth st, w f, 24x110 ft, improved, dated Feb. 13 (L. and N. De Golyer to Rosalie S. Gifford)........	9,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Edson st, 198 ft s of Diversy, w f, 25x140 ft, dated Jan. 22 (L. and T. W. Miller to F. Ahrens)........	$ 500

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Spencer av, 125 ft s of Archer, e f, 228 ft to alley, dated Feb. 13 (John Kerber to Henry Kappmeier)........	$ 500

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Friday morning:

	Receipts. 1880.	Receipts. 1879.	Shipments. 1880.	Shipments. 1879.
Flour, brls........	11,547	11,125	7,218	13,739
Wheat, bu..........	14,880	58,723	5,269	47,884
Corn, bu...........	148,164	104,912	81,898	65,748
Oats, bu...........	39,830	21,533	22,369	23,962
Rye, bu............	5,101	2,104	5,456	821
Barley, bu.........	14,693	5,088	7,762	8,369
Grass seed, lbs....	298,345	221,300	81,886	188,962
Flaxseed, lbs......	24,000	....	28,221	....
Broom-corn, lbs....	510	45,000	4,800	21,477
Cured meats, lbs...	695,940	677,085	3,800,004	2,865,936
Beef, tcs..........	....	....	55	288
Beef, brls.........	....	....	218	215
Pork, brls.........	....	....	908	725
Lard, lbs..........	139,610	143,176	854,277	461,628
Tallow, lbs........	35,831	96,945	193,400	125,000
Butter, lbs........	141,297	168,230	122,090	119,354
Dressed hogs, No...	952	452	970	809
Live hogs, No......	19,098	16,735	4,306	8,874
Cattle, No.........	5,074	5,382	3,055	2,901
Sheep, No..........	858	1,886	1,251	723
Hides, lbs.........	187,930	120,612	156,463	161,900
Highwines, brls....	100	....	....	75
Wool, lbs..........	21,508	2,798	38,790	3,821
Potatoes, bu.......	1,617	400	896	....
Coal, tons.........	4,532	6,189	1,979	1,128
Hay, tons..........	223	130	20	....
Lumber, m ft.......	333	447	1,597	746
Shingles, m........	240	80	160	150
Salt, brls.........	....	1,480	1,539	739
Poultry, lbs.......	88,177	97,755	23,714	230
Eggs, pkgs.........	522	288	174	....
Cheese, bxs........	1,933	2,350	747	1,582
Green apples, brls.	189	333	58	9
Beans, bu..........	360	1,118	644	424

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 3,611 bu wheat.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 4 cars winter wheat, 1 car mixed, 24 cars No. 2 spring, 25 cars No. 3 do, 11 cars rejected, 5 cars no grade (70 wheat); 156 cars No. 2 corn, 94 cars high-mixed, 81 cars new mixed, 21 cars rejected (352 corn); 19 cars white oats, 12 cars No. 2 mixed, 13 cars rejected (44 oats); 3 cars No. 2 rye; 1 car No. 2 barley, 10 cars No. 3 do, 7 cars extra. Total, 487 cars, or 237,000 bu. Inspected out: 2,653 bu wheat, 12,677 bu corn, 3,750 bu rye, 8,062 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and steadier than usual. Wheat was easier in the forenoon, with little change, but strengthened towards the close, though easier in England. Corn sympathized with wheat, while oats and barley were easier. Provisions were tame, after a rather active opening in pork, but closed steadier, with more firmness in lard. Mess pork closed 5c lower, at $11.47½@11.50 for seller March and $11.62½@11.65 for April. Lard closed 5c higher, at $7.15@7.17½ for new seller March and $7.25@7.27½ for April. Short ribs closed at $6.20 for March. Spring wheat closed ⅜c higher, at $1.22⅞ for spot and $1.23⅞ for March. Corn closed ⅛c higher, at 35⅞c spot and 40½c for May. Oats closed easier at 35½c for May and 31⅞c for April. Rye was steady at 75c spot and 73½c seller March. Barley was lower, closing at 56c spot extra 3, and No. 2 was nominal at 75@77c. Hogs were active, closing 5c lower, at $4.20@4.35 for light and at $4.20@4.55 for heavy. Cattle were easier; sales were at $2.40@5.50.

The situation of the dry-goods market was essentially unchanged. Business shows a steady and satisfactory increase, and values continue to display positive strength. Boots and shoes are moving more freely. Prices remain steady. There was a moderate volume of sales of staple and fancy groceries at about steady prices, no quotable changes being noted. Dealers in dairy products had nothing new to report. Sales were on a liberal scale and at fully previous prices. Dried fruits were reported quiet, with prices ranging as before. Fish remained firm and unchanged. In the bagging, leather, coal, tobacco, and pig-iron markets there were no noteworthy changes. Oils ruled quiet and steady.

Lumber was in fair request and steady. Furs were quoted firm under moderate receipts, and many think the catch is much smaller than usual. The demand for wool was moderate and the market firm. Broom-corn and hides were unchanged. Seeds were steadier, less being offered, with a better inquiry, especially for timothy. Hay was quoted weak under big offerings. The poultry dealers reported a good inquiry for dressed stock, which was in large supply. Eggs were easier. Green fruits were salable to the local trade, and some orders for apples were received from the South.

The present high rates of rail freight are especially felt by our corn shippers, especially when they have "confirmation strong as proofs of Holy Writ" that they are being cut all around us. Corn is now being carried from the Mississippi River to New York at 48c per 100 lbs, leaving about 8c to be rebated "somewhere" from the rates which are so stiffly maintained to people here who want to move grain to the seaboard. In this connection we note that, even if wheat freights should be kept up, there would be no injustice in rebating (say) 5c on corn. Probably no one conversant with the facts would deny that corn could be moved at one-eighth less than wheat, with about equal profit on the operation; while it is simply outrageous that in these days a railroad corporation should take two out of every five bushels of corn for the service of transportation from Chicago to New York after all expenses have been paid on the grain up to the time it is loaded into the car.

The "Imperial" warehouse being no longer in existence, is declared to be regular no longer. The fact, however, makes little difference to the holders of receipts in the collapsed elevator. Other receipts will be issued in exchange for them, and those who could not wait for this process found ready buyers yesterday at only a shade under the current market for "regular" No. 2 spring wheat.

The idea seems to be extensively entertained by parties in the grain trade that the "wheat clique" has been trying to sell out for several days past, but has accomplished little in that direction. We have no means of knowing how nearly correct this assumption may be, but it seems most probable that it is both true and false. While there is undoubtedly a large quantity of wheat held here to the account of one party, it does not by any means follow that it is all held by an undivided council. But most of it is held with reference to the "clique" action, having been bought by others because Keene was reported to be buying, and would be put on the market at once if the holders believed Keene to be selling. Meanwhile these and others are changing back and forth, now selling some, and again buying, as the market seems likely to be weak or strong in the near future, without much reference to the outcome in the spring. It is not probable that any one knows what are Mr. Keene's intentions, unless it be the gentleman himself, and perhaps even he does not know. About all that is known in regard to the matter is that the men who expected Western Europe would buy our wheat freely at $1.30 and over have so far been mistaken, and the present result is an accumulation here which amounts to an actual glut, with over two months yet to the opening of navigation, and the prospect that our stocks in store will decrease but slowly during the first few weeks after the Straits are open. Much of the available vessel room is already occupied, and of that yet vacant a great proportion will be wanted for iron-ore and lumber.

Rail freights were reported steady on the basis of 40c per 100 lbs on grain to New York, and 45c on boxed meats to do. Through freights to Liverpool were 64⅜c on meats and lard, and 59c on flour; do to Glasgow 68⅜c, and lard and meats to Hamburg 85c.

The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit, reported yesterday, aggregated 104,000 bu, and shipments 18,000 bu.

The following was the produce movement reported from New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 6,531 brls; wheat, 8,100 bu; corn, 58,000 bu; oats, 16,150 bu; corn-meal, 785 pkgs; rye, 1,040 bu; barley, 4,950 bu; malt, 5,994 bu; pork, 490 brls; beef, 2,830 brls; cut-meats, 1,928 pkgs; lard, 3,651 tcs; whisky, 1,758 brls.

Exports—For twenty-four hours—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 164,000 bu; corn, 103,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the visible supply of grain on the dates named:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
Feb. 7, 1880.......	29,594,000	14,283,000	3,328,000	4,251,600
Jan. 31, 1880......	30,020,000	13,079,000	3,079,000	4,155,000
Feb. 8, 1879.......	20,604,000	9,524,000	2,346,000	4,541,000
Feb. 9, 1878.......	9,691,292	6,009,408	3,297,716	3,164,476
Feb. 10, 1877......	11,400,000	11,496,796	3,067,930	3,997,446
Feb. 12, 1876......	16,391,550	4,519,035	4,967,502	2,282,893
Feb. 13, 1875......	12,388,967	6,493,989	1,338,132	1,653,619
Feb. 14, 1874......	11,400,954	7,102,686	2,855,671	1,220,795

Also, 1,076,000 bu rye, against 979,000 bu a week previous.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active and somewhat irregular at a lower range, chiefly in pork. There were some rather large orders in hand to fill pork shorts, some of which had been put out the previous day, and, after these had been filled, the market turned down, with very little doing. The later feeling was quite tame, in sympathy with reports that the packers were holding off at the Stock-Yards for lower prices, and that Liverpool was 6d lower on lard, with meats dull. We note that this city is slowly gaining in packing, the receipts of hogs being small in the first half of February a year ago.

Special reports to the Cincinnati *Price Current* show the number of hogs packed at the undermentioned places since Nov. 1 to date and latest mail dates as follows, compared with same date and to the close of the season last year:

Feb. 11—	To date 1879-'80.	To date 1878-'79.	Season 1878-'79.
Chicago............	2,095,000	2,625,000	2,943,115
Cincinnati.........	510,000	567,000	623,584
St. Louis..........	570,000	590,000	620,201
Indianapolis.......	340,000	443,000	472,455
Milwaukee..........	307,000	425,000	444,221
Louisville.........	230,000	187,500	187,508
Total, six cities..	4,052,000	4,857,500	5,300,182
Kansas City........	172,000	200,300	224,000
Cleveland..........	180,474	129,658	158,007
Cedar Rapids.......	120,000	127,500	141,083
Atchison...........	113,000	85,000	98,000
At 10 principal places..	4,647,474	5,399,958	5,921,322
Omaha, Neb.........	47,574	65,000	74,656
St. Joseph, Mo.....	96,000	60,000	65,000
Ottumwa, Ia........	56,378	45,250	54,190
Evansville, Ind....	29,400	18,100	18,100
St. Paul, Minn.....	17,500	10,000	12,000
Minneapolis, Minn..	4,800	2,800	3,100

MESS PORK—Declined 17½c per brl, and closed 10@12½c below the latest prices of Thursday, at about $11.35@11.37½ spot or seller the month, $11.40@11.42½ seller March, and $11.55@11.57½ seller April. Sales were reported of 13,500 brls seller March at $11.35@11.47½; 29,250 brls seller April at $11.50@11.65; and 750 brls seller May at $11.70@11.75. Total, 43,500 brls.

LARD—Declined 7½c per 100 lbs, and closed 2½c below the latest prices of Thursday, at $7.02½@7.05 for spot or seller the month, $7.10 seller April, and $7.17½@7.20 seller May. Sales were reported of 250 tcs (old) at $7.00; 500 tcs new at $7.00@7.05; 6,750 tcs seller March at $7.05@7.12½; 9,000 tcs seller April at $7.12½@7.20; and 500 tcs seller May at $7.27½. Total, 17,000 tcs.

MEATS—Were rather dull, and a shade easier. Ribs declined 5c per 100 lbs, and closed 2½c lower. There was something doing in middles for export. Sales were reported of 1,250,000 lbs short ribs, at $6.15@6.17½ seller March and $6.22½@6.27½ seller April; 1,500 boxes long and short clears, partly at $6.25; 60 boxes short clears (an old lot) at $6.25; 20,000 lbs short rib bacon at 7c; 50 tcs sweet pickled hams on private terms; 130,000 lbs green hams at 7c for 16-lb to 6⅜c for 20-lb averages. Prices for the leading cuts were about as follows at 1 o'clock for partly cured lots:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose..............	$6.12½	$3.80	$6.10	$6.20
Spot, boxed........	6.32½	4.00	6.30	6.40
February, boxed....	6.32½	4.00	6.30	6.40
March, boxed.......	6.37½	4.05	6.35	6.45
April, boxed.......	6.50	4.15	6.45	6.55

Short ribs, seller March, closed at $6.17½. Long clears quoted at $6.00 loose and $6.20 boxed; Cumberlands, 6⅛@6⅜c boxed; long cut hams, 8@8½c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 7¾@7⅞c for 17@16 average; green hams, same average, 6⅞@7c; do seller March, 6⅞@7⅛c; green shoulders, 3⅞@3⅞c.

Bacon quoted at 4⅞@5c for shoulders, 6¾@7c for short ribs, 7@7¼c for short clears, 9@9¾c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 6@6¼c for white, 5¼@5½c for good yellow, and 4½@5c for brown; country do was quoted at 5¼@5⅜c for white, 4⅞c for yellow, and 4½c for brown.

BEEF—Was quiet at $7.25@7.50 for mess, $7.75@8.00 for extra mess, and $14.00@14.50 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 5¼@6¼c for city, 5¾c for No. 1 country, and 5¼c for No. 2 do, with sale of 150 brls city at 5⅝c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was unusually dull, being little better than nominal. Exporters held aloof, and local dealers did very little. Sales were limited to 125 brls springs and 30 brls rye, both on private terms. Export extras were quoted at $5.00@5.25 in sacks, and double extras do at $5.25@5.75.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Sales were 1 car bran at $12.50 per ton; 2 cars middlings at $13.75@14.75; 4 cars wheat screenings at $5.00@16.00; and 3 cars coarse corn-meal at $13.12½@13.25 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was moderately active early, and easier, declining ⅜c, then steadier, with less doing, and firmer towards 1 o'clock, advancing 1⅛c from the bottom price of the session, and closing ⅜c above the latest prices of Thursday. Liverpool was reported quiet, London firm, and cargoes dull, buyers holding off for lower prices, while New York also tended downwards. This induced a decline in spite of a widespread belief that the "clique" had bought largely the previous day, and might be expected to work in the direction of higher prices. There were some buying orders in hand, possibly brought out by the early decline, and the filling of these led to the reaction noted above. There was a fair demand for cash wheat, but little offered, sellers having little except the current receipts. No. 2 closed at $1.22⅞ for car-lots, and No. 3 at $1.08@1.10 according to date of receipts and location. Seller March opened at $1.22, sold at $1.21¾, advanced to $1.23⅝, fell back to $1.22, improved to $1.23¾, and closed at $1.23⅞. Seller the month was nearly nominal at $1.21½@1.22⅞, closing at $1.22⅞. Seller April was only ⅛c above March early in the day, but the premium widened to ¼c later. May ranged ¾@⅞c above March, closing at $1.24⅞. Spot sales were reported of 33,400 bu No. 2 at $1.21½@1.22⅞; 3,600 bu No. 3 at $1.08 in City and Central to $1.10 in Armour, Dole & Co.'s, and 8,000 bu by sample at 80c@$1.15. Total, 45,000 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Sales were 800 bu red at $1.22½@1.23; 400 bu do, in Central, at $1.25; 400 bu No. 2 winter at $1.20; and 400 bu red, by sample, at $1.24½. Total, 2,000 bu.

CORN—Was tame and steady, declining ⅛c, advancing ¼c, and closing ⅛c above the latest prices of Thursday. The British markets were reported firm but quiet, and there was little life in the trade here, the demand for futures being light, but they were relatively firm, there being few sellers, except those who were making changes from one month to another. The current receipts were very steady on the market, except a rather a wide difference as depending on location, No. 2 closing at 35½c in ordinary houses to 35⅞c in the Rock Island elevators. Seller May sold early at 40⅜c, afterward at 40¾c, improved to 40½@40⅝c, and closed at 40½c. Seller the month was quiet at 35⅛@35⅜c, closing at the outside. Seller March was quoted at 35⅛@35⅜c; April at 35⅜@36c; June at 40⅝@40⅞c, and July at 40⅞@41¼c, all closing at the outside. Spot sales were reported of 123,000 bu No. 2 and highmixed at 35⅛@36c; 5,000 bu new highmixed at 34½c; 11,000 bu new mixed at 34c; 6,400 bu rejected at 33¼c; 8,000 bu by sample at 34@35⅛c on track; 7,400 bu do at 34⅛@35c, free on board cars; and 6,000 bu ears at 33@34⅛c, the outside delivered. Total, 166,800 bu.

OATS—Were quiet and ⅛@⅜c lower. The receipts were fair, and the market weakened early under rather free offerings and in sympathy with corn, recovering subsequently a part of the loss. The trading was confined to May and April, and samples were taken by the home trade and shippers. Seller May opened at 35⅛@35⅜c, fell to 35⅛c, and closed at 35⅛@35⅜c. April sold at 31⅛@31⅜c, and closed at 31⅜c. February oats were quiet at 30⅛c. Gilt-edged were nominal at 30@31¼c,—the offerings of samples being sufficient to supply the trade. Cash sales were reported of 15,100 bu by sample at 31@35c on track, and 30,000 bu at 32@36c free on board. Total, 45,100 bu.

RYE—Was quiet and unchanged. The cash offerings were small, and were taken mostly by the local trade. Futures were steady. March selling in settlement at 73⅜c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 fresh at 75½c; 1,600 bu by sample at 74@77c on track; 400 bu at 78½c free on board. Total, 2,800 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull and lower, though the sales were limited to a few car-lots. Futures were nominal at 55@56c seller March extra 3, and 75@77c for do No. 2. Spot extra 3 sold at 56@56½c, and No. 2 at 80c. Samples were in local request and easy. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu extra 3 at 56@56½c; 2,000 bu No. 3 at 50c; 8,000 bu by sample at 42@71c on track; and 500 bu (No. 3) at 51c delivered. Total, 12,500 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was lower. Sales 220,000 bu, at $1.22⅞@1.23 for March, $1.23⅝@1.23⅞ for April, $1.26⅞ for May, and $1.00 for the year. Corn—Sales 75,000 bu, at 35⅛@35⅜c for March, 40⅜@40⅝c for May, and 41⅜c for July. Oats—10,000 bu at 35⅛@35⅜c for May. Mess pork was stronger. Sales were reported of 10,250 brls at $11.40@11.47½ for March and $11.57½@11.62½ for April. Lard closed stronger; 2,750 tcs at $7.20@7.22½ for April. Short ribs were stronger; sales 650,000 lbs at $6.30 for April, $6.37½ for May, and $6.20 for March.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Wheat was steadier, selling for March at $1.22⅞@1.23¼, and closed late at $1.23⅛. April sold at $1.23⅝@1.24 and closed at $1.23⅞@1.23⅞. Corn was steady, at 40⅛@40⅝c for May, closing at 40⅜c. Oats were quiet, at 35⅛@35⅜c seller May. Mess pork closed 7½c higher, at $11.62½@11.65 for April and at $11.47½@11.50 for March. Sales 10,500 brls at $11.42½@11.50 seller March, $11.57½@11.65 seller April, and $11.72½ seller May. Lard closed firmer at $7.15@7.17½ for March and at $7.25@7.27½ for April. Sales 3,250 tcs at $7.15@7.17½ for March and $7.25@7.27½ for April; 3,250 tcs at $7.15@7.17½ for March and $7.22½@7.25 for April. Short ribs were steady, with sales of 350,000 lbs at $6.20 for March and $6.30@6.35 for April. Sweet-pickled hams—50 tcs, averaging 20 lbs, at 6⅛c. Bacon—300,000 lbs short ribs at $5.95@7.00.

"LATER."

There was *none.* Members of the Board of Trade have ceased to buy and sell after 3h.30m. p.m., and outside parties will save themselves unnecessary expense by omitting in future to send in orders to be filled after that (half) hour.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was quiet and steady:

Choice hurl..........................	7½@8
Fine green, with hurl to work it.....	6½@7
Red-topped do and hurl...............	5½@6
Inferior.............................	5 @5½
Crooked..............................	3 @4½

BUTTER—Prices were firmly supported. The supply continues light, and there is demand enough to keep the market well cleared. Shippers and the home trade bought freely at the following range of prices:

Creamery.............................	28@34
Good to choice dairy.................	22@26
Medium...............................	18@20
Inferior to common...................	10@16
Roll.................................	15@20

BAGGING—No change was apparent in this market. There is not much activity, otherwise prices would undoubtedly advance. We quote:

Stark..............	23½	Burlaps............	14½@16½
Brighton, A........	23	Gunnies, single....	13 @13½
Otter Creek........	21	Do, double.........	22½@23½
Lewiston...........	22	Wool sacks.........	45 @50
American...........	21½		

CHEESE—This market maintains a firm tone. There is a steadily good demand, and the following prices are being realized:

Full cream...........................	14½@15
Part skim............................	12½@13
Low grades...........................	8 @10

COAL—Remains as last quoted. There is not much trade, but at the following prices the market is fairly firm:

Lackawanna, range and egg............	$6.00
Lackawanna, nut......................	6.50
Erie and Brier Hill..................	6.50
Cannel...............................	7.00
Baltimore & Ohio.....................	5.50
Piedmont.............................	5.50
Blossburg............................	5.50
Brazil block.........................	5.00
Wilmington...........................	3.75

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels sold at 80c, and lard tierces at $1.00.

DRESSED HOGS—Opened dull, and sales were made late at a decline of 10c per 100 lbs. There was little demand except from packers, who held off early in consequence of the weakness at the yards. Sales were reported of 15 cars and 136 head at $4.65@4.80, heavy weights closing at $4.80.

FISH—But slight change was observable in this market. There is a satisfactory demand and a firm and steady set of prices:

Whitefish, No. 1, ⅌ ½-brl............	$ 5.50
Whitefish, family, ⅌ ½-brl..........	3.90
Trout, ½-brl........................	4.00 @ 4.25
Mackerel—Bloater, shore, ½-brl......	20.00
Mackerel—Extra, shore, ½-brl........	15.50
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl.........	10.25 @10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl...........	7.00 @ 7.25
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl.........	5.50 @ 5.75
Mackerel—No. 2 bay, ½-brl...........	4.50 @ 4.75
Mackerel—Large family...............	5.00 @ 5.25
Mackerel—Fat family, new, ½-brl.....	3.50 @ 3.75
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, kits............	1.00 @ 1.25
Mackerel—Family, kits...............	75 @ 1.00
Codfish—George's, ⅌ 100 lbs.........	6.00
Codfish—Bank........................	4.00 @ 4.75
Codfish—Dressed.....................	8 @ 8½
Herring—Labrador, split, brls.......	7.00 @ 7.25
Herring—Halifax, split, brls........	6.50 @ 6.75
Herring—Round, brls.................	5.50 @ 5.75
Herring—Holland, ⅌ keg..............	1.15
Herring—Scaled, ⅌ box..............	30 @ 35
Halibut—Smoked......................	9½@ 9¾
California salmon, ½-brls...........	7.25

FRUITS AND NUTS—Were quoted as before. Trade does not yet meet expectations, but it is slowly reviving, and an active spring business is confidently looked for. We again quote:

FOREIGN.

Dates................................	$ 6 @ 6½
Figs, layers.........................	13 @ 15
Turkish prunes, old..................	7½@ 8
Do, new..............................	9½@ 9¾
Raisins, layers, new.................	2.35 @2.40
Raisins, London layers, new..........	2.70 @2.75
Raisins, Valencia, new...............	8¼@ 8½
Raisins, loose Muscatel, new.........	2.50 @2.55
Zante currants, new..................	6¾@ 7
Citron...............................	21½@ 23

DOMESTIC.

Apples, evaporated...................	12 @ 14
Apples, Eastern......................	8¾@ 9
Apples, Southern.....................	7¼@ 7¾
Peaches, unpared, halves.............	9¾@ 10½
Raspberries..........................	31 @ 32
Blackberries.........................	10½@ 10¾
Pitted cherries......................	20 @ 21

NUTS.

Filberts.............................	11 @ 12
Almonds, Tarragona...................	19½@ 20
Naples walnuts.......................	13 @ 13½
Brazils..............................	9 @ 10
Pecans...............................	11 @ 11½

FURS—Were in fair demand and steady. Mink, beaver, otter, and other furs that can be colored to imitate seal, are quoted firm at the late advance. The receipts of furs continue rather light. Following is the price list:

	Northern and Northwestern.	Western.
Mink, No. 1..............	$1.00@1.50	$ 55@ 75
Mink, Nos. 2, 3, and 4...	5@ 50	5@ 35
Muskrat, fall............	6@ 7	7
Kittens..................	2	2
Opossum..................	10@ 15	10@ 15
Raccoon, No. 1...........	85	75
Raccoon, Nos. 2, 3, and 4..	10@ 60	10@ 55
Skunk, black.............	75	75
Skunk, striped...........	10@ 60	10@ 50
Bear, black..............	6.00@10.00	....
Bear, cub................	3.00@ 6.00	....
Bear, grizzly............	4.00@ 6.00	....
Beaver, prime, per lb....	1.75@ 2.25	1.55@ 1.65
Red fox, No. 1...........	1.60	1.75
Gray fox, No. 1..........	70	70
Cross fox, No. 1.........	2.00@ 4.00	1.50@ 3.00
Wild-cat.................	15@ 35	15@ 35
Prairie wolf, No. 1......	75	70
Mountain wolf, No. 1.....	2.25	2.00
Deer, per lb.............	30@ 35	30@ 37½
Otter, No. 1.............	7.00@ 8.00	6.00@ 7.00
Lynx, No. 1..............	1.50@ 1.75	....
Fisher, No. 1............	6.00@ 8.00	....
Wolverine, No. 1.........	3.00@ 3.50	3.00@ 3.50
Kid fox, No. 1...........	35	35
Marten, No. 1............	1.50@ 2.50	1.50@ 1.75
Badger, No. 1............	85	85

GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair local demand at the usual range of prices. Some brands of lemons are held higher, but the supply of them is small. American oranges will soon be out of the market:

Apples, ⅌ brl, in lots...............	$2.50@3.00
Cranberries, ⅌ brl...................	8.00@9.00
Lemons, ⅌ box........................	6.00@6.50
Valencia oranges, ⅌ case.............	8.00@9.00
Messina oranges, ⅌ box...............	3.25@4.25
Malaga grapes, ⅌ brl.................	7.00@9.00

GROCERIES—The market presented no important new features. Sugars were slightly firmer. Coffees remained dull and unsettled. Rice, sirups, spices, etc., ruled about steady. Below are the quotations:

RICE.

Carolina.............................	7½@ 8
Louisiana............................	7 @ 7¾
Rangoon..............................	6¾@ 7¼

COFFEE.

Java.................................	24 @28
Rio, prime to choice.................	16½@17¼
Rio, good............................	15¾@16
Rio, fair............................	15 @15½
Rio, common..........................	14 @14½
Rio, roasting........................	13 @13½

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf......................	10½@10¾
Crushed..............................	10 @10¼
Granulated...........................	9¾@ 9⅞
Powdered.............................	10½@10½
A standard...........................	9⅛@ 9⅜
A No. 2..............................	9¼@ 9⅜
Extra C..............................	9 @ 9⅜
C No. 1..............................	8¾@ 8⅞
Yellow...............................	7¾@ 8½
New Orleans fair to fully fair, hhds.	7¾@ 7⅞
New Orleans prime to choice, do......	7¾@ 8⅞

SIRUPS.

Choice corn or sugar.................	42 @ 44
Prime corn or sugar..................	40 @ 42
Fair to good corn or sugar...........	34 @ 38
Blackstrap...........................	23 @ 24
Choice New Orleans molasses, new.....	55 @ 58
Prime do.............................	50 @ 53
Fair do..............................	46 @ 49
Common do............................	42 @ 45

SPICES.

Allspice.............................	18 @ 19
Cloves...............................	38 @ 42
Pepper...............................	17 @ 18
Nutmegs..............................	98 @1.00

HAY—Was moderately active and easier. The break has brought in a few orders, but the market is still quoted weak in consequence of large offerings:

No. 1 timothy, ⅌ ton.................	$ 13.00
No. 2 timothy, ⅌ ton.................	12.00
Mixed................................	10.00@10.50
Upland prairie.......................	10.00@10.50
No. 1 prairie........................	9.00@ 9.50
Slough...............................	8.50

HIDES—Were slow and unsettled. Some dealers are bidding only 8½c for stock. Hides are coming in freely, and the advices from the interior are that plenty of stock is awaiting shipment:

Green-cured hides, light, ⅌ lb.......	8½@ 8¾
Green-cured, heavy...................	8¾
Calf, ⅌ lb...........................	15½@16
Dry salted, ⅌ lb.....................	12 @13
Dry flint............................	16 @17
Sheep pelts, wool estimated..........	30

HOPS—Were quoted at 40@42c for Eastern and 30@37c for Western samples.

HORSES—Dealers report a good demand for the better class of horses and for large mules. Fisher & Taylor report the following sales the last week:

	Years.	Hands.	Lbs.	Price.
Gray horse..............	6	16	1,300	$ 165
Brown mule..............	4	16	1,255	145
Pair grays..............	5 & 6	15½	2,300	300
Bay horse...............	9	16	1,100	125
Black mare..............	8	15½	985	115
Brown horse.............	8	16	1,200	135
Pair browns.............	7 & 8	16	2,400	325
Pair mules..............	6 & 7	15½	2,000	225
Dunn horse..............	7	16	975	90
Bay horse...............	8	15½	1,050	75
Pair black horses.......	7 & 8	15½	2,125	1,200
Bay saddle-horse........	7	15	925	125
Pair browns.............	6 & 7	16	2,150	425

LUMBER—Was in demand for shipment, and local buyers are taking their usual quantity. Prices run along as they have for several days past, the disposition being to follow closely the price-list:

First and second clear, 2 and 3 inch......	$ 45.00
First and second, 1¼@1½ inch..............	42.00
Third clear do............................	37.00
First and second clear rough, 1 inch......	42.00
Third clear do............................	37.00
First and second clear dressed siding.....	20.00
Common dressed siding.....................	16.00@17.50
Flooring, second common dressed...........	30.00
Box-boards, 13 inch and upwards...........	36.00@42.00
A stock boards, 10@12 inch, rough.........	34.00@36.00
B stock boards, 10@12 inch................	28.00@30.00
C stock boards, 10@12 inch................	21.00@23.00
Fencing, first quality....................	15.00
Fencing, No. 2............................	13.00
Common boards.............................	14.00@15.00
Common boards, No. 2......................	13.00
Dimension stuff...........................	12.50@13.00
Dimension stuff, 20@30 feet...............	13.00@18.00
Pickets, rough and select.................	14.00
Lath......................................	2.60
Shingles, standard........................	2.65
Shingles, choice..........................	2.70

OILS—Lard oil was strong. A firm market for linseed, turpentine, and most other oils was also noted. Trade remains rather quiet:

Carbon, 110 degrees test..................	$ 13¼
Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 degrees test..	17¾
Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test.......	21¼
Lard, extra winter........................	65
Lard, No. 1...............................	57
Lard, No. 2...............................	55
Linseed, raw..............................	80
Linseed, boiled...........................	83
Whale, winter bleached....................	70
Sperm.....................................	1.35
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure..............	75
Neatsfoot oil, extra......................	68
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1......................	63
Bank oil..................................	47
Straits...................................	50
Turpentine................................	45
Miners' oil...............................	60@ 65
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity...........	13
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees..........	15
Gasoline, 87 degrees......................	19½

POTATOES—Were in request, and steady at 55@65c per bu from store. Car-lots received little attention.

POULTRY—Was in better local request, and steadier. The offerings were large, but cooler weather favored holders, and, in addition to the home wants, shippers were doing something. Chickens, dressed, 5¼@6¼c per lb; turkeys, dressed, 8@9¼c per lb; ducks, dressed, 6@8c per lb; geese, dressed, 6@8c per lb.

SEEDS—Timothy was 2½@5c higher, and fairly active. Sales were mentioned at $2.55@2.77½, prime closing at $2.75. Clover was steadier. Less seed was offered, and holders were asking a little more for it. Choice seed sold at $4.25, and prime at $4.10, closing at $4.10@4.15. Sales were made at $4.00@4.25. Flax sold at $1.65.

SALT—Was in request, and steady:

Fine salt, ⅌ brl..........................	$ 1.45
Ordinary coarse salt, ⅌ brl...............	1.50
Ground solar..............................	1.50
Dairy, ⅌ brl, with bags...................	2.30@2.60
Ground alum...............................	1.25
Liverpool fine (white sacks)..............	1.70

WHISKY—Was in good demand at the recent decline. Sales were 500 brls finished goods on a basis of $1.07 per gallon for highwines.

WOOL—Was firm and in moderate Western demand. It is understood that the stock here has lately been replenished by the arrival of considerable wool from Ohio. Quotations:

Washed fleece, medium choice..............	51@55
Washed fleece, common.....................	47@50
Washed fleece, fine, ⅌ lb.................	47@50
Medium unwashed...........................	35@40
Fine unwashed.............................	28@32
Coarse unwashed...........................	29@32
Tub-washed, choice........................	58@60
Tub-washed, common to good................	55@57

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday..................	3,117	23,946	828
Tuesday.................	2,873	21,983	1,712
Wednesday...............	4,553	22,035	1,232
Thursday................	5,074	19,098	858
Friday..................	3,399	16,434	851
Total...................	19,016	103,466	5,481
Same time last week.....	23,921	136,869	5,941
Shipments—			
Monday..................	1,616	4,998	483
Tuesday.................	2,275	5,541	993
Wednesday...............	2,256	4,080	514
Thursday................	3,055	4,306	1,251
Total...................	9,202	18,825	3,241

CATTLE—The market was without important change, except for common and medium grades of shipping cattle, which were about 10c lower. Export steers were again in good demand, and the few choice extra beeves offered were taken at fully Thursday's prices. Stockers and butchers' stuffs also met with a fair inquiry and were unchanged. The supply was light and a good clearance was effected. Sales ranged from $2.40@5.50, with most of the trading at $2.75@3.75 for butchers' and stockers, and at $3.90@4.60 for shipping steers.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
60	1,500	$5.50	17	1,423	$4.20
15	1,487	5.40	14	1,265	4.30
28	1,572	5.35	18	1,168	4.30
57	1,457	5.05	44	1,248	4.20
16	1,505	5.00	14	1,136	4.00
16	1,386	5.00	21	1,032	3.75
25	1,321	4.75	15	1,120	3.75
15	1,375	4.65	13 stockers	1,062	3.75
15	1,371	4.60	15 stockers	1,053	3.75
20	1,379	5.50	11 stockers	1,118	3.75
48	1,350	4.70	19 stockers	1,118	3.70
47	1,419	4.60	15 stockers	1,020	3.70
70	1,412	4.60	22	1,082	3.60
31	1,329	4.50	16	1,240	3.35
48	1,322	4.45	10	1,056	3.25
33	1,256	4.65	14	1,144	3.10
35	1,312	4.40	15 stockers	900	3.10
17	1,327	4.40	17 stockers	971	3.10
11	1,288	4.40	4 stockers	730	3.00
50	1,280	4.40	9 stockers	939	3.00
17	1,309	4.40	5 cows	950	2.87½
19	1,288	4.40	9	868	2.80
15	1,272	4.35	9 cows	985	2.80
27	1,234	4.35	9	1,160	2.80
61	1,304	4.35	7 cows	2,007	2.75
48	1,308	4.30	4 cows	901	2.65
87	1,282	4.30	5 cows	905	2.55
19	1,190	4.30	3 cows	922	2.45
15	1,238	4.30			

HOGS—Trade opened quiet, buyers wanting lower prices. Early sales were at Thursday's figures, but the market soon dropped down 5c or to $4.20@4.35 for light and to $4.15@4.55 for poor to choice heavy. At the decline there was fair activity, and by the middle of the afternoon all were sold. A few droves of extra were taken early in the day at $4.60@4.65. Skips were salable at $3.25@3.90. The quality of the hogs was not as good as on the opening days of the week, but the average was better than is usually seen in market at this time of year.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
45	460	$4.65	78	322	$4.35	31	[illegible]	[illegible]
96	336	4.60	24	191	4.35	42	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	324	4.60	27	219	4.35	140	[illegible]	[illegible]
33	342	4.60	89	338	4.35	132	[illegible]	[illegible]
49	382	4.55	27	242	4.35	148	[illegible]	[illegible]
102	371	4.55	20	344	4.35	58	[illegible]	[illegible]
138	358	4.50	30	350	4.35	77	[illegible]	[illegible]
45	372	4.50	37	343	4.35	47	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	447	4.50	89	306	4.30	42	[illegible]	[illegible]
28	325	4.50	49	330	4.30	66	[illegible]	[illegible]
231	254	4.45	42	264	4.30	22	[illegible]	[illegible]
43	385	4.45	73	311	4.30	65	[illegible]	[illegible]
33	218	4.40	21	249	4.30	71	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	386	4.40	63	160	4.25	46	[illegible]	[illegible]
26	424	4.40	36	195	4.25	40	[illegible]	[illegible]
47	241	4.40	51	207	4.25	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
56	236	4.40	100	230	4.25	20	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	339	4.35	23	219	4.25	20	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—Were in light supply and the market was firm and steady under a good demand. We quote poor to extra grades at $4.25@5.75 per 100 lbs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,300; too many cattle for the first week of the Lenten season, especially with hot and foggy weather to depress the fresh meat trade, and a sudden drop of 2c per lb for rough fat and 1c for hides; market dull almost beyond precedent, and scarcely more than one-half the offerings could be sold, even at a reduction of ½c from the closing figures of Wednesday; best cattle in market not sold; poor to prime steers and oxen ranged at 7@10c; general sales, 8½@9½c; exporters used 200 at 9@9¾c; shipments to-day and to-morrow, 540 live cattle, 3,580 qrs beef, 1,050 carcasses mutton; for the week, 1,180 live cattle, 9,380 qrs beef, 2,[illegible] carcasses mutton, and 445 dressed hogs.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,300; scarcely any business; sellers and buyers at loggerheads; few sales at [illegible]@6.50, and included ordinary to extra sheep, and few lambs reached $7.50@7.63; good Western sheep, [illegible] 110 lbs, $5.80@6.00.

SWINE—Receipts, 5,100; market quiet at $4.50@4.80; car-load of Pittsburg skims, 113 lbs, $4.50, and 3 car-loads fair Ohio hogs holding for $4.75.

ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 13.—BEEVES—Receipts, [illegible] cars; last week, 548; market throughout the week ruled steady with fair business; Eastern and local dealers the principal buyers for river towns; some small sales; 1,900 fair to good natives, $4.75@5.25; Cherokees, $4.50@4.75; export sales at $5.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 79 cars; last week, 109; sheep firm with moderate demand at 5¼@6¾c; good to extra lambs steady; small business at 6@7c.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull at 5¾c and drooping.

To the Western Associated Press.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, [illegible] cars, against 540 last week; quality fair to good; market inactive; fair to good, $4.75@5.25; Cherokees, $4.50@4.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 15,800 head; 6,000 less than last week; supply small; market fair and active; ordinary to prime sheep, $5.50@6.75; extra Canada lambs, $7.50.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,190; nothing doing; fresh receipts consigned through.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 3,700; market active, but not quotably higher; offerings generally good quality; best grades disposed of; fair to good Western sheep, $5.00@5.40; choice to fancy, $5.50@5.75; fair to choice Western lambs, $5.50@6.15; Texas sheep, $3.50@4.10.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,865; market dull, and prices a shade lower; weather unfavorable; good to choice Yorkers, $4.45@4.55; medium and heavy grades, $4.60@4.67½; fair ends, $4.10@4.50; pigs, $4.00@4.10; [illegible] cars unsold.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—CATTLE—Supply light, and of mixed grades, which sold readily at 10@15c higher; sales of light to fair shipping steers at $3.75@4.40; cows and heifers, $2.75@3.35; feeding steers, $3.50@4.[illegible]. Receipts, 600; shipments, 1,300.

SHEEP—Steady, with a good demand; good, $4.[illegible]@4.80; prime to choice, $5.00@6.00. Receipts, 1,[illegible]; shipments, none.

HOGS—Better; light shipping, $4.15@4.35; packing, $4.20@4.35; butchers' to select, $4.35@4.50. Receipts, 1,700 head; shipments, 3,000 head.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 13.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Cattle—Receipts, 91; shipments, [illegible]; firm; native shippers, $3.60@4.50; native stockers and feeders, $3.00@3.90; native cows, $2.20@3.20; Colorados, $2.60@3.50; Texas, $2.25@2.80.

HOGS—Receipts, 553; shipments, 205; firmer; choice heavy, $4.00@4.05; light shipping and mixed packing, $3.60@3.90.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—HOGS—Active and firm; common, $3.25@4.00; light, $4.20@4.45; packing, $4.[illegible]; butchers', $4.45@4.55; receipts, 940; shipments, 1,[illegible].

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 13.—HOGS—Steady at $4.30@4.40; receipts, 2,800; shipments, 1,900.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 13s 3d; No. 2, 9s 10d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 4d; No. 2, 10s 6d; spring, No. 1, 10s 10d; No. 2, 10s 3d; white, No. 1, 11s 8d; No. 2, 10s 3d; club, No. 1, 11s 4d; No. 2, 10s 8d. Corn—New, No. 1, 5s 3d; old, No. 1, 5s 7d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 59s. Lard, 39s.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13.—COTTON—Firm at 7⅛@7⅜d; sales 25,000 bales; speculation and export, 5,[illegible]; American, 8,000.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and steady, except corn, which is dull.

CLOVER SEED—American, 41s@41s 3d.

LARD—American, 39s.

RESIN—Common, 4s 6d.

RECEIPTS OF WHEAT—117,000 qrs; American, [illegible].

YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester buoyant; all descriptions of goods dearer.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—LINSEED OIL—27s@27s 3d.

TALLOW—Fine American, 44s 6d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—33s 6d.

ANTWERP, Feb. 13.—PETROLEUM—18¾f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13—1:30 p. m.—Weather fair. Breadstuffs quiet, steady, except corn, which is dull and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13.—Wheat, not much doing; red winter, 11s 3d; No. 2 spring, 10s 10d; No. 3 spring, 10s 4d. Corn, not much doing, 5s 4d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in moderate demand; red winter declined 3d, and No. 2 spring 6d. Corn rather dull. Arrived—Wheat rather dull. Corn steady, no pressure to sell. To arrive—Wheat dull and neglected. Corn, not much doing. Provisions dull. Pork—Western P. M., 59s. Lard, 6d lower, at 39s. Bacon—L. C., 34s; S. C., 37s. Tallow dull at 33s. Cheese dull at 73s. Beef dull at 80s. Receipts of wheat during the past week, 311,000 centals, of which 217,000 were American. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn in fair demand, and firm.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat and corn quiet. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn firm. Cargoes off coast—Wheat rather easier; fair average No. 2 spring, 52s@52s 6d; fair average red winter, 53s. Corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat, buyers holding off, hoping to obtain some concession. Corn quiet.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—GRAIN—Winter wheat very unsettled, prices opening at a reduction of ½@¾c per bu, rallying subsequently 1@1½c per bu from the lowest points of the day, and near the close reacting again yielding ½@⅜c per bu to regain the lost ground on the latest transactions, which in the way of options were at the highest quotations of the day, leaving off firmly; the export call was comparatively spiritless. Advices by cable were discouraging; spring wheat quoted irregular; Western reports very unsettled; sales have been reported of 1,007,000 bu in store and afloat at $1.40@1.47½; No. 1 red, $1.46½@1.48, in store and afloat, the latter an extreme, closing at $1.47½ afloat; 16,000 bu ungraded amber Michigan in store for export at $1.40½; 3,000 bu No. 2 Northwest spring at $1.40.

HIDES—Weak; sales include 10,000 Montevideo at 22⅜c per lb, four months' credit.

HOPS—Slow; New York new crop low; quoted at 20@30c, with very choice to fancy quoted up to 32@35c.

LEATHER—More demand reported for hemlock sole.

PROVISIONS—Hog products less active, opening weak but closing strong; mess in limited demand; quoted at the close of 'Change at $11.75@12.00 for ordinary brands of old mess, and $12.25@12.37½ for new; sales of 185 brls old at $11.75@12.00. Mess very moderately sought after, closing firmer, with February quoted at the close at $12.10@12.15; March at $12.10@12.15; April at $12.15@12.25. Dressed hogs moderately active but cheaper; city quoted at 5⅜@5⅝c, and pigs at 6⅛c; Western nominal. Cut meats steady; smoked do at 5⅜@5⅝c; pickled hams at 8@8⅜c; smoked do at 9⅛@9¾c; pickled bellies, 10 to 11 lb average, at 7⅜c. Bacon quiet; long clear quoted at $6.90; short clear at $7.10; and long and short clear, half and half, 7c asked. Western steam lard in moderate request; sales of Western steam lard for early delivery of 830 tcs at $7.60 for new, closing for contract grade at $7.60; refined lard in demand; quoted for the Continent, early delivery, at the close at $8.00. Beef and beef hams unchanged.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—COTTON—Weak at 13 3-16@13 5-16c. Futures quiet; February, 13.23c; March, 13.28c; April, 13.58c; May, 13.73c; June, 13.91c; July, 14.05c; August, 14.09c; September, 13.55c; October, 12.[illegible]c.

FLOUR—Dull and heavy; receipts, 6,500 brls; superfine State and Western, $5.00@5.40; common to good extra, $5.40@5.75; good to choice, $5.80@7.75; white wheat extra, $5.65@6.25; extra Ohio, $5.75@7.50; St. Louis, $5.[illegible]@8.00; Minnesota patent process, $7.00@8.75.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; receipts, 8,000 bu; ungraded spring, $1.30; No. 3 spring, $1.30@1.32; No. 2 spring, $1.[illegible]; No. 2 Northwestern, $1.40; ungraded red, $1.41@1.48; No. 2 do, $1.46½@1.48; mixed winter, $1.45@1.46; ungraded amber, $1.46¼ in store; ungraded white, $1.42@1.46; No. 1 do, $1.46@1.47½; No. 2 red, February, $1.47½@1.47¾; March, $1.47¾@1.49; April, $1.48¾@1.50; May, $1.48⅝. Rye nominal. Corn heavy; receipts, 58,000 bu; ungraded, 58c; No. 3, 56@56⅛c; steamer, 57@57½c; No. 2, February, 58⅞c; March, 58⅛c; April, 58c. Oats weak; receipts, 16,000 bu; mixed Western, 47@48½c; white do, 49@50c.

HAY—Active and firm at 75c.

HOPS—Steady.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but firm; Rio cargoes, 13½@15⅜c; job lots, 14@17½c. Sugar active and firm; fair to good refining, 7⅝@7⅞c. Molasses steady, with fair demand. Rice in fair demand.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; United, 7⅛c; crude, 7@7¾c.

TALLOW—Steady at 6⅝@6¾c.

RESIN—Quiet at $1.45@1.50.

TURPENTINE—Firmer at 41c.

EGGS—Market dull; Western, 13@17½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unsettled; new mess, $11.75@12.00. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; long clear middles, 6⅛c; short do, 7⅛c. Lard firm; prime steam, $7.02.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged; Western, 15@22c.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm.

WHISKY—Nominal at $1.10@1.11.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—FLOUR—Dull and a shade lower; fancy, $6.05 bid cash; choice, $5.87½@5.90 cash; family, $5.80 asked cash; $5.77½ March; $5.82½ April; XXX, $5.65 bid cash.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 red, $1.3[illegible]@1.35½ cash; $1.26½@1.27½@1.26⅞ March; $1.28[illegible]@1.28½@1.28⅞ April; $1.30@1.30½@1.30⅜ May; No. 3 do, $1.21⅞ bid. Corn lower, at 33⅞@33⅞c cash; 33⅞c February; 34⅛@34½c March; 35c April and May. Oats lower, at 33⅛@33½c cash; 33c February; 33c March. Rye lower to sell; 70c bid. Barley dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.07.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; jobbing, $11.75@11.90. Dry salt meats and bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard dull at $6.90 bid.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 156,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 157,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—FLOUR—In fair demand; Minnesota extra family, medium, $6.50; good, $6.75; Ohio extra medium, $6.00; good, $7.00; choice, $7.[illegible]; St. Louis extra, $7.25; Indiana extra, $7.00; Minnesota patent process, $7.50@8.00. Rye flour firm; light stock; $4.87½@5.00.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 2 red, in elevator, $1.45½; No. 2 red, February, $1.45 bid, $1.47½ asked; March, $1.45½ bid, $1.47 asked; April, $1.46 bid, $1.47 asked; May, $1.46 bid, $1.48 asked. Corn—Market weak; Western mixed on track, 56c; sail mixed, February, 56½c bid, 56¾c asked; March, 56c bid, 56¼c asked; April, 55½c bid, 56c asked; May, [illegible]

[illegible]c bid, 57½c asked. Oats q[illegible]
[illegible]c.
PROVISIONS—Steady and un[illegible]
BUTTER—Firm; creamery ex[illegible]
State and Bradford County, P[illegible]
[illegible]c; Western Reserve extra[illegible]
choice, 18@25c.
EGGS—Market easier.
CHEESE—Firm; creamery, 1[illegible]
[illegible]
PETROLEUM—Nominal; refin[illegible]
WHISKY—Market dull at $1.0[illegible]
RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,400 brls; [illegible]
$7,000 bu; oats, 11,800 bu.
SHIPMENTS—None.
WOOL—Firm, with a slight u[illegible]
Pennsylvania and West Virgi[illegible]
[illegible]c; extra, [illegible]c; medium, [illegible]
New York, Michigan, Indiana, [illegible]
[illegible]c; medium, 55@58c; coarse, [illegible]
and delaine, 55@60c; do un[illegible]
washed, 57@60c; pulled, 45@55c.

BALTIMO[illegible]

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—FLOU[illegible]
Western super, $4.75@5.50; [illegible]
family, $6.50@7.50.
GRAIN—Wheat—Western lo[illegible]
ized; No. 2 Western winter r[illegible]
$1.45¼ asked; March, $1.46@1.4[illegible]
May, $1.46@1.46¼; June, $1.46⅝[illegible]
firm for spot; futures dul[illegible]
mixed, spot, 57½@57⅝c; Feb[illegible]
54⅜c asked; April, 52¼@52⅜c; [illegible]
er, 55c. Oats lower and weak; [illegible]
do, mixed, 45@46c; Pennsylvan[illegible]
20@35c.
HAY—Steady; prime to cho[illegible]
@18.00.
PROVISIONS—Dull; mess p[illegible]
meats—Loose shoulders, no[illegible]
sides, none offering; do p[illegible]
Shoulders, 5⅜c; clear rib sid[illegible]
Lard, 8⅛c.
BUTTER—Steady; prime to c[illegible]
20@28c; roll, 18@22c.
EGGS—Easier at 15@16c.
PETROLEUM—Nominal for [illegible]
at 7⅜c.
GROCERIES—Coffee very firm[illegible]
cargoes. Sugar quiet; A soft, [illegible]
WHISKY—Steady at $1.10@1.[illegible]
FREIGHTS—To Liverpool pe[illegible]
3-16d; flour, 1s 6d; grain, 4d. [illegible]
RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,415 brls; [illegible]
20,800 bu; oats, 1,300 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Corn, 3,500 bu. [illegible]
SALES—Wheat, 423,500 bu; c[illegible]

NEW ORL[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13.—FL[illegible]
superfine, $5.00@5.25; XX, $5.75[illegible]
high grades, $6.50@6.87½.
GRAIN—Corn higher at 53@[illegible]
at 47c.
CORN-MEAL—Higher at $3.2[illegible]
HAY—Scarce and firm; prim[illegible]
choice, $28.00.
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet a[illegible]
new, $13.00. Lard steady; tier[illegible]
8.50. Bulk meats in fair de[illegible]
$4.40@4.50; packed, $4.62½; cl[illegible]
Bacon quiet but steady; clea[illegible]
Market easier; sugar-cured c[illegible]
WHISKY—Western rectifie[illegible]
GROCERIES—Coffee strong; [illegible]
prime, 13¼@16½c. Sugar hi[illegible]
5⅛c; common to good comm[illegible]
fair, 7@7⅜c; prime to choice, [illegible]
Molasses quiet; co[illegible]
38c; centrifugal, 30@42c; prime[illegible]
6@7¼c.
BRAN—Firm at 82½c@1.00.
MONETARY—Sight exchang[illegible]
$1,000 premium.

MILWAU[illegible]

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 13.—FLO[illegible]
GRAIN—Wheat opened st[illegible]
closed strong; No. 1 Milwau[illegible]
Milwaukee, $1.22; No. 2 do[illegible]
March, $1.21¼; April, $[illegible]
No. 4, $1.02@1.03; rejected[illegible]
lower; No. 2, 35⅛c. Oats fir[illegible]
quiet and unchanged; No. 1[illegible]
spring, 71@[illegible]c.
PROVISIONS—Lower and [illegible]
at $11.20 cash; $11.40 March. [illegible]
cash and $7.10 March.
HOGS—Steady at $4.25@4.3[illegible]
DRESSED HOGS—$4.75.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,300 br[illegible]
ley, 7,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 br[illegible]
ley, 5,500 bu.

CINCINN[illegible]

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 13.—C[illegible]
FLOUR—Quiet and unchang[illegible]
GRAIN—Wheat quiet at $1[illegible]
Oats dull at 38c. Rye steady[illegible]
drooping at 84c.
PROVISIONS—Pork dull and[illegible]
in fair demand at $7.05@7.1[illegible]
ders, $4.00; clear ribs, $6.40; [illegible]
quiet; shoulders, $5.00; c[illegible]
$7.37½. Green meats—Nothin[illegible]
WHISKY—Active and firm a[illegible]
BUTTER—Firm; choice Wes[illegible]
Central Ohio, 20@23c.
LINSEED OIL—Steady at 80[illegible]

BOSTO[illegible]

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—FLOUR—C[illegible]
supers, $3.00@5.25; common ex[illegible]
sin extras, $5.50@6.25; Minnesot[illegible]
wheat, Ohio and Michigan, $6.[illegible]
diana, $6.50@7.25; St. Louis, $7[illegible]
Minnesota patent process [illegible]
winter wheat, $7.00@8.50.
GRAIN—Corn quiet; mix[illegible]
Oats, [illegible]c for No. 1 and e[illegible]
No. 4 white; 47@48c for mixe[illegible]
RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,100 bris[illegible]
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 800 bris[illegible]
27,000 bu.

TOLED[illegible]

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 13.—GRA[illegible]
red winter, spot, $1.30; Mar[illegible]
May, $1.33¼; Western amber[illegible]
nois, $1.31¼. Corn firmer; hig[illegible]
[illegible]; rejected, 33c; damage[illegible]
May, 38⅛c.
CLOVER SEED—Dull and [illegible]
prime, $4.00@4.77½.
Closed: Wheat firm; No. 2 r[illegible]
May, $1.33¼.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 26,000 bu[illegible]
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000 b[illegible]
none.

LOUISV[illegible]

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 13.—COT[illegible]
FLOUR—Quiet and unchang[illegible]
GRAIN—Wheat firm at $1.2[illegible]
45c; mixed, 40c. Oats quiet[illegible]
Rye steady at 85c.
HAY—Quiet at $16.00@17.00.
PROVISIONS—Pork steady[illegible]
choice leaf, tierce, 8⅛@8⅜c; [illegible]
meats firm; shoulders, 4⅝@[illegible]
clear, 6⅞@6⅞c. Bacon firm; [illegible]
rib, 7⅛@7⅜c; clear, 7⅛c. Ha[illegible]
WHISKY—Dull at $1.05.

KANSAS [illegible]

Special Dispatch to Th[illegible]

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. [illegible]
Current reports: Wheat—R[illegible]
ments, 12,915 bu; lower; No. [illegible]
$1.15; No. 3, cash, $1.04¼; Febr[illegible]
ceipts, 40,776 bu; shipments, [illegible]
cash, 27⅛c; February, 27⅛c.

DETRO[illegible]

DETROIT, Feb. 13.—FLOUR[illegible]
GRAIN—Wheat firm; extra, [illegible]
$1.27½@1.28; February, $1.27¼[illegible]
$1.28¼; May, $1.33¼; milling, [illegible]
—Wheat, 11,000 bu; shipments[illegible]

BUFFA[illegible]

BUFFALO, Feb 13.—GRAIN[illegible]
and nothing doing. Corn dul[illegible]
do at 46½c on track. Other gr[illegible]

INDIANA[illegible]

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 13.—GR[illegible]
2 red, $1.25@1.27. Corn steady[illegible]
and lower, at 34@37c.

OSWEG[illegible]

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 13.—[illegible]
easier. Corn—Market dull; W[illegible]

COTTO[illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13.—COTT[illegible]
80,000 bales; American, 53,000; [illegible]
which the exporters took 5,00[illegible]
side direct to spinners, 14,00[illegible]
total receipts, 74,000; Americ[illegible]
465,000; American, 368,000; amo[illegible]
ican, 254,000.
NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—COT[illegible]
United States ports during [illegible]
last year, 148,000; total recei[illegible]
ports to date, 3,981,000; last[illegible]
from all United States port[illegible]
last year, 147,000; total export[illegible]
ports to date, 1,254,000; last [illegible]
United States ports, 1,013,000[illegible]
at all interior towns, 158,000[illegible]
Liverpool, 485,000; last year, 4[illegible]
afloat for Great Britain, 254,000[illegible]
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—COT[illegible]
changed; middling, 12⅞c; sal[illegible]
15,000; shipments, 1,500; stock, [illegible]

PETROLE[illegible]

CLEVELAND, Feb. 13.—PETR[illegible]
tions unchanged; Standard w[illegible]
OIL CITY, Pa., Feb. 13.—PETR[illegible]
with sales at $1.08¼, declined[illegible]
it closed; shipments, 34,000, a[illegible]
tions, 380,000.
PITTSBURG, Feb. 13.—PE[illegible]
$1.12½ at Parker's for shipm[illegible]
delphia delivery.

DRY GO[illegible]

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Coton[illegible]
mand, in both first and secon[illegible]
strong, owing to the light supp[illegible]
firm, and stocks well in ha[illegible]
scarce. Dress goods and ging[illegible]
wear woolens moving stead[illegible]
orders, and prices strong, with[illegible]

TURPENT[illegible]

WILMINGTON, Feb. 13.—SPI[illegible]
Quiet at 40c.

A Test of India[illegible]

An Indian intertribal fai[illegible]
ago, in the Indian Territor[illegible]
some of the results of civil[illegible]
number of tribes attended[illegible]
cles of home manufacture,[illegible]
embroidery, lace-work, an[illegible]
the Indians had their pho[illegible]
showed a childish delight[illegible]
faces. Others, however, ce[illegible]
to go near the camera. [illegible]
Arapahoes, was the first to[illegible]
deal of a sitting. He suf[illegible]
properly seated, and the ca[illegible]
to bear upon him. But [illegible]
plate was placed in the box[illegible]
he leaped to his feet with a[illegible]

39½c bid, 52½c asked. Oats quiet but steady; white, 41@45c.

PROVISIONS—Steady and unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm; creamery extra, 33@35c; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extra, 25@28c; Western Reserve extra, 24@26c; do good to choice, 18@23c.

EGGS—Market easier.

CHEESE—Firm; creamery, 13¾@14¼c; do good, 13¼@14c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 7⅜c.

WHISKY—Market dull at $1.09.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,400 brls; wheat, 7,500 bu; corn, 81,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

WOOL—Firm, with a slight upward tendency; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 52@56c; extra, 52@54c; medium, 57@60c; coarse, 53@55c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 49@51c; medium, 55@58c; coarse, 52@54c; washed combing and delaine, 53@60c; do unwashed, 40@45c; tub-washed, 57@62c; pulled, 45@55c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—FLOUR—Less active but firm; Western super, $4.75@5.50; do extra, $5.75@6.25; do family, $6.50@7.50.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower; market demoralized; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and February, $1.45¾ asked; March, $1.46@1.46⅛; April, $1.46⅝@1.46⅞; May, $1.46@1.46¼; June, $1.46½ asked. Corn—Western firm for spot; futures dull and lower; Western mixed, spot, 57¼@57⅜c; February, 56¾@56⅞c; March, 54⅜c asked; April, 52½@53⅛c; May, 52¾@53⅞c; steamer, 55c. Oats lower and weak; Western white, 46@47c; do, mixed, 45@46c; Pennsylvania, 46@47c. Rye dull at 90@95c.

HAY—Steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $17.00@18.00.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork, $12.50@13.00. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, none offering; clear rib sides, none offering; do packed, 5@7¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 5½c; clear rib sides, 7¾c. Hams, 10@11c. Lard, 8¾c.

BUTTER—Steady; prime to choice Western, packed, 20@25c; roll, 18@22c.

EGGS—Easier at 15@16c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal for crude; refined nominal at 7¾c.

GROCERIES—Coffee very firm at 13¾@15¾c for Rio cargoes. Sugar quiet; A soft, 9⅛c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.10½@1.11.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer dull; cotton, 3-16d; flour, 1s 6d; grain, 4d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,415 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 20,800 bu; oats, 1,200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 3,500 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 422,000 bu; corn, 55,100 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady; superfine, $5.00@5.25; XX, $5.75@6.00; XXX, $6.00@6.37½; high grades, $6.50@6.87½.

GRAIN—Corn higher at 58@60c. Oats quiet and weak at 47c.

CORN-MEAL—Higher at $3.25@3.50.

HAY—Scarce and firm; prime quoted at $24.00@25.00; choice, $28.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and weak; old, $12.62½; new, $13.00. Lard steady; tierce, $7.50@8.00; keg, $8.25@8.50. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders loose, $4.40@4.50; packed, $4.62½; clear rib, $7.00; clear, $7.25. Bacon quiet but steady; clear rib, 5¾@5⅞c. Hams—Market easier; sugar-cured canvased, 9¼@10¼c.

WHISKY—Western rectified, $1.05@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee strong; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 13¾@16¾c. Sugar in fair demand; inferior, 5¾c; common to good common, 6@6⅞c; fair to fully fair, 7@7¾c; prime to choice, 7⅞@8c; yellow clarified, 8@8⅝c. Molasses quiet; common, 30@33c; fair, 38@42c; centrifugal, 30@42c; prime to choice, 42@53c. Rice, 6@7½c.

BRAN—Firm at 82½c@$1.00.

MONETARY—Sight exchange on New York, $1.00 per $1,000 premium.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 13.—FLOUR—Quiet but firm.

GRAIN—Wheat opened steady; declined 1⅛c, and closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee, hard, $1.24; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.22; No. 2 do, $1.20; February, $1.20; March, $1.21⅛; April, $1.22⅛; No. 3, $1.07; No. 4, $1.02@1.03; rejected, 91c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 35½c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 31½c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 1, 74c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring, 71½c.

PROVISIONS—Lower and inactive. Mess pork dull at $11.20 cash; $11.40 March. Lard—Prime steam, $7.00 cash and $7.10 March.

HOGS—Steady at $4.25@4.35.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.75.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,300 brls; wheat, 29,000 bu; barley, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; barley, 5,500 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 13.—COTTON—Steady at 12¾c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet at $1.28. Corn steady at 39c. Oats dull at 38c. Rye steady at 85c. Barley dull and drooping at 84c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $12.00. Lard in fair demand at $7.05@7.10. Bulk meats dull; shoulders, $4.00; clear ribs, $6.40; short ribs, $6.65. Bacon quiet; shoulders, $5.00; clear ribs, $7.12½; clear, $7.37½. Green meats—Nothing doing.

WHISKY—Active and firm at $1.06.

BUTTER—Firm; choice Western Reserve, 25c; choice Central Ohio, 20@23c.

LINSEED OIL—Steady at 80c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—FLOUR—Quiet but firm; Western super, $4.50@5.25; common extras, $5.50@6.00; Wisconsin extras, $6.00@6.25; Minnesota do, $6.00@7.25; winter wheat, Ohio and Michigan, $6.50@7.00; Illinois and Indiana, $6.50@7.25; St. Louis, $7.00@7.75; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process spring wheat, $7.00@9.00; winter wheat, $7.00@8.50.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 60@63c. Oats, 50@52c for No. 1 and extra white; 49½@50c for No. 2 white; 47@48c for mixed No. 3 white. Rye, 95c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,100 brls; corn, 37,000 bu; wheat, 2,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 800 brls; corn, 24,000 bu; wheat, 7,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.30; March, $1.31¾; April, $1.34⅛; May, $1.35¼; Western amber, $1.28; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.31¼. Corn firmer; high mixed, 39¾c; No. 2, spot, 39½c; May, 43½c; rejected, 38c; damaged, 37c. Oats dull; No. 2, 36½c.

CLOVER SEED—Dull and lower; mammoth, $4.40; prime, $4.60@4.77½.

Closed: Wheat firm; No. 2 red winter, March, $1.32½; May, $1.35¼.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, 100,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, none.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 13.—COTTON—Firm at 12⅝@12¾c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm at $1.25@1.28. Corn quiet; white, 41c; mixed, 40c. Oats quiet; white, 40c; mixed, 39c. Rye steady at 85c.

HAY—Quiet at $16.00@17.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $12.50. Lard firm; choice leaf, tierce, 8¼@8⅜c; do keg, 8¾@8⅞c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 4¼@4⅜c; clear rib, 6⅛@6⅜c; clear, 6⅜@6⅝c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 4¾@5c; clear rib, 7⅛@7¼c; clear, 7½c. Hams, sugar-cured, 9@10½c.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.05.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 13.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts, 5,424 bu; shipments, 12,915 bu; lower; No. 2, cash, $1.15; February, $1.15; No. 3, cash, $1.04¼; February, $1.03¾. Corn—Receipts, 40,776 bu; shipments, 31,035 bu; higher; No. 2, cash, 27¾c; February, 27⅝c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Feb. 13.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; extra, nominal; No. 1 white, $1.27¾@1.28; February, $1.27⅞ bid; March, $1.29; April, $1.31¾; May, $1.33¾; milling, No. 1, nominal. Receipts—Wheat, 11,000 bu; shipments, none.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb 13.—GRAIN—Wheat a shade easier, and nothing doing. Corn dull; sales 10 cars new Toledo at 45½c on track. Other grains neglected.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 2 red, $1.25@1.27. Corn steady at 35½@35¾c. Oats dull and lower, at 34@37c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat—Market easier. Corn—Market dull; Western mixed, 57c.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13.—COTTON—Sales of the week, 80,000 bales; American, 53,000; speculators took 9,000, of which the exporters took 5,000; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 14,000; actual export, 8,000; total receipts, 74,000; American, 61,000; total stock, 485,000; American, 368,000; amount afloat, 294,000; American, 254,000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—COTTON—Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 113,000 bales; last year, 148,000; total receipts at all United States ports to date, 3,981,000; last year, 3,557,100; exports from all United States ports for the week, 79,000; last year, 147,000; total exports from all United States ports to date, 1,254,000; last year, 2,196,000; stock at all United States ports, 1,013,000; last year, 848,000; stock at all interior towns, 198,000; last year, 120,000; stock at Liverpool, 485,000; last year, 457,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 254,000; last year, 227,000.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—COTTON—Firmer and unchanged; middling, 12⅜c; sales, 2,200 bales; receipts, 16,000; shipments, 1,500; stock, 83,300.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 13.—PETROLEUM—Steady; quotations unchanged; Standard white, 110 test, 9¼c.

OIL CITY, Pa., Feb. 13.—PETROLEUM—Market opened with sales at $1.08½, declined to $1.05, at which price it closed; shipments, 34,000, averaging 34,000; transactions, 280,000.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 13.—PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, $1.82½ at Parker's for shipment; refined, 7⅝c, Philadelphia delivery.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Cotton goods in steady demand, in both first and second hands, and prices very strong, owing to the light supply. Prints inactive, but firm, and stocks well in hand. Lawns active and scarce. Dress goods and ginghams doing well. Men's wear woolens moving steadily, on account of back orders, and prices strong, with an upward look.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 13.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Quiet at 40c.

A Test of Indian Courage.

An Indian intertribal fair was held, not long ago, in the Indian Territory, in order to show some of the results of civilizing the savages. A number of tribes attended, and displayed articles of home manufacture, such as needlework, embroidery, lace-work, and blankets. Many of the Indians had their photographs taken, and showed a childish delight in looking at their faces. Others, however, could not be persuaded to go near the camera. Yellow Bear, of the Arapahoes, was the first to pass through the ordeal of a sitting. He suffered himself to be properly seated, and the camera to be brought to bear upon him. But when the prepared plate was placed in the box, and the cloth lifted, he leaped to his feet with a bound and attempted to leave the tent. All attempts to reason with him failed. At last a photograph of a Cheyenne, taken some years ago, was shown him. He looked at it a moment, then went quietly back to his chair and sat there like a statue while his negative was taken. He explained that no Cheyenne warrior was a greater brave than he. The gigantic Osages, on the other hand, would not approach the tent. They said the camera robs them of their good spirits. The Kickapoos gave the same reason, and a photographer was peremptorily ordered out of their country on that account. The Indian is a profound believer in the power of spirits for good or evil, and takes care never to offend them.

EDISON AND HIS VISITORS.

The Three Ladies to Whom He Was Introduced the Other Day—A Little Trick that Did Not Work—The Inventor's Impression of Himself as Viewed by Ladies—Stealing the Queer Little Lamps—Their Permnent Form Not Yet Devised.

New York Sun.

To any one who has seen the electric lights that are displayed in various parts of the city, Mr. Edison's light must at first seem a very feeble illuminator. The passengers by Pennsylvania Railroad invariably scramble to that side of the cars from which Edison's lights on the depot steps at Menlo Park are visible; but when the lights are seen they are either pronounced a failure, or those who see them declare that they cannot be the lights they were looking for, but gas-jets. In the darkness of a country roadside the light they shed seems at a distance to produce only a glimmer.

When a passenger quits the train, and, mounting the stairs, obtains a close view of the lamps and perceives the horseshoe shape of the flame, he is assured of two certainties,—that they are Edison's lights, and that their illuminating power is at least that of an ordinary gas-jet. There is no brilliant, fierce flame, such as is produced by what New Yorkers know as the electric light. It its place is a tiny hoop of white fire, bent at the top and fastened at the ends, and this seems to glow like white-hot metal rather than to blaze. Once on the brow of the land, the visitor sees these lamps fixed to ordinary lamp-posts placed at short distances one from another and following the lines of the country roads. They look like gas lamps, except that gas is yellow and they are white. They are not incumbered with any mechanical appliances as the old electric lights are, and take up less room than a flame of gas. There is nothing about them but a pear-shaped lamp-chimney containing two wires and the horseshoe of fire. This is inclosed in a great glass globe such as our city lamps have. A plate of wire gauze covers the bottoms of these globes, because when the lamp was first exhibited many were stolen. The visitors to Edison's shops saw him and his employés lifting the lamps in and out of their sockets, and they made a tour of the country roads and lifted out twenty-three lamps to carry home and exhibit. One of these stolen lamps is on exhibition in Rahway, another in a Broadway window, and the whereabouts of several others is known. Since the wire gauze protectors have been used to cover the openings in the lamp globe, one lamp has been stolen. The man who took it got it by smashing the great globe with a cobble stone.

Mr. Edison grieves over the loss of these lamps because they were of various kinds, and he was studying their behavior from day to day in order to determine which shape or material or combination of devices was the best. As the *Sun* has already stated, Edison keeps a book in which he enters daily whatever has been noticed about each of the sixty lamps that are kept burning. He says that these lamps differ one from another. The difference, however, is in such small points that none but a practiced eye can detect it. It is when the lamp is seen burning indoors that the first feeling of disappointment is overcome. There is one of these lamps in the sitting-room of a house near the depot. It can be seen from the road through the great bow window of the room. The room seems to be brilliantly illuminated by one lamp, although only a few feet away a street lamp of exactly the same power is feebly struggling with the darkness, just as a gas lamp would in the same situation. The truth is, as Mr. Edison always explains to his guests, the Edison lamp was designed for use in houses, and it is meant to have the same candle power as a gas-jet. Nearly every house in the village contains one or more of these lamps. Whoever remains over night there dines by this light and finds it in his bedroom. The Menlo Park people are all enthusiastic partisans, and praise the lamp as if they were all stockholders in the new company.

"Those other fellows," said Mr. Edison, in speaking of his fellow-electricians, "began at the big end of the horn with a tremendously powerful light. They tried to reduce their light down to a serviceable power. They are stuck fast somewhere in the horn. I began with a light of two-candle power, and I have raised it to the power of an ordinary house-light." Mr. Edison was standing in his office with a well-worn high hat on his head, a handkerchief around his neck and knotted under one ear, and with his hands in his pockets. Two or three persons were talking to him and twenty others were staring at him. He had a pencil and a piece of paper in his pocket, and he used these in calculations continually. He solves arithmetical problems rapidly and accurately, and it is said that he leaves to conjecture nothing that figures will demonstrate. He is said to have astonished some gas men who found that he had at his fingers' ends the details of their business. He assured them that he had not based his statements upon any reports by the close monopolies of this country, but upon the official Parisian reports covering very many years. During one hour the other day he made many calculations,—once to find out the average breakage per day among a million lamps if the average life of a lamp was one year; another sum was worked in order to discover the percentage of breakage thus far among his sixty lamps, and a third concerned future operations in this city. Mr. Edison had been talking about the near prospect of the introduction of his light in New York. A draughtsman was busy with the plans for the interior of the great depot from which the illuminating power is to be distributed over a square half mile of city houses. Mr. Edison had been saying that a recent law permitted the laying of wire under the streets, and that he would take advantage of this.

"But how will you secure customers for your light?" he was asked.

"I'll trust to human nature for that," said he. "If I can furnish an article as good as gas at a cheaper rate I am sure it will be purchased. I shall say to the people who live in the district I propose to begin with: 'Here is a light that gives out one-fifteenth the heat of gas, that gives a steady light, that is cheap, that can set fire to nothing, that does away with matches, that can be managed by a child, that can be turned upside down, that is ornamental, and that can be converted into a propelling power—to run a sewing-machine, for instance—when it is not needed as a light.' Suppose a person wishes to illuminate his house, I can furnish 200 or 300 extra lights, and put them wherever the mistress of the house decides. Afterward they can all be taken down with but little trouble, and but little cost for the whole operation."

Edison's shops are almost as public as the City-Hall; consequently, in the daytime and early evening a never-ending line of visitors march through the different buildings. It is at 9 o'clock, after the last train has carried off the last visitor, that Edison and his assistants do their hard work. It was while Mr. Edison and the writer were walking and talking together one evening last week that the inventor was informed of the desire of several ladies to "see" him.

"Tell them," said he, good-naturedly, "that the man they saw blowing glass in the little building to the right was me. Tell 'em it was me incognito. They will be just as well satisfied." Whether this deception was attempted or not, the women, three in number, suddenly came across Edison in one of the shops, and one of their male companions introduced them to him before he could escape. He looked perplexed, then smiled, bowed afterward, and finally plunged past the women through an open door.

"Well, they saw you," said the writer.

"Yes, and they must have been astonished to see such a stupid fellow," Edison replied.

Mr. Edison will not increase the number of his lights until he has decided upon the most economical and efficient description of lamp. There are eighty-five lights now up. Among these are some of the old lamps, some of the new, and a lamp with a carbonized hemp horseshoe, instead of cardboard. Again, in some the horseshoe carbons are attached to the wires by platinum clamps, while in others this connection is made by clamps of lignum vitæ, and again of plumbago, made up almost entirely of carbon, and containing little iron. The eighty-horse-power engine is at work night and day. Besides the lights, which Mr. Edison says are generated at the rate of from eight to ten per horse power, this engine runs all the belting and shafting for the big workshop back of the laboratory.

CHARLEY ROSS.

New York Detectives Working Up an Old Clew—The Douglass-Mosher Legacy—"A $50,000 Jewel."

New York Herald.

For several days past it could be noticed that there was something important on foot at Police Headquarters. Two or three of the most astute detectives on the force have been daily in consultation with Superintendent Walling, under whose directions they were working. For a time their secret was well kept and their movements remained unexplained, but at last a reporter heard enough to satisfy himself that the Superintendent and his picked men had at last obtained a clew which they expected would lead to the recovery of Charley Ross and the arrest of several persons who are concerned in his abduction. This startling news spread rapidly through the building, and but little time elapsed before the clerks and those holding petty positions at the Central Office knew all that had taken place in the sanctum of the Chief of the Department. For a long time yesterday afternoon Superintendent Walling remained closeted with one of the detective squad. After the interview the officer was dispatched to make some necessary inquiries. Later in the afternoon a bulky letter was found on the desk occupied by George Hopcroft, the Superintendent's private clerk. It was addressed to "C. K. Ross, Philadelphia, Pa." This discovery was made during the temporary absence of the clerk. By it all doubts were set at rest, for it was now clear that the Superintendent of Police was corresponding with Mr. Christian K. Ross, the father of the long lost boy. Those interested in the search for the child and the desperate thieves who carried him away from his home nearly seven years ago did not for a moment suspect that their movements were being watched and their official secret known. Officer Stuart, who is detailed at the Superintendent's office, was sent to Post-Office, Station A, on Broadway, between Houston and Prince streets, and mailed the letter, which will be delivered to the person to whom it is addressed this morning.

The clew which is now being so closely followed is four years old, and the reasons why it has been taken up afresh could not be ascertained, and it would be imprudent if they were known to publish them. It is enough to say, however, that in October, 1876, Samuel Benners, alias George Youshling, alias A. E. Babb, alias George Shaw, alias George Wright, alias Drapper; James Picket, alias Dr. Robert E. Bell, and a colored woman named Sarah Brown, but who was also known by the alias of "Dutch Sal," were arrested in Philadelphia and arraigned before Williiam B. Collins, a magistrate, on a charge of being concerned in the abduction and concealing of Charley Ross, son of Christian K. Ross, of that city. The father and brother of the boy, when placed on the stand, had nothing to say than that the child had been stolen. The most important testimony was given by Police-Lieutenant Given, who swore that he received information from a colored man named Nelson Parker, otherwise known as Williams, to the effect that there was a well-organized gang of burglars doing business between New Jersey and Central Pennsylvania; that Mosher and Douglas (the cracksmen who were killed while attempting to rob the residence of Judge Van Brunt at Bay Ridge), Benners and Picket, under their numerous aliases, and the colored woman, were members of the gang which made their headquarters at Harrisburg, Pa. The negress was first captured, and the arrest of the men soon followed. The burglars were suspected of robbing a store in Philadelphia, but the evidence was insufficient to convict, and they were about being discharged, when Parker voluntarily stated that the prisoners were concerned in the abduction of Charley Ross, upon which charge they were held.

During the investigation of this latter charge the following letters were produced and read:

"HARRISBURG, Aug. 24, 1874.—*Mr. John Williams*—SIR: I have just returned from the city yesterday. I made some time there. I have got a jewel worth at least $50,000, and the owner must come to time or lose it, and I feel I will come off right anyhow. I left Wright; he will not come to time. Mosher and Douglas are running the powder wagon now, and I am running a book called 'Things You Ought to Know,' published by Martin, Dutton & Co. Yours, with respect,

"GEORGE YOUSHLING.

"NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—*John:* You can believe all I have said to be true, and I will do it. I saw Sallie last week when in Harrisburg,—soon again, and will see your wife. I have done well with the books and the machine. . . . Keep quiet and a good heart. Yours, in faith, GEORGE YOUSHLING.

"HARRISBURG, Oct. 4, 1876.—*Nelson*—SIR: All is wrong, somehow. Sal is gone, and I hear you were in town. I hope you are not playing tricks on us. I have wronged you, I know; but it is worth your life to do so, for the R. case would involve some of the highest men in the country, by which I am paid. . . . I trusted you as a friend, and if you are treacherous you will ruin me. Well, I am going a few miles out of town, and then I won't leave you until I hear more. No one can tell more than that three men took Sal and her daughter out of town, but when I cannot tell; but what you were doing there is what puzzles me. If looking for me, all right. I am sure I offered you money. If I am short any time I can get it. Did you hear anything of Sal? John, there is but three of us that know anything about the C. K. case, and of them you are next to me. I told you while in prison. Of course M. was with me, but he is hushed forever now. He told all he could, but he is quiet now. Money's all spent, but the 'jewel's' safe; but debtors all beat, so there is no trouble. 'Dol' is married, so I hear. Our goods will be sold on Saturday. I am on the lookout for these —— from New Jersey. Don't write until I tell you I have gone. I go to Williamsport to-night. I spoke for money for 'jewel.' I don't want no reward. I can make more from it in a very short time, for it is a good sucker and draws well. If I am caught or betrayed no law could reach me, for I will free you all some day, and fix it so that if I was to die or be killed that you can make $50,000 easy, for you come next to me now. If you hear a sound let me know. Yours truly,

"GEORGE YOUSHLING.

"In care of Abraham Rabb.

"PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26, 1876.—SADIE: Go home and burn and destroy every bit of clothing. One string is broke and we may be lost. Be silent. Meet me at Williamsport. Randolph is caught and may squeal to all. We have four taps and the boat is gone. We'll stop at Shamokin. Get the hair from under the hearth floor. Go home at once. Oh, God, I am nervous. G. Y. OR SHAW."

The "jewel" worth at least $50,000 is thought to have meant Charley Ross. Barker said it was so, and these letters strengthen his interpretation, which had been handed to Parker by a third person, but was never delivered by him. The second was found by Gevin and Officer Taite on a mantel in Sarah Brown's house, with a photograph of a negro, on the back of which was written the names of Thomas Parker, George Youshling, Mosher, and Douglas.

Parker, when placed on the stand, testified that he had been released, and that he saw Youshling soon after in Market street and at Reddy Dittman's saloon, when he said that he had not given up the "jewel" because he could not get his price, and that he had just had four "taps" (meaning four robberies), and that Randolph was shot in one. After this Parker went to Harrisburg, and upon his return to Philadelphia received the letter from Youshling, which said, among other things: "There are only three persons who know anything about the 'jewel'; Mosher was with me, but he is hushed forever now; I don't want any reward for the 'jewel,'—it is a good sucker and draws well. If I should die or be killed, you could make $50,000. Keep still."

The prisoners were held for several days, but were afterward liberated.

A Husband's Faith—Refusing to Permit the Burial of His Wife and Hoping for a Miracle.

A telegram from Syracuse, N. Y., is as follows: "The Rev. Leroy Jones, of Oswego Falls, again postponed the burial of his wife from Thursday last to yesterday, firmly adhering to his previously-expressed belief that the Lord might raise her to life. Mrs. Jones died Tuesday, Jan. 27. Yesterday the husband finally permitted the funeral to take place, more in obedience to the wishes of friends than from his own desire. There was about the body but few of the usual decided signs of dissolution. The cheeks were somewhat sunken, and the twitching of the muscles of the face which have so long excited the hopes of friends had ceased entirely. Hundreds of people attended the funeral out of curiosity. After the exercises the husband still declined to permit the body to be buried. He says while he knows his wife died twelve days ago, it is still in the power of God to raise her to life, and it was his duty not to place the body in the grave, but to put it in a receiving-vault where it can be watched. The lack of faith of his friends in his religious theories has nearly distracted Mr. Jones, and he showed the most extreme agitation while the funeral services were in progress yesterday."

CLARE READ ON AMERICA.

One of England's Special Commissioners Sent to Report on the Agriculture of the United States and Canada Makes a Report of His Experiences.

Mr. Clare S. Read, M. P., and Sir R. D. Buxton, M. P., met their constituents at Diss, Norfolk, on the evening of Jan. 23. The speech of Mr. Read derived special interest from the recent official visit paid by him to the United States. Mr. C. S. Read, in responding to the toast of his health, said it would not be possible for him to anticipate the report which he and his colleague, Mr. Pell, had been deputed to make upon American agriculture. Mr. Pell was still, unfortunately, unwell, and the report would be delayed in consequence; but there were a few outside matters which might interest the meeting, and upon which he (Mr. Read) might say something. As this was the first occasion upon which he had had an opportunity of saying anything about America, he thought he was bound to avail himself of it, and to tender to every one on the other side of the Atlantic the warmest thanks of Mr. Pell and himself for the kindness, attention, and courtesy with which they were everywhere received. Sometimes, indeed, the attentions which they received were rather overpowering. One circumstance struck Mr. Pell and himself as a most curious fact, the busiest men among the Americans—men who had not a single moment to spare from their business—were most courteous and attentive, and gave them all the information which they required most kindly and most promptly. Whether it was the most busy merchant on 'Change or a railway official, who had not a moment of his time to spare, every one most courteously answered the inquiries which were addressed to him. This was the case with all the upper classes of the Americans; but he forgot, this was a great mistake, for there were no classes in America,—they were all American citizens. [Laughter.] He must say that those Americans whom an Englishman would term the lower class could not be complimented on their good sense. Waiters in hotels, porters on railroads, assistants in shops, shoeblacks in the streets, had a most saucy way of showing their independence. They were rude and offensive to the last degree, and this was the result of the education which every one in America enjoyed more or less. He could not say that he thought that it was a good and successful result.

He could not understand why there should be any jealousy between this country and the Americans. They were all sprung from the same great Anglo-Saxon race, and there was plenty of room in the world for both of them; they were both advanced in civilization, and until such times as the whole world was filled up there was plenty of room for both Englishmen and Americans. He could not understand why we and the Americans should not be the best possible friends, and he trusted that nothing would ever occur to cause any rupture between two such great countries. One thing which struck him very much was the fact that when an Englishman landed in America he hardly knew that he was in a foreign land at all. He found himself in a country in which the English language was spoken in more or less perfection, and, in fact, he found himself among Anglo-Saxons at once. It appeared to him strange that, although the United States was a republican country, while we lived under a constitutional monarchy, so many of the American laws exactly resembled our own,—our much-abused Land laws, for instance, were almost identical with those of America. This struck him as very strange, because he was not aware of the fact before. In the great Republic of the United States the voice of the people was, after all, less powerful than it was here in England. There was one thing which appeared to please Mr. Bright. He said that there were no class distinctions in America, and that there were no titles. It was true that there were no legal titles in the United States, and that they did not give away ribbons, and badges, and garters, and all that sort of thing as rewards for services rendered to the State. He (Mr. Read) hoped such a system would be continued in this country, as it was a cheap way of rewarding public services. The Americans seemed to prefer being rewarded in hard cash. It might be a better plan, but it certainly was a more expensive one. Then, although there were no legal titles in America, almost every one you met was either a Senator, or a General, or an Admiral, or a Colonel, or a Major, or a Captain, or a Doctor, or a Professor. [Laughter.] In fact, although the Americans had no legal titles, they had a most marvelous fondness for some title of distinction, so much so that almost every one had a title of some sort or other. There was also an aristocracy in America which was a very powerful one; it was an aristocracy of money, for nowhere in the world had the almighty dollar such an influence as it had in the United States. A merchant prince in England, when he had amassed a fortune, retired from active business, bought an estate in the country, and took to farming or some equally profitable amusement; but, although a man in America might be very rich, he still continued at his business and died in harness. A man in America was spoken of as being worth not thousands of dollars, but millions of dollars, and the whole country appeared to be addicted to gigantic speculations. It was a country of enormous "rings" and monster financial combinations, the consequence being that in the struggle a great number of Americans became miserably poor. But they did not think anything of that, because a man who was penniless to-day went to work and in a few years became rich again. It was all an up and down game with the Americans.

They had game laws, too, in America, for in every State he visited—even so far West as Minnesota—there was a strict law for the protection of prairie hens and all sorts of wild fowl and game; and there was also a strict law of trespass; the same as in England. It was said by some that America was not a country of land monopolists; but in that they were wrong. He went over one farm of 70,000 acres and over another of 22,000 acres, and where could we find such farms here? On one occasion he saw a vast tract of waste land near a town, and was told it was bought by a great speculator, who did not trouble to cultivate it, preferring to wait until the spread of the town augmented the value of the land. Although in theory the laws of America were against large estates, and enacted that no one should have more than 160 acres, these laws were evaded. Another point spoken of by Mr. Potter was the sobriety of the Americans. He (Mr. Read) asked a number of well-informed Americans whether this sobriety was as real as it appeared, and they told him that, unfortunately, it was not real, for a great deal of drinking went on which did not appear. Still the American drank so differently from the Englishman. They took grog as Englishmen took physic, and never met together for sociability, hilarity, or noisy revelry, but rather went up to a bar, and, taking a small glass of whisky, tossed it off, and immediately followed this up by taking a glass of iced water,—just as children in England took castor-oil. [Loud laughter.] There were certainly no attractions in drinking of this sort. Mr. Potter went on to say, with a great deal of satisfaction, that there was Sunday closing in America. It was true that in a number of the States Sunday closing was the law, but on a Sunday evening, after attending Dallas Cathedral, where the sermon was rather long, he (Mr. Read) returned to his hotel and was told tea hour was over, and he could have nothing to eat. He thought then that he would comfort himself with a glass of grog and a biscuit in the bar; but he was told the bar did not open on Sunday, so he had to go to bed supperless and thirsty. Next morning he told a friend of his experience, and the reply was, "Why didn't you go in at the back door?" [Laughter.] He was, in fact, told that the next time he wanted grog on a Sunday he must go in at the back door and he would get it, and he was free to confess that he did get it in that way, and to his surprise saw the bar as full of people as on any other day. He questioned a gentleman of high judicial authority as to this and asked why the police did not put a stop to it. The reply was, "To make laws in America is one thing, to enforce them quite another." Policemen constantly passed by the bars, and would content themselves by saying to the barkeepers, "You really must keep the blinds down; your front door is shut, but if you do not keep your blinds down I shall have to inform against you, because your customers can be seen drinking at the bar." [Laughter.] He believed that to pass laws never meant to be enforced was worse than passing no laws at all, for nothing brought the administration of justice into contempt so much as for people to know they might break the laws of the country with impunity.

Mr. Potter said that during the four months he was in America he saw only four drunken people; but he (Mr. Read) saw six on one occasion together, and each had a flask of whisky in his coat-tail pocket. His experience of Sunday closing in America was not such as to induce him to vote for a closing of public houses bill when it came before the Commons next session. He saw one election in America, and it was under the ballot with the public houses closed. The ballot, however, was not secret, for the voters deposited their tickets in the box openly so that everybody could see how they voted. Although he admired some American institutions, he did not go the whole hog in approving of them all. He found there was less likelihood of free trade being adopted in America than he had expected to find, and this was a very great misfortune to this country. Mr. Potter made several eloquent speeches on free trade when he was in the United States, but he did not convert any of the Americans. In the West and South the farmers were in favor of free trade, but they had no power. It was in the New England States that the power lay, and there the manufacturers and mine proprietors were dead against free trade and in favor of protection. He (Mr. Read) was as much as ever in favor of free trade if we could really get it, but it did not seem as if we ever really should. Mr. Gladstone, in Midlothian the other day, said that if there was free trade in America it would be a bad thing for the English farmer, as the American farmer could then buy his clothing and machinery at much less than he could now, and, therefore, could produce his commodities cheaper than ever. That was quite true, but if agriculture in this country was to be sacrificed he did not wish foreigners to get all the benefit. He wished it distributed among all classes. No country would prosper very long without agriculture; but if they had free trade in America the merchants, miners, and manufacturers would, he believed as a matter of course, flourish to such an extent that they would be able to make some compensation to us by a very much larger consumption of what we produced. Mr. Bright said the other day that he should like to see a commercial federation of all English-speaking countries in the world, but that was a thing we could not get, for Americans believed it was their mission to feed the world and clothe themselves. They believed that England would starve unless they sent us their surplus corn, and if he suggested to them what might become of this trade if England put a small duty on their corn, and whether they would not pay it eventually, and not the consumer, they replied, "Very likely; but your Government dare not put on such a duty. We know very well you are governed by your great towns, and they won't let you do it." At this he was obliged to succumb. The Americans said that the difference between protection here and in America was that there it was protection for the back, and here it was protection for the belly. [Laughter.] In America all the artisans were in favor of protection, because they knew very well that their employers could not afford to pay them high wages unless they were protected against the cheap labor of other countries, while in England the artisans were against protection because they knew it would raise the price of the bread and meat which they consumed, and believed it would fill the landlords' pockets. The Americans looked only to send us their corn, and to receive back our gold, and when he asked whether they were not afraid of killing the goose that laid the golden eggs they replied they did not wish to do that, but at the same time they would find another customer if England failed. In conclusion, he spoke highly of the efficiency and usefulness of the American Department of Agriculture, although after all he had seen in America he had come to the conclusion that there was no country like England, and no county like Norfolk. [Laughter and cheers.]

The Cost of Boxing a Boy's Ears.

Rochester Union.

In the autumn of 1878 Samuel Whiteman, of Wayland, so boxed the ears of John Selbeg, a boy of 19 years, who was living with him, that his hearing was permanently injured. The circumstances were very peculiar. Whiteman is a very religious man, and had given orders that no one should sit on a certain bag of apples during family prayer, which he was about to hold. Selbeg, who came in after the order was given, violated it unwittingly, and after the good man's orisons were concluded he administered the punishment described. Selbeg brought action in a court of law, through his guardian, and the jury found a verdict in Selbeg's favor for $1,250, costs included. Whiteman has paid out $1,500 in this matter. He thinks jurors have very little regard for men who fear the Lord and control their own household as they please.

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Testimonial to Mr. Fellows.

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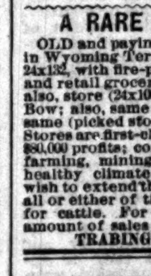
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BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE IN WYOMING.

OLD and paying business, with four business houses, in Wyoming Territory, for sale: Store (main building, 24x132, with fire-proof warehouses, etc.) and wholesale and retail grocery and liquor stock, at Laramie City; also, store (24x100), with general stock, at Medicine Bow; also, same (with ranch) at Trabing City; also, same (picked stock) at Buffalo (Big Horn Mountain). Stores are first-class; established fifteen years; yielded $80,000 profits; command big trade in rapidly growing farming, mining, and cattle country; very fine and healthy climate; pure water plenty. Owners, who wish to extend their cattle raising, will sell at discount all or either of the stores and stock, for cash, or trade for cattle. For facts, as to value of goods, etc., amount of sales and profits, etc., address

TRABING BROS., Medicine Bow, Wyoming.

MEDICAL.

Highly Recommended By Our Best Physicians.

BOGART'S AKOS

AN ELEGANT Blood and Nerve Tonic Of unusual power. A Preparation of Iron, Phosphorus, Strychnia, Red Chincona Bark, Wine, and Aromatics.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, etc. In cases of weakness or debility consequent to women, it is especially beneficial.

AKOS is the best and most popular Tonic known. Prepared only by W. F. BOGART, 648 Cottage Grove-av., Chicago, Ill. 75 cents per bottle, six bottles for $4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO CURE! NO PAY! } DR. KEAN,

173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

THE HARRIS REMEDY CO.

Manf'g Chemists, ST. LOUIS, MO.

ARE SOLE PROPRIETORS OF PROF. HARRIS' PASTILLE REMEDIES

No. 1 $3

No. 2 $5 | No. 3 $2

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

MINERAL WATER.

LIVES



SAVED

The SILURIAN MINERAL WATER is the only known CURE for DIABETES and Bright's DISEASE of the KIDNEYS. It is Nature's MARVELOUS REMEDY for all Kidney diseases, Urinary disorders, Constipation, Dropsy, Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia. *Suffer no longer*, but buy a gallon for 40 cts. and *drink it at home.* LARGE DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET mailed FREE, giving complete DIRECTIONS FOR USE, TESTIMONIALS and MEDICAL OPINION. Do not permit any other water to be substituted for SILURIAN. If your druggist does not keep it order direct from the *Silurian Springs*, ANDERSON & HASLAGE, Props. Waukesha, Wis. Chicago Office 161 LaSalle St., Room 58. For sale in Chicago by Buck & Rayner and *other first-class druggists who are supplied with printed directions for use.* Cut this out.

Price per ¼-barrel, $3; ½-barrel, $5 barrel $9

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Rates reduced on steamer sailing from New York Feb. 20, 1880.

NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO,

Cabin $75, Steerage $35.

WM. F. WHITE, Agent, 67 Clark-st., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE.

Philadelphia and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Sailing regularly every Saturday and every alternate Wednesday from Philadelphia, carrying cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers, and the U. S. Mail.

RED STAR LINE,

Carrying the United States and Royal Belgian Mails. The only Direct Line to Antwerp, in Belgium, sailing every tenth day alternately from Philadelphia and New York.

For Passage Tickets to or from Europe and Drafts on Great Britain and the Continent apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents.

W. E. LAWRENCE, Manager, 119 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

General Transatlantic Company.

Between New York and Havre. Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

FRANCE, Trudelle........Wednesday, Feb. 18, 11 a. m.
LABRADOR, Sangiier...Wednesday, March 3, 10 a. m.
CANADA, Frangeul......Wednesday, March 17, 9 a. m.

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): TO HAVRE —First Cabin, $100 and $80; Second Cabin, $55. Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils. Checks drawn of Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amount to suit. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 B'way, N. Y.

W. F. WHITE, Cabin Agent, } 67 Clark-st.,
WM. B. WINTER, Steerage Agent, } Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Glasgow.

DEVONIA, Feb. 14, 8 a. m. | ANCHORIA, Feb. 28, 7 a. m.
BOLIVIA, Feb. 21, 1 p. m. | ETHIOPIA, March 6, 1 p. m.

New York to London direct.

ALSATIA, Feb. 14, 8 a. m. | CALFRNIA, Feb. 21, 1 p. m.

Cabins, 55 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 72 Broadway, N. Y., and 166 Randolph-st., Chicago.

JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

New York..........London..........Paris.

Steamers sail every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen. Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates.

RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. CLAUSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Agents for Chicago.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Subsistence Stores.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT C. S., } FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Feb. 6, 1880. }

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., Monday, February 16th, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing the Subsistence Department at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, by March 1st, 1880, or as much earlier as practicable, with the following stores, viz.: 300,000 pounds flour, from fall wheat, in square, single and double sacks of 100 pounds net each; 17,000 pounds corn-meal, kiln-dried and bolted, in square single and double sacks of 100 pounds net each; 3,500 gallons pure whisky vinegar of 50 grains strength in barrels, full iron-hooped and painted; 20,000 pounds soap, not to contain more than 10 per cent resin and free from all other adulterations, packed in boxes well strapped, of 60 pounds net each; 30,000 pounds salt, fine and dry, in barrels and square double sacks of 100 pounds each; 400 gallons lard oil, winter strained, in barrels; 40,000 pounds choice family flour, in square double sacks, of 100 pounds net each; 3,000 pounds laundry starch, in 1-pound packages, packed in boxes well strapped; 5,000 pounds yeast powder, in half-pound net tin cans, packed in boxes well strapped, of 48 cans each.

The flour, corn-meal, vinegar, soap and salt must be of a quality equal to standard samples deposited at this office.

The quantities above named to be increased or diminished according to the wants of the service, on the date of award. Actual tare at time of delivery is required and no charge for packages will be allowed. When the stores are required in double sacks the inside sacks to be twilled cotton and the outside gunny or improved burlap. Proposals will be considered for flour delivered at Junction City, Kas., and for soap delivered at Lawrence, Kas.

Proposals for either of the articles mentioned or for quantities less than the whole required will be received. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Samples must accompany proposals, be referred to therein, and express and other charges thereon prepaid. Blank proposals and further information will be furnished on application to this office. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for ——," and addressed to the undersigned. This advertisement is published by authority of the Commissary General of Subsistence.

G. BELL, C. S. U. S. A.

Proposals for Tiling, Mantels and Hardware.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, } TREASURY DEPARTMENT, } WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6, 1880. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. on the 24th day of February, 1880, for the encaustic or marble-tiling, for the marble mantels, and for the hardware required for the United States Custom-House, etc., at Chicago, Ill., in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which, and any additional information, may be had on application at this office or the office of the Superintendent.

JAS. G. HILL, Supervising Architect.

FINANCIAL.

MUSGRAVE & CO., BANKERS,

No. 29 Pine-st., New York.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON London Joint Stock Bank, London.

Buy and sell all American Securities upon the London Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms.

"To the Holders of Bonds of the Western Railroad Company of Minnesota."

NOTICE.

The undersigned are prepared to purchase, pursuant to the provisions of the Land Grant Mortgage made by the Western Railroad Company of Minnesota to them as Trustees, fifteen (15) bonds of the series of $800,000, secured by said mortgage, and will receive proposals from the holders for the sale of that number of said bonds until the first day of March next, at No. 228 South Seventh-st., Philadelphia. Purchases to be made of the bonds offered at the lowest prices, but the right to reject any and all proposals is reserved.

C. TOWER, } Trustees.
J. FRAILEY SMITH, }

Philadelphia, Jan. 9, 1880.

JOHN A. DODGE & CO., Bankers and Stock Brokers, 12 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Buy and sell on 3 to 5 per cent margin, all Stocks dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange, and execute orders for Stock Privilege Contracts at favorable rates. Full information on all matters relating to Stock Speculation furnished on application. Weekly Report of movements in the Stock market sent free.

THE INSURANCE PLAN

Of operating in Stocks, secures Safety, Profit, and Prompt Monthly Payments. Limit of risk 1%, per cent on investments of $20 and upwards. Address SMALLEY & GALE, Commission Brokers in R. R. and Mining Stocks and first-class Stock Privileges, 33 Broadway, N. Y.

$1.200 returns in 30 days on $100 invested. Official reports free. Like profits weekly on stock options of $10 to $50. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall-st., New York.

ELECTRIC BELT.

MEN

DR. CHEEVER'S ELECTRIC BELT OR "REGENERATOR"

RICORD'S VITAL RESTORATIVE.

CURED WITH

NERVOUS DEBILITY



RICORD'S VITAL RESTORATIVE

Has been scrutinized and indorsed by the Academy of Medicine of Paris, and stood the test of over half a century as a specific for Nervous and Physical Debility from indiscretion or excess, loss of manly vigor, etc. There is a well-known principle in animal physiology that no vital action can take place except through the agency of the nervous system. If the nerve power in any organ is weakened then that organ is weak. Dr. Ricord's Vital Restorative is purely a vegetable pill. Can be had of Levassor, 10 bis rue Richelieu, Paris, France, or of Dr. S. B. Sigesmond, sole agent for the United States, Singer Building, St. Louis, Mo. Three dollars per box of 100 pills, and four times the quantity for $10. Sent by mail upon receipt of price. Sold by wholesale and retail druggists.

PILE REMEDY.

$1000 REWARD For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated, or Protruding PILES that Delling's Pile Remedy fails to cure. Absorbs the tumors, gives immediate relief, cures cases of long standing in 1 week, ordinary cases in 2 days. CAUTION None genuine unless yellow wrapper on bottle has printed on it in black a Pile of Stones and Dr. J. P. Miller's signature, Phila. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Sent by mail by proprietor, J. P. MILLER, M. D., S. W. cor. Tenth and Arch Sts., Phila., Pa. Advice free.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

For Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at any of the following ticket offices of the Company: 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express office (on northeast corner Randolph and State-sts.), Palmer House, corner Canal and Madison-sts. (on West Side), and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	*3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a m	*3:40 p m
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a m	*3:40 p m
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†9:15 p m	‡7:15 a m
aOmaha Night Express	†9:15 p m	‡7:15 a m
aDes Moines Night Express	†9:15 p m	‡7:15 a m
aDes Moines Day Express	*10:30 a m	*3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	†9:15 p m	‡7:15 a m
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*9:15 a m	*3:10 p m
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	*6:30 a m
bMilwaukee Fast Mail	*8:00 a m	*4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	*8:30 a m	*4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a m	*7:45 p m
bMilwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	‡9:00 p m	‡6:45 a m
bMarquette Express (daily)	‡9:00 p m	‡6:45 a m
bGreen Bay Express	*9:30 a m	*6:15 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*9:00 p m	*7:00 a m
bLa Crosse Express	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
bLa Crosse Express	*9:00 p m	*7:00 a m
bWinona & New Ulm	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
bWinona & New Ulm	*9:00 p m	*7:00 a m
aLake Geneva & Rockford	*4:00 p m	*10:45 a m
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	*4:45 p m	*10:30 a m

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Ottawa & Streator Express	*7:25 a m	*7:30 p m
Nebraska & Kansas Express	*9:30 a m	*4:05 p m
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a m	*3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	*3:20 p m
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a m	*3:40 p m
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a m	*3:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a m	*1:00 p m
Aurora Passenger	*3:15 p m	*7:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	*4:35 p m	*10:40 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:30 p m	*6:35 a m
Omaha Night Express	‡9:05 p m	§6:55 a m
Texas Fast Express	*9:05 p m	*6:55 a m
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	*9:05 p m	*6:55 a m
Saturday-night Theatre Train	†11:30 p m	

C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars run between Chicago and Omaha, Topeka, and Kansas City, on the Pacific Express.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	*7:30 a m	*7:05 p m
Omaha Express	*10:30 a m	*3:40 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*10:30 a m	*3:40 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
Night Express	‡10:00 p m	§6:20 a m

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily. §Daily except Mondays.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st. and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	*7:55 a m	*10:30 a m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Iowa Express	*5:00 p m	*7:45 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	*6:15 p m	*8:45 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Fast Mail (daily)	‡10:10 a m	‡4:00 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡7:00 a m

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	*3:40 p m
Kansas City Night Express	‡9:00 p m	‡7:35 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	‡9:00 p m	‡7:35 a m
Peoria, Burlington } Fast Expr's	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
& Keokuk } Express	‡9:00 p m	‡7:35 a m
Pekin & Peoria Express	*12:30 p m	*3:40 p m
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:30 p m	*3:40 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:10 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	*9:10 a m	*6:30 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	‡8:30 p m	‡7:20 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	*9:10 a m	*6:30 p m
aCairo & Texas Express	‡8:30 p m	‡7:20 a m
Springfield Express	*9:10 a m	*6:30 p m
Springfield Night Express	‡8:30 p m	‡7:20 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	*9:10 a m	*6:30 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	‡8:30 p m	‡7:20 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	*3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*9:30 p m	*6:35 a m
Gilman Passenger	*4:30 p m	*10:00 a m

aOn Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
bOn Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	*7:00 a m	*6:50 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:40 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*4:00 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§5:15 p m	§8:00 a m
Night Express	†9:10 p m	*6:30 a m

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*8:00 a m	*7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§5:15 p m	§8:00 a m
Fast Line	§9:10 p m	§6:30 a m

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	*8:40 a m	*5:40 p m
Fast Line	‡9:40 p m	‡7:55 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	*7:35 a m	*7:40 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*7:40 p m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§5:15 p m	§8:00 a m
Fast Express	§10:30 p m	§6:40 a m

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)

Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	*8:40 a m	*8:10 p m
Night Express	§8:00 p m	§7:10 a m

Kankakee Line.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	*9:40 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	§8:00 p m	§7:00 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	*8:35 a m	*4:20 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§7:30 p m	§7:25 a m

"DRUMMING."

An Essay on the Commercial, Not the Military, Profession.

The Tricks of the Trade in All its Departments.

Peculiarities of the Guerrilla at Home and Abroad.

How the Country Merchant Fares at His Hands When in the City.

Practical Jokes on Salesmen Who Are Suspected of Being "Too Fresh."

It has been truthfully said, "there are tricks in all trades," but one branch of trade or profession naturally thinks that the tricks of other trades or professions are meaner than their own, and that their own are simple necessities in order to "hold their own," and for this reason are perfectly legitimate. A commercial man has been known to lift up his hands in horror at the "gall" of a lawyer, and a lawyer to express his astonishment at the "cheek" of a newspaper reporter in gaining his ends. But after all, when one comes to sift the matters down to the bare fact, he will be astounded to behold how little difference there is between vocations in this respect, and he will call to mind the terse old Scotch adage, "A mon's a mon for a' that."

The other night a reporter had occasion to call upon a man at one of our most prominent hotels. The gentleman was out, and, while awaiting his return the newspaperman seated himself in a chair and amused himself by watching the people coming, and going, and moving about in the immense rotunda. Presently there came along, with quick, nervous tread and glittering eye, a young man whom the reporter knew to be connected with a large mercantile house in this city. He sped to the counter, seized the register, and ran his finger and his eye down the several pages of names, the signatures of the guests. At length he paused, took a closer look at the end of his index finger, and a satisfied expression came over his face. He pushed the register aside, turned around, and made a careful search among the men sitting about. Soon his eye fell upon a modest-looking man sitting somewhat by himself in a dark shadow. He hurried to him, shook him cordially by the hand, and expressed great pleasure at meeting him. The two men conversed for a few moments, and then the man who had examined the register looked at his watch, said something to the modest-looking man, who blushed and bowed, secured his overcoat from the coat-room, and the two were speedily outside of the hotel.

The whole affair would have looked very singular to a disinterested party had he not surmised what was passing between the men, not so much from the circumstance itself as from the manner of both, which was that of constraint. The truth was, the man who came into the hotel and looked over the register was a drummer for a wholesale house, and also acted in the capacity of salesman. He was on the lookout for country customers, and the man whom he accosted was one of them. The drummer took the buyer in tow, perhaps escorted him to the theatre, treated him to sundry drinks, cigars, oysters, etc., and no doubt saw him to bed in his hotel at a very late hour, with a promise that he would come around to the store in the morning and

PURCHASE THE GOODS HE NEEDED.

Subsequently, the reporter investigated more closely, with a view of informing himself as to the nature of the tricks of the commercial trade, visiting several wholesale houses and talking at length with principals, salesmen, drummers, and even customers themselves. The facts and incidents gleaned are worth recording, to show the lengths to which close competition in a crowded city will carry men, and the means they will employ in trying to outstrip each other.

A few years ago, delivery-wagons were unknown. Everybody who purchased goods expected to get them to their homes in the best way they could; it never occurred to the "storekeeper" that he was in any manner responsible for their transfer. The idea of introducing a delivery-wagon was considered as original as the fall of Adam, and the speedy bankruptcy of the owner was predicted. However, it did not take long for his competitors in business to discover that he had the advantage over them, and that he increased his sales, thereby greatly increasing his profits. One after another followed suit, until now no one pretends to sell goods at retail without a wagon, even in quite small towns, while the practice of sending solicitors to private dwellings to take orders is rapidly growing, so that a lady may sit quietly at home and order her marketing, groceries, etc., without taking the trouble to go outside.

But a few years ago a traveling salesman from a wholesale house in the city was looked upon as a marvel of enterprise, and his advent into a village was hailed as an event by the small boy. He came on the top of a gayly-painted wagon, with a high, tight box, which carried with it an air of deep mystery covering what might be inside. Next to a traveling circus, this equipage excited the greatest attention and admiration. He came sometimes with two horses, and sometimes with a four-in-hand, and he carried the goods with him which he expected to sell. When he reigned up in front of the general store, a regular town-meeting crowd gathered about him and watched with interest the opening of the doors in the rear of the vehicle, and the display of wealth therein contained. A public exhibition of the crown jewels could not have elicited more comment. There were bolts of cotton sheeting and buzz-saws, delaines and tin dippers, drugs and sugars, calico and paint, boots and shoes and accordeons, tombstones and jewsharps,—all neatly packed in their proper departments. Sometimes a large rack was attached to the end of the wagon, and there was always an iron rail upon the top for the accommodation of rags, old copper, iron, etc., which

MIGHT BE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE

for groceries and tinware. These "traveling salesmen" were at that time called "peddlers," and they did not ignore private farmhouses when they wished to sell out their stock.

These were ante-railway times. A little later, and the railroads stretched themselves through the country, and the traveling salesman forsook his wagon, and likewise his cumbersome stock of goods, and traveled with a gripsack packed with samples. Then people got to dealing in specialties, and the sample-bags grew lighter and less bulky, while some drummers contented themselves with photographs of the goods they desired to dispose of.

The institution of traveling agents is an old one, and the time has been when this class of men virtually held the trade of the country in their own hands; so much so that a firm could not dispense with the services of their drummers without serious loss to their business. The wages of these salesmen were high in proportion to their value in commanding trade. Of late years, however, the principals have been gradually getting the trade into their own hands, and, as their houses grew more and more popular and established, the traveling man found his importance decreasing. This will not yet apply to all classes of business. There are some kinds of goods that can only be sold by sample, and the dealers in them are still more or less in the power of their traveling agents, although they do all they can to control their own trade. When a house secures a new customer through the agency of a traveling man, the principals immediately open a correspondence with him, and cautiously interpolate upon their printed letter-heads the hint that "orders directed to the firm will insure a more prompt attention than if directed to an individual," thus destroying, as much as possible, the importance of the salesman who secured the customer.

In a few of the staple branches, particularly in dry goods and groceries, the services of the traveling salesmen are being to a certain extent dispensed with, the nature of the goods being such as to warrant the risk of trusting to correspondence and price-lists. With this class of dealers it is a question of but a short time before all road-men will be dispensed with. Several have already abolished the system, and others have expressed their determination to do so very soon. But in boots and shoes, hats and caps, furs, millinery goods, and the like, where no established grade can be made without samples, it is regarded as absolutely

NECESSARY TO EMPLOY SOLICITORS.

While trade in the country is thus taken care of, the merchants who stray to the city are not overlooked. A salesman's salary is regulated by the amount of his sales in the course of the year, as is of course the case with the one who works on commissions, and, consequently, it is for his interest to stir himself. Especially is this the case with the new salesman and the drummer for the houses of lesser magnitude. He may be seen about town at all hours of the night, piloting some stranger about the city, showing him the sights and ingratiating himself into his affection as best he can, with the hope that the rural merchant will call the next day and purchase a bill of goods. The older salesmen have learned by experience, and they do not squander their money in lavish extravagance upon a customer. They use it judiciously, and make a little go a good ways. They learn, also, that they cannot buy the patronage of every customer; one is occasionally met with who will become disgusted with any attempt to entertain him in this way. A well-drilled drummer is a peculiar institution, a separate and distinct creation, worthy of study. He knows just how far to go and when to stop. He is at times fierce, gentle, overbearing, meek, browbeating, supplicating, positive, and yielding, according to the temperament of his customer, sometimes taking the opposit, and sometimes beating a man with his own weapons. He must be a true physiognomist. A man traveling down in the Wabash country, years ago, drove through a wretched road to reach a village where but one man flourished in a general store. The traveling man felt cross, and the "storekeeper" was uglier than he was.

"Do you want to buy any goods?" demanded the salesman.

"No, I don't," growled the proprietor of the store in return; "and if I did I wouldn't buy of you."

"If I can't sell you, I can lick you," fairly shouted the drummer, and with this he pulled off his coat, jumped over the counter, and walloped the astonished man most cruelly. He afterward sold him a bill of goods. This is told for a fact.

A highly-respected gentleman of this city, who is at present a leading man in one of our largest wholesale houses, was once a traveling salesman, with Marshall Field, Eldridge Keith, and others of their stamp, and a number of years ago went over a new route up in Wisconsin, and got off the train at a small town, wherein resided a man who had a

REPUTATION FOR ABUSING

every traveling salesman that came along. The man was at the depot, and, after contemptuously gazing upon the drummer, he remarked that the latter had come to a poor town to sell goods, and advised him to take the next train out. The drummer, however, looked at the matter differently, and concluded to remain. He sent his trunks to the hotel, got his dinner, and then repaired to the store of the abusive man. The latter was busy writing at his desk and never deigned to look at the caller. After standing around for a few moments latter stepped behind the counter, selected a new clay pipe, and called upon the clerk to know where he kept his tobacco. It was shown to him.

"Haven't you got any better article than that?" demanded the drummer curtly.

He was told that this was the best there was opened. He filled his pipe and sat down by the stove. The proprietor glanced uneasily over his shoulder, but took no further notice of him. Presently the traveling salesman went once more behind the counter and got some candy, which he sat down and ate. Next he helped himself to some nuts and cracked them; then refilled his pipe and sat and smoked in silence until night, when the proprietor so unbent himself that he consented to go out and get a glass of beer with his unwelcome visitor. The next morning the drummer unpacked his samples, spread them out, and eventually sold his man a large bill of goods. That man is a customer of the old-time drummer to-day, and the two have had many a good laugh over the incident where the cheeky salesman came into the store, ate the proprietor's candy and nuts, and smoked his tobacco, without as much as "by your leave." The drummer vowed that he would have staid with him a week but what he would have sold him goods.

But to return to the fate of the country merchant. Immediately upon his arrival in town he is assailed by an army of local drummers, who resort to all the tricks they can conjure up to steer him into the houses which they represent. The most importunate of these are the representatives of the less respectable Hebrew houses. They frequently walk up to an entire stranger, and, after introducing themselves, volunteer to treat or entertain him in some way. A great many men repel this familiarity, but others, who do not come to town very often, and are in for "a time" when they do come, take advantage of the poor drummer, accept all he will offer, and after all will give him the "shake," and purchase their goods elsewhere.

A drummer has been known

TO WATCH THE BOOTS

of the man he wished to see when they were brought down to be blacked by the porter, and, after they were polished, put a private mark upon them, and then, looking at the register, find out the owner's name, and in the morning, when the latter came down, walk up to him, shake him cordially by the hand, and call him by name.

These tricks originated in the times when sellers were in the majority and buyers were few and far between. Some of the houses the principals of which are not particular how customers are obtained so long as they are "run in," employ salesmen and drummers whose merits are gauged by the amount of sharp practice they resort to in effecting sales. Some keep men whose sole business is to drum up customers and get them inside the store. Once in there, the duties of the drummer cease and those of the salesmen commence; and between the two the country customer sometimes feels like the man who was sandwiched between the upper and nether millstones. The salesmen, as well as drummers, of several houses in different lines of business, frequently form a combination,—a sort of a mutual admiration society. When a boot-and-shoe drummer gets hold of a man he remains with him, eats with him, and sleeps with him until he gets through with him; then he sends for a friend who is in the hat business, who puts him through the some sort of entertainment, and passes him over to a friend in the dry goods or some other business. In this way the country merchant is always kept "in sight," and he fares sumptuously; for, besides being kept in cigars, whisky, theatre-tickets, etc., he is seldom permitted to enter a house without being made the recipient of a present, and by the time he gets through purchasing his bill of goods he is liable to be equipped from head to foot with new clothes.

But the drummers get taken in occasionally themselves. About a year ago there came to this city a man who freely admitted that he wanted to buy a large bill of goods. He scouted the idea of references; he had the cash to purchase his entire stock; but he wanted to "look around a little before buying," and he wanted to see the sights. The hat salesman took him to his firm's store and put a new hat upon his head; the boot-and-shoe salesman furnished a new covering for his feet; the drummer for a clothing house put a new suit upon his back; and all pooled in and kept him in a perfect round of pleasure. They would not allow him to put up a cent. Finally, when he had "been seen" by everybody he announced that he would be around for business the next day, and then skipped on the first train. None of the boys have seen him since.

HE PLAYED IT FINE.

The other day a thriving young merchant came to Chicago to buy goods. He had been in the city before, and he wished to remain several days. Accordingly he sent for a prominent salesman of a wholesale clothing house, who was at home, being on the sick list. When the latter came down the buyer went to the store and purchased over $2,000 worth of goods, remarking, when he had completed his work, that now he could tell the rest that he "had made his purchases," and could be free to enjoy himself in peace. He said a man had come to his room at the hotel the night before, bringing with him samples of cloth in his coat pockets. He showed him some samples of suitings, one cheap quality of which he offered at 25 cents less than the regular price. This part of the story the country merchant left out, but the salesman with whom he was dealing had got wind of the circumstance before he came down, and when the customer came to examine this style of goods he was surprised to find the price the same as had been offered by the enterprising drummer the night before. Upon this he based his calculations and made his purchases.

The men who practice the most cheeky and absurd methods of obtaining trade in the old established houses are the new salesmen, and particularly those who are inclined to be what is called "fresh." Many cruel jokes of a practical nature are perpetrated upon them by other salesmen. One old trick is to go around to the different hotels and register the names of several well-known country buyers. The new salesman, bent on business, starts out after supper to make the rounds of the hotels. He sees the forgeries, and is led on a wild goose chase until a late hour at night, when he goes home disgusted and discouraged.

A young man in New York resolved to be an umbrella salesman, after he had obtained a situation in a large manufactory. He went down to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where several older salesmen had congregated. He was spotted and victimized. After some coaching, a drummer from a rival umbrella house, who was a stranger to the young man, was selected to act the part of a buyer. Then an acquaintance went up to the young salesman and confidently asked him if he knew "that man sitting over there."

"No," replied the fresh fish. "Who is he?"

"Why, that's Brown, of San Antonio, one of the biggest buyers in the South. Let me introduce you to him."

The lamb was led up and introduced. He took the distinguished stranger to the theatre,

TREATED HIM TO DRINKS

and cigars, and finally drifted around to the hotel again. After a somewhat lengthy conversation, in which the new salesman told the experienced one all about his business, his expectations, etc., the stranger arose to go, and remarked that it was raining, and the prospects were that he would get wet.

"Take my umbrella," quickly suggested his new acquaintance.

"But I am going home to-night, and I may not see you for some time," reasoned the heavy buyer from San Antonio.

"Oh, that make no possible difference," replied the accommodating young man. "We manufacture our own goods, and we can do it cheaper than any other house in the city."

And so the drummer from a rival firm carried away a costly silk umbrella to his boarding-house somewhere up town.

A new salesman came to the wholesale house of Field, Leiter & Co. some time ago, and he was very fresh. His chief forte was to pretend that he had considerable trade of his own, which he would transfer to the house, claiming a large acquaintance with country merchants and buyers. In fact, he knew everybody. Some of his associates made up their minds that he was a fraud, and resolved to play a trick upon him. An elaborate letter was written, stating that an inclosed order for a very large bill of goods was "on trial," and mentioning the name of the salesman, who, it was trusted, would attend to the getting out of the goods himself, so as to be sure that everything was all right. In some way the check marks of the firm and a number were secured and placed upon the envelope, and an understrapper handed out the letter to the man when he came to the desk. He read it with delight shining all over his face. It was signed "Ira Swain & Co."

"Yes," he remarked to several salesmen who were standing by, "I know that firm very well. Been writing to them for some time, and they promised me they would send me an order soon."

The order called for goods from almost every department from the bottom to the top of the large store, and he worked like a beaver all day. At last he had his goods all out, ready to pack for shipment, and sent the order to the office checked as filled. The principals looked at the signature, and confessed that they did not know any such firm, and sent it back to the man with the information that the order was bogus. The poor fellow had to work half the night in getting the goods back in their places, but he never

KNEW ANYBODY AFTER THAT.

Another good story is told of a young man who engaged as salesman in a fur store. He was directed by the proprietor to hang up a sample of all the furs in stock as an advertisement, which he did, amusing himself in this way for a whole day. When he got through, he fancied that he had done a good job, and he complimented himself considerably among his acquaintances upon the aristocratic manner in which he had arranged the bear-skins, the leopards, the buffalo-robes, etc., so as to produce a brilliant effect. One day the proprietor went out of the city, and he had been gone but a short time when the clerk received a letter stating that the writer had noticed several skins hanging in the fur-store, which he desired to purchase. An accurate description was given of each robe, and the name of a prominent dealer was forged as a signature. The young man was "tickled to death," to use the expression of the boys, and set to work to get all the samples which had been so accurately described down and packed up. The goods were delayed in the packing-room, and word was sent to the salesman that the goods were not what they were at first thought to be. The bear-skins were not black enough, the spots on the leopard-skins were not in the right places, and the tails on the fox-robes were not bushy enough.

The buyers of city houses are hard customers for the drummer to deal with. They are considered privileged characters, and the poor drummer has to put up with any sort of a practical joke, and take it in good part. But let a buyer who has been known as a "mean cuss" lose his situation, and he will hardly get outside of the door before he will be set upon and warmed most beautifully by somebody who has an old score to settle with him.

A small Hebrew traveling salesman for a New York house, a man who was thoroughly disliked by a large number of men who dealt with him occasionally through the country, put up at a hotel in St. Louis, and sent invitations to all the buyers in his line in the city to come over and look at his goods. One buyer, who was a great wag, responded to the request very early in the evening, before anybody else came. He went up into the drummer's room and got him to lay out all his samples. Then he excused himself for a few moments, went out, and turned the key in the door, locking the drummer inside. He then went down to the office and told the clerk that the man in room No. — was crazy drunk; that he knew him, and if the clerk valued the peace of the house, he would allow the man to remain locked in his room over night. Having imparted this information, the buyer went home. After a time two or three bell-boys and an array of chambermaids came rushing down to the office, with the statement that the man in No. — was kicking the panels out of the door, and making a terrible rumpus. The clerk went up-stairs, three steps at once, approached the door, and commanded the occupant to keep quiet. The latter only screamed the harder, and swore pretty heavily; but, as he possessed a voice pitched in a tenor key, and was very much excited, he failed to make himself properly understood. The clerk got very mad, and told the drummer that if he didn't keep still he would come in and pound the stuffing out of him. He remained locked in his room throughout the night.

The Spelling Reform.

The Electrotyper.

It is a matter of no small gratification to us to witness the approval which has greeted the efforts of the *Electrotyper* to forward the Spelling Reform. Printers ar usually among the most conservativ of people; but, so far as we hav heard any expressions of opinion, they ar, almost without exception, in favor of a modification of our present outrageous orthografy. More gratifying still, we find the number of those who "hav the courage of their convictions" is growing larger, day by day, and journals ar one after another adopting more or less of the corrected forms of spelling. Some choose the eleven emendations of the American Filological Association, while others go still farther and to these add rules of their own or conform to those of the Spelling Reform Association. A number of leading and influential newspapers—notably THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York *Home Journal* and *Independent*, Utica *Herald*, Burlington *Hawkeye*, and others—hav taken advanced grounds and set the example of revolt against the absurd dicta of dictionary and spelling-book makers. In this they ar endorst by nine-tenths of the brains, scholarship, and common-sense of the country.

It is patent that reform in our orthografy must progress slowly; that no sweeping change can be made to secure general approval, however well the people at large may be prepared to see some amendments made. For this and other reasons it is very desirable that some uniformity of action should be had, lest we run into chaos (which, by the way, would be no worse than the "chaos petrified" exemplified in our present orthografy). To this end we invite a conference of such journalists as ar friendly to the reformed spelling, with a view to the adoption of some precise and definit rules to be observed by all. Of course it may be understood that all ar not bound to conform literally to any rules so adopted, but rather that freedom of action may be had by each individual, while at the same time deferring in the main to the general sentiment. It is far better that half a dozen journals should *together* adopt a few sensible amendments than for each one to run off on a line of his own, and all at a variance with each other. A united effort on the part of a few is worth more to the cause of good spelling than straggling efforts on the part of many.

In this connection we would suggest to the Western State and District Editorial Associations that they could add much to the interest of their meetings by inviting some prominent spelling reformer to address them upon his favorit theme, with the view of bringing its manifest advantages before them. A good speaker on this subject can easily be secured, and we trust it will be done.

All publishers who hav in any way advocated or adopted spelling reform will benefit the cause by forwarding copies of their respectiv issues to the Secretary of the Spelling Reform Association, 32 Hawley street, Boston, Mass.

Grant and Sherman.

A Nashville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* relates the following anecdote concerning Gens. Grant and Sherman, for which, he says, the late Gen. Frank Blair was responsible: "When the Union army was encamped before Vicksburg, Gen. Grant became convinced that a certain movement was necessary. He called a council of war, and laid his proposition before his Generals. They all agreed except Gen. Sherman, who opposed the projected movement in a most determined manner. When at last it was agreed upon, Gen. Sherman asked permission to file his written protest, being unwilling to assume any part of the responsibility. The movement was made, and proved a perfect success. A short time afterward Gen. Grant handed Gen. Sherman a piece of paper, quietly remarking, 'I suppose you will have more use for this, Sherman, than I will.' Gen. Sherman opened the paper and found it was the protest he had so ungenerously filed, and which Grant might have used with great effect against him. The above story was told by Gen. Blair to Maj. Angier, of Georgia, and by that gentleman to me."

INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

The Colombian Commissioner in New York—Senor Antonio Ferro's Views of M. De Lesseps' Project.

New York Times.

Among the passengers of the steamer Allsa, which arrived from Aspinwall Friday night, was Señor Antonio Ferro, who was the Commissioner appointed by the Colombian Government to receive M. De Lesseps on his arrival at Aspinwall in November last, to initiate the interoceanic canal enterprise. When asked, last evening, if the Colombian Government entertained the belief that the United States was hostile to the scheme of M. De Lesseps, Señor Ferro replied that it did not. He was aware, he said, that there had been some expression to that effect in the journals of the United States, but he considered such expressions crude and indefensible. He thought that when the people of this county had reflected upon the subject, and had taken pains to inform themselves concerning it, they would see that it had no political bearing whatever. It was, he said, a commercial enterprise purely, in which the United States and the Colombian States happened to be more interested than any other powers. There could be no possible objection to Frenchmen and Englishmen putting in their money to build the canal, if they saw fit to do so. Many American railroads were built with foreign capital, and he saw no reason why foreign capital should not build this canal. So far as the Colombian Government was concerned, he said any one who would stop a moment to reflect, could see that it was as vitally interested in the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine as the United States was. There had always been the most cordial relations between his own Government and the United States, and that Government would not cede any rights to a European power which would interfere with the political welfare of this country. He said the contract with Lieut. Wyse covered the whole ground clearly, and he thought any one who took the trouble to read that document carefully could not help being convinced that there was no intention on the part of the Colombian States to grant any political privileges to any foreign power. Señor Ferro particularly commended the editorial expressions contained in the New York *Times* of Feb. 5, which he thought covered the case exactly. There was no occasion for uneasiness on the part of the American people, for they could at any time obtain control of the canal by purchasing the stock.

When asked what was his impression as to the probability of M. De Lesseps carrying out the great project, Señor Ferro replied that he believed M. De Lesseps was thoroughly in earnest, and that he was the best man in the world to undertake the work. His great prestige, derived from the success of the Suez Canal, his wonderful energy and ability gave him advantages which no other man possessed. Señor Ferro believed M. De Lesseps was upright and honest, and fully impressed with the importance of the work and the difficulties to be encountered. He had no narrow view of the subject, but had grasped it in its broadest sense, which was that of a great international scheme for the benefit of the commerce of the world. In his remarks made at a dinner the day before Señor Ferro left Aspinwall for New York, M. De Lesseps said that it was not his ambition that this canal should be begun and built exclusively by Frenchmen. On the contrary, he would much prefer to see England, France, and the United States equally represented in its construction. The Colombian Government, Señor Ferro continued, was very much interested in the construction of a canal, and was deeply impressed with the superiority of the Aspinwall and Panama route over every other proposed, and was also of opinion that the scheme could not be confided to better hands than M. De Lesseps' in order to have it quickly carried out and its international character fully maintained. As to the cost of the canal, Señor Ferro's opinion is that it will be found to be much less than had been estimated. The surveys now in progress are of the most thorough character, and he thinks that the report now being prepared, and which will be completed by the 1st of March, will show that no more than $100,000,000 will be required for the work. Before Señor Ferro left Aspinwall the Board of Engineers had determined how to overcome the difficulties presented by the Chagres River to its use for the purposes of the canal, and it now seems probable that the necessity to construct tide-water locks at the entrance to the canal will be done away with. Speaking of the benefits to be conferred by the interoceanic canal, Señor Ferro said they were many and obvious. The Colombian Government has a vast area of fertile country, and in time will be able to supply the New York market with cattle, sugar, coffee, and fruit in abundance, besides many other articles of commerce. The district of Cuenca, alone, said he, is capable of producing more sugar than the entire Island of Cuba. As a market for American machinery, tools, and many manufactured articles, the United States will derive a vast benefit from the Colombian States. The railroad now in process of construction to the Pacific Coast will afford communication with the interior, and prove an immense advantage to the commerce of New York in the course of time.

Señor Ferro said his visit to New York is entirely unofficial, and that he will remain here until after the arrival of M. De Lesseps. The French party, he said, intend to leave Aspinwall about March 10, and will reach New York about the 18th or 20th. The report of the Board of Engineers, now being prepared, will be promulgated on M. De Lesseps' arrival in this city. The American people will then, said Señor Ferro, have an opportunity to learn the exact route of the canal, the difficulties to be encountered, and the cost of its construction, and all the other details of the enterprise.

An Expensive Household.

London Telegraph.

His Majesty the Emperor of China is just now in a serious difficulty. Young though he is, he has already to maintain some seventy women on his establishment in various capacities, and, like every other gentleman who has ladies under his protection, the duty devolves upon him of clothing them. This would be a comparatively easy task were the seventy fair ones of a reasonable turn of mind. But, unhappily for the peace of the Brother of the Sun and Moon, their extravagance is pronounced to be beyond all bounds. Two hundred and fifty thousand taels, which is more than one-half of the land tax of the Empire, were expended last year in silk, satin, gauze, velvet, red, and gilt paper, and pearls. It is said that one dress which is in possession of an Empress was covered last year with seed pearls worked in so peculiar a fashion as to have cost a fabulous sum. With respect to this robe there are great searchings of heart. The Empress is aged, though the dress is new. If she die, according to custom, it must be burned, supposing it to be in her possession at the time of her demise. She refuses to part with it, and the idea of this wastefulness, coupled with the prospect of increasing extravagance in the coming year, troubles the owner of the vermilion pencil exceedingly. Contemplating the position of this illustrious personage, and remembering that, as yet, he is too young to be practically married, it is curious to speculate as to what his position will be when he arrives at man's estate, and finds himself the lord of seventy additional wives.

Burjois.

From the Electrotyper.

Among the curious instances of changes in orthografy may be cited that of Bourgeois, a word so familiar to printers. The text books say that the word is of French origin, but giv no authority for the statement, and we can find none except its spelling. Webster says "it is probably so called from a type-founder of that name, who invented this type." In Caslon's Specimen, printed in Luckombe's "History of Printing," 1771, it is spelled Burgeois, while Luckombe himself givs it on opposit pages as Burjois and Burgois. Johnson's "Typographia," London, 1825, has Burgeois. Savage's "Dictionary of Printing," 1849, and Binny & Ronaldson's Specimen, 1822, giv Bourgeois, and we hav sometimes seen it in specimen books as Bourgeoise. Now why not return to Luckombe's orthografy and spell this word according to common-sense principles? Burjois cannot be mistaken for any other word, and the name is one used almost exclusively by printers and type-founders.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Formation of a Local Company to Work the Edison Patent,

Whenever the "Wizard" Shall Have Perfected His Invention.

At Present the Corporators Preserve a Mysterious Silence.

The incorporators of the Chicago Electric-Light Company evince a disposition to hide their light, so to speak, under a bushel of diffidence, not to say oversensitiveness, lest the public should know too much concerning a matter which lies very near to its heart as well as its pocket. The special dispatch from Springfield, published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, stating that a license for the organization of the Company had been taken out, that its capital stock was put at $100,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $1,000,000, and that the incorporators were Nelson Ludington, Perry H. Smith, George L. Dunlap, Robert Law, and Jesse Spalding, was the first public announcement of what was going on, and a TRIBUNE reporter who was sent around to get the underlying facts yesterday soon discovered that it was an announcement which these gentlemen would have very much preferred had not been made. Mr. Ludington, for instance, didn't think it wise to say much about it for a few days at least. The Company was organized in the faith that the Edison light would prove to be an immense thing. If the light didn't pan out, the Company wouldn't astonish anybody. If it did pan out, why the Company thought it saw a few millions before it. When asked whether they had purchased the right for Chicago, Mr. Ludington said very promptly that there was no purchase about it. They were to pay a royalty for it, and it was probable that the light, when introduced, would not shine for the whole State of Illinois,—at least under this Company's protecting influence,—but that its rays would be circumscribed by the limits of the City of Chicago. Just what the royalty was, when they proposed

TO SET UP THE LIGHT,

or, in short, any of the particulars about which the public would like to know, he declined to state, and reëchoed the hope that nothing would be said about it for the present.

Mr. Perry H. Smith took the advanced ground that it was none of the public's business how the Company proposed to manage its affairs. He had no objections to stating, however, that it was formed for the purpose of introducing the Edison light when it was perfected. He had a good deal of faith in the light itself. It was superior to gas in every way except as to the cost, and the Company thought it could remove that obstacle,—the only present drawback to its general and successful adoption. The $100,000 capital already subscribed would do to experiment with, and, if everything looked favorable, it could be increased to $1,000,000. Finally, the gentleman was good enough to assure the seeker after sparks of information that, come what might, the gas companies couldn't and shouldn't have anything to do with the Company, which was organized purely for business, and without any idea of selling out to anybody. To another reporter Mr. Smith stated that the Company had really matured nothing. The purpose was to give Chicago the benefit of the electric light if it proved a success. As to the right to use the light in this city, the question was premature, as were all other questions relating to the Company except as to its incorporation.

MR. LAW WAS EVEN MORE TACITURN.

In fact, he was surprised that the cat had been let out of the bag, having labored under the impression that the strings were to have been drawn tight for a week or so longer or until the plans could be more perfectly matured. There were certain negotiations pending, and it wouldn't do, you know, to say anything just now. What the negotiations were he declined to state, but the very indefinit way in which they were alluded to showed that there was a hitch somewhere, and he didn't propose to explain wherein it consisted. As to whether the Company had bought a franchise outright, or was simply to pay a royalty, he was equally reticent, and finally dismissed the subject by holding out the encouragement to call around in two or three days, when it was possible that the objection to saying anything might have been removed.

Even Jesse Spalding, that bright and shining mark for the interviewer's shaft, refused to emit any scintillations of information, taking refuge in the statement that he wasn't as well posted as some of the other gentlemen, and really couldn't shed any light on the subject—at present. He did admit, however,—and it confirmed the faint glimmerings of a hitch already received,—that the "negotiations," whatever they were, hadn't been closed, and until they were closed he didn't think it best for anybody to say much about it. After this negative expression of opinion, Mr. Spalding cruelly turned the inquirer over to the other incorporators, unconscious of the fact that they had already been "held up" but had refused to "come down."

Mr. Dunlap, too, had but little to say, but he added a fact or two. The object, he said, was to take advantage of the light, the incorporators believing that something practical would be developed. They had looked at several lights, and had an expert at work keeping track of the experiments. They

HAD NOT AS YET SECURED

the refusal of any light for Chicago. In truth, the matter was in such a shape that it was impossible to tell what the Company will do. The incorporators had been talking about the subject for three or four weeks past, and had concluded to organize. That was all that had been done. They would investigate from time to time, with the idea when the light was perfected, if it ever was, to utilize it for the benefit of Chicago.

It appears tolerably clear, however, that the Company sees "millions in it," and has already evinced its faith in the light by subscribing for enough stock to give it a start, and enable it to experiment. The "hitch," whatever it is, will probably be gotten out of the way, inasmuch as the incorporators are men of large means, who will not easily be moved by such a trifle as a few thousand dollars, more or less, in the way of acquiring the right to operate the light in this city.

Duel in Rio Janeiro—A Young American Gentleman Killed by a Former Friend.

The St. Louis *Republican* makes public the following letter lately received by Mr. F. R. Winston, of Atlanta, Ga.:

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, S. A., January, 1880.—MY DEAR SIR: Please inform me where Mr. James R. Scott is, and his Post-Office, as a very sad affair occurred in this vicinity a few days ago between Ellis Scott, of Texas, and Charles Peck, of Louisiana, both talented young gentlemen and citizens of the United States visiting this city. They were supposed to be good friends, until Scott made public certain letters belonging to Peck, and written by an accomplished young lady of New Orleans, and made several remarks in regard to her which were not very complimentary. Peck demanded an explanation, but Scott refused to take back anything he had said. Peck immediately sent him a challenge to fight with deadly weapons, and, if he refused to fight, he might consider himself denounced as a liar and a coward; but, one being made of as much pluck as the other, the challenge was accepted, and Winchester rifles chosen at 100 yards. They met punctually at the place appointed, and the signal was given by three pistol-shots in the air for both to fire at the third shot—and both guns did go as one. Scott fell, and cried, "I am killed," the ball having entered his stomach. He only lived a few hours, and having $2,000 on his person, he requests me to send it to his brother in the United States, James R. Scott. Not knowing his Post-Office, I write to you for information, or to inform his brother of this fact. I have since learned that Charles Peck has sailed for San Francisco, Cal. Respectfully yours, S. T. CLARK.

A Bonanza Contribution.

New York Herald, Feb. 10.

Among the checks received yesterday for the *Herald* Relief Fund was one from Mr. John W. Mackay, of Virginia City, for $10,000. The heart of Mr. Mackay can only be compared to the famous "Big Bonanza" of which he is called the "Boss."

The friends of suffering Ireland must not withhold the recognition which is so justly his due from Mr. Dion Boucicault, at whose instance this princely gift has been made. Mr. Boucicault telegraphed to Mr. Mackay on Saturday, asking, "Won't you give something handsome to the *Herald* Irish Famine Fund?" The answer came at once, and such an answer as showed how correctly Mr. Boucicault understood the character of his friend.

It is no new thing for Mr. Mackay to be generous. A few years ago, when traveling in Italy with Mr. Florence, the actor, a poor, weary tinker, wheeling his barrow, came along to the humble inn where they were stopping. Mr. Mackay gave him the first hearty dinner the poor wayfarer had had in a long time, and, when he came to express his gratitude, Mr. Mackay slipped several gold pieces into his hand,—more money than the needy fellow had ever possessed in his life. A well-known American impresario visited Europe with a band of singers; and, when his adventure failed and he found himself in debt and distress, Mr. Mackay ascertained the amount of his losses and gave him a check for $15,000. Another of the frequent instances of Mr. Mackay's generosity which has come to our knowledge arose on board a European steamer. He took an interest in the physician, and, learning that he did not like his mode of life on a steamship, Mr. Mackay, after landing, sent his fellow-voyager a bank-book with a credit for $5,000, and thus enabled him to establish a practice more to his liking.

ACROSS THE PLAINS.

A Winter Trip to California—Snow on the Plains—The Construction of Railroads—From the Summit of the Sierras to the Green Fields of the Sacramento Valley—San Francisco.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 6.—I left Chicago some two weeks ago with a view of visiting considerable of the territory west of the Mississippi before I return. We found much snow for 100 miles either side of Cheyenne. Indeed, the train before us had difficulty in getting through. The highest point in the roadway here is at Sherman, some fifty miles west of Cheyenne. The wind always blows here, and packs the snow so solid that it has to be chopped away. It defies snow-plows and shovels, and yet it looks like a vast plain, though the summit of the Rocky Mountains, over 8,200 feet above the sea-level. Snow two or three inches deep covered the great Laramie Plains, and the cattle on the ranches were for the time being having a hard time of it, pawing through the snow for sustenance. The cattle around Salt Lake were experiencing the same discomfort from snow, but were better cared for by their owners than those of the ranchmen before mentioned. The vast Humboldt Plains were clear of snow, and almost entirely destitute of stock, though as we approached the Sierra Nevadas enormous flocks of sheep were visible, generally around the ranchman's hut, where he usually had one or two hay-stacks for emergencies. Indians' huts began to show themselves after a night's travel, west of Ogden, and the squaws and papooses would gather around the depot on approach of trains, begging, and offering baskets and knickknacks for sale. A more filthy or disgusting set of creatures claiming kinship to humanity I have never seen, or more persistent beggars than their children. On the mountain cliffs as we approach Ogden we see the stones placed there by the Mormons to dash down on the United States troops which years ago they expected would be sent to aid in the enforcement of our laws.

I have never seen 1,032 miles of railroad built so cheaply as the Union Pacific Railway, reaching west from Omaha. There is hardly a cut and scarcely any grading, and almost no bridging. Most of it is built upon bare and level prairie. The grade up the summit of the Rocky Mountains is simply a gradual ascent. In fact, one would never think he was on a mountain, for there is not a peak in sight, the traveler merely feeling that he is continually going on an up grade, and looking out all the while on immense plains. Of the 900 miles of the Central Pacific Railroad, from Ogden to San Francisco, fully 700 is as easily built, most of it being over the Humboldt or sage-brush plains, where the rails had simply to be laid down upon level land. In going over the Sierra Nevadas, from Reno to Sacramento, there is considerable mountain scenery, steep grades and a great many cuts, and some thirty miles of snow sheds. But taken altogether, the 2,000 miles of the Union and Central Pacific Railways were of very easy construction, and easy to keep in repair; though, of course, without an acre of growing timber in sight during this whole distance the expense of renewing the sleepers will be an important item. Both roads were substantially constructed and the track is in very fine condition; and the equipments of both roads are very fine. The eating-houses are perhaps as good as could be expected when all the circumstances of their location are considered, and are located along the line at such distances as to give meals at the proper times. One dollar per meal is the uniform charge west of Omaha.

After completing the descent of the western slope, and especially on approaching Sacramento, everything seemed changed. The grass is as green as around Chicago in May, and the flowers in the gardens are in bloom. Many varieties of trees are in full leaf, and the farmers were sowing grain; while the wheat sown last autumn was so tall and thick as to entirely cover the ground. Indeed, considerable of the spring-sown grains was looking quite green, and green peas were standing in rows fully six inches high. Farmers were plowing upon every side, some with teams of eight horses, and riding on a gang-plow. Immense peach and apple orchards were on every farm. I have never seen so many wild ducks and geese in all my life as in the ponds between Sacramento and San Francisco. Many flocks of geese would be feeding on the marshy shores of the ponds and so fearless as to remain within half gunshot of our train. Fine little towns were upon the railroad, and as we approached the great city more closely, elegant country seats could be seen,—the homes of wealthy gentlemen doing business in San Francisco,—while in the distance were immense hills cultivated to their very top. I have hardly ever seen a finer country than the last 100 miles before reaching San Francisco.

Two sleeping-cars came through on our train filled with a fine class of people, and during the long trip we became acquainted, and the time passed very pleasantly.

Dennis Kearney was one of our number, just returning from Washington. He carried his meals, and ate, sat, and slept in the smoking-car the entire way, though he himself did not smoke. He evidently did not want to be charged with association with a class aristocratic enough to ride in a sleeping-car. It might damage his future prospects. I made his acquaintance early on the journey, and found him a very acceptable partner in our euchre games. While I, of course, found him coarse, vulgar, positive, and illiterate, and with his one idea which he makes a hobby of, yet he is of a jolly disposition, which is calculated to make him popular. He was rather popular on the train, and we all often invited him to sit with us in the sleeping-car, but he invariably declined, but as earnestly requested us to visit him in his car. His greatest present fear seems to be that the Republican party will nominate Blaine for President. He says the Democratic party will accept the candidate his Workingmen's party shall nominate, and that together they can succeed, though he concedes that Blaine would probably carry California, but doubts if any other Republican candidate could. Probably seven-eighths of the Republican passengers on the train were for Blaine, and Kearney was in hot dispute with them most of the time. At almost every station where we stopped the people were out in force, and conversing on the progress of the Presidential canvass, and, being pretty generally for Blaine, Dennis had his hands full. In a future letter I will write of Salt Lake City, and perhaps another of what I may see in California. J. F. L.

Mourning.

New York Times.

Visitors to this country are greatly surprised at the long period during which people wear mourning and remain in seclusion. The custom must be purely American, for it does not obtain elsewhere. In England a widow or widower may, with perfect propriety, divest themselves of mourning attire at the end of twelve months, although, in most cases, they retain it, in some degree, a while longer. Mourning is worn for parents for one year, but changed to lighter mourning after six months, and the same as regards the mourning of parents for children. Except in the case of widows and widowers, it is not deemed at all obligatory to abstain from society for more than six months, although in the case of parents who have lost children it would be unusual to go to large entertainments before the expiration of a year. Where a parent has died well stricken in years, and quite in ordinary course of nature, it would excite no remark were the children to go to quiet dinner-parties after three months. A two-years' mourning and seclusion would, in such case, be deemed affectation. Mourning is here carried to such lengths that some people really pass a large part of their lives in weeping and seclusion, the death of a father, mother, and sister or brother making an aggregate of five years. It is a question whether we are not carrying the thing too far. Life was surely not made to be spent in permanent seclusion on account of bereavement, more especially for those who, in the ordinary course of nature, must predecease us. Thousands of persons would gladly cut short their mourning but for the tyranny of fashion, which arbitrarily rules in this as in so much besides.

A Warning to Miracle-Workers.

Arizona Miner.

We remember that, two years ago, five of the Pima tribe were converted to the Mormon faith by Brother Jones, of Jonesville, and were taught to believe that any miraculous cure could be effected by the "laying on of hands." At the time in question the small-pox was raging in the Pima tribe on Salt River, and these poor dupes concluded to turn physicians and perform miraculous cures without drugs of any kind, after the rules laid down by Bishop Jones. They repaired to the Indian rancharia (village), put out their shingles, and began practice. After about half of the children had died of the fearful disease, the students of Jones' college having failed to perform a single cure, the old men of the tribe declared the doctors possessed of witchcraft, and ordered them to be killed, which order was carried out.

WESTERN PATENTS.

List of Patents Awarded Western Inventors.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—A. H. Evans & Co. report the following patents issued to Northwestern inventors:

ILLINOIS.

J. F. Appell, Chicago, shirt.
J. G. Austin, Chicago, hoisting-machine.
C. L. Cole, Bushnell, coffee-roaster.
J. L. Koplin, Rockford, rotary coal-sifter.
S. Larson, Monmouth, nut-lock.
M. McAuly, Milton, chuck.
H. B. Scutt, Joliet, warning-plate for barbed-wire fences.

WISCONSIN.

W. Armstrong, De Pere, stump-extractor.
S. C. Cobb, Janesville, harrow.
S. C. Cobb, Janesville, harrow tooth attachment (two patents).
W. A. Doane, Kaukauna, wood-pulping machine.
J. F. Franta, Milwaukee, plaiting-machine.
W. Johnson, Milwaukee, millstone driver.
H. N. Pomeroy, Bristol, millstone driver.
J. P. Zoune, Sheboygan Falls, harness-saddle.

MICHIGAN.

I. M. Clark, Coldwater, paper-veneer.
W. H. Cloud, Otsego, pump-brake.
W. P. Leland, Mendon, hay-rake.
H. Springer, Vicksburg, spring-tooth cultivator.
H. S. Wing, Grand Rapids, carpet-sweeper.

MINNESOTA.

E. G. Mathews, Le Sauk, plow.
O. C. Stafford, Minneapolis, hot-air furnace.

IOWA.

J. Haptonstall & Banks, Adel, cooking apparatus and dinner-pail.
J. & J. M. Henderson & Nofson, Leon, motor for operating churns.
La F. Parker, Davenport, operating cars on railways, etc.
C. H. & W. E. Sparks, Burlington, car-brake.
M. J. Sullivan, Kessler, and J. R. Foster, Dubuque, wooden truss bridge.
W. C. Williams, Marshalltown, lifting-jack.

INDIANA.

S. B. Adams, Dunreith, extension-ladder.
J. Baughman, Indianapolis, belt-tightener.
E. B. Brooks, La Porte, water-wheel.
I. H. Carman, New Ross, fence.
T. Connor, Leavenworth, spoke-tenoning machine.
S. D. Fry, Attica, end-gate for wagons.
L. W. Hassleman, Indianapolis, portable engine.
A. W. Jackson, Indianapolis, spring bed-bottom.
J. A. Knetzer, Sr., Fillmore, wagon-brake.
L. Patterson, Terre Haute, machine for making hook-headed nails and spikes.
T. S. Taylor, Fort Wayne, railway switch.
J. Wintrode, Huntington, and H. G. Solomon, Hope, fence.

The Whipping-Post.

The Kentucky House of Representatives has passed a bill to punish theft by a male with corporal punishment by stripes not exceeding thirty-nine, or by imprisonment, in the discretion of the jury. The *American Israelite*, in noticing this act of the Kentucky House, gives the origin of the thirty-nine, or forty less one, lashes. It says: "The thirty-nine lashes are taken from the Rabbinical Code, which modified the forty lashes in the Law of Moses to thirty-nine, because he who received that punishment is called in Scripture Rasha, 'a wicked man'; and the Rabbis legislated that none in Israel should be branded as a Rasha for the commission of one crime of that category; therefore, they would not inflict the full punishment of the law on any culprit, and changed the forty lashes to thirty-nine." Theft under the Mosaic law was not punished by stripes; a fine, or loss of liberty until that fine was paid by the culprit's labor, was the punishment for theft according to Moses.

Royal Italian Scandal.

Parisian.

The Queen's position, writes a friend in Rome, is very curious. She refuses to receive Mr. Crispi's present wife. He has another wife living, who supported him ten years in his poverty, and who was formerly received at the Turin Court with honor, on account of her patriotism. The Queen refused to come to Rome; the Ministry obliged her to. Now that she is here she will not receive any one, and the excuse of ill health is given. Added to this, her husband has resumed the old relation with the Princess Gianotto (the Marquis of Caux's sister). This lady insists on going to Court, and the tyranny she is said to exercise over the King is very powerful. The Queen will not yield, and it seems to be the case of "one man can lead a horse to water, but a hundred cannot make him drink."

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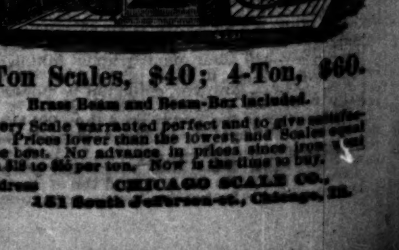
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